

Government
Publications

Government
Publications



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2022 with funding from
University of Toronto

<https://archive.org/details/31761115503104>

2A1 EAS1
A58

119

CIDA ACDI

annual review
1974-1975

rapport annuel
1974-1975



Canadian International
Development Agency

Agence canadienne de
développement international

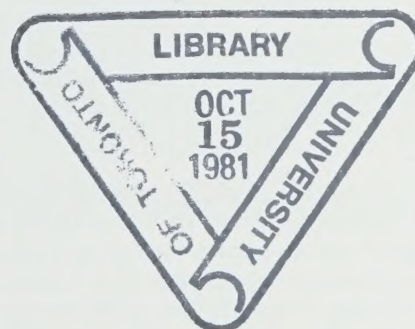
2	Minister's Message
4	President's Message
	Canadian Development Assistance
9	Introduction
	Bilateral Programs
15	Asia
25	Francophone Africa
39	Commonwealth Africa
43	Commonwealth Caribbean
49	Latin America
53	Emergency Relief
	Multilateral Programs
59	Capital Assistance
63	Technical Assistance
	Private Sector
71	Non-Governmental Organizations
75	Business and Industry
79	Food Aid and Agricultural Development
91	Tables



Cover:
 Growing sufficient food to feed the world's population is one of the major tasks we now face. CIDA is helping by sending food aid to countries facing famine and other emergencies. But more important, CIDA is helping countries meet their own needs through projects designed to increase agricultural production.
 Photo by Mia et Claus

2	Message du ministre
4	Message du président
	Aide canadienne au développement
9	Introduction
	Programmes d'assistance bilatérale
15	Asie
25	Afrique francophone
39	Afrique du Commonwealth
43	Antilles du Commonwealth
49	Amérique latine
53	Secours d'urgence
	Programmes d'assistance multilatérale
59	Aide financière
63	Assistance technique
	Secteur privé
71	Organisations non gouvernementales
75	Commerce et industrie
79	Aide alimentaire et développement agricole
91	Tableaux

Canada
 Canadian International Development
 Agency
 Review



Couverture:
 Produire assez d'aliments pour nourrir la population croissante du monde est une des tâches les plus pressantes de l'heure. En cas de disettes ou d'autres désastres, l'ACDI fournit une aide alimentaire généreuse aux pays touchés. Mais, ce qui est encore plus important, l'ACDI aide les pays à faire face à leurs besoins en y facilitant la réalisation de nombreux projets qui visent à augmenter la production agricole.
 Photo: Mia et Claus



The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen met the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cameroon, Mr. Vincent Efon, during a tour of Africa in 1975.

Le secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures, l'hon. Allan J. MacEachen, a profité d'un voyage en Afrique, en 1975, pour s'entretenir avec M. Vincent Efon, ministre des Affaires étrangères du Cameroun.

Minister's Message

If I could communicate only one thought to Canadians about their country's role in international development, it would be this: the help that we are able to give the developing countries is of real value, it does improve the lives of many thousands of underprivileged people, and we have every reason to do more rather than less in the years ahead.

CIDA continued to offer Canada's assistance to a great many developing countries in 1974-1975, and disbursements again set a record, rising by about 25 per cent over the previous fiscal year to a total of more than \$740 million. These funds were financing about 2000 valuable projects in the developing world, or fulfilling Canada's obligations to the strong network of international organizations that embody the concept of human solidarity.

Other things, too, were being done during the period under review. Canada was playing a constructive role at the historic World Food Conference. We were readying a strategy to guide our actions in international cooperation during the

Message du Ministre

Si je ne pouvais communiquer aux Canadiens qu'une seule réflexion à propos du rôle de leur pays dans le domaine du développement international, ce serait la suivante: l'aide que nous sommes en mesure de fournir aux pays en développement est vraiment précieuse, elle améliore effectivement la vie de milliers de gens défavorisés et tout nous justifie, en réalité, de faire non pas moins mais encore davantage au cours des prochaines années.

En 1974-1975, l'ACDI a continué de dispenser l'aide du Canada à un grand nombre de pays en développement. Les décaissements, qui ont augmenté d'environ 25 p. 100 comparativement à ceux de l'année précédente, ont une fois de plus atteint un niveau record de plus de 740 millions de dollars. Ces fonds ont servi au financement d'environ 2 000 projets d'envergure dans le monde en développement et permis au Canada de respecter ses engagements envers les nombreuses organisations internationales qui, par leurs liens étroits, incarnent l'idée de solidarité humaine.

second half of the 1970s. We were participating actively in a variety of positive efforts, such as the Commonwealth consultations, that were proceeding despite the troubled surface of world events in the period between the sixth and seventh special sessions of the United Nations General Assembly.

CIDA's programs, and to some extent the whole concept of international development assistance, for the first time drew critical attention from the news media during 1974-1975. Such criticism is not only natural, in a time of economic uncertainty, but also rather encouraging: it means that our aid effort is now substantial enough to be perceived as a major area of national interest, and that we can expect sustained and increasingly informed public discussion. Out of this new interest will grow, we can hope, heightened awareness and deeper involvement of the Canadian people in world development.

Entering the last quarter of our century, Canadians can look back on 25 years of creative participation in the Third World's struggle for a better life, and forward to unlimited opportunities to help create a more just and civilized international system. This is the biggest and most important piece of unfinished work facing us in the foreseeable future, and our efforts in this direction — whether of money or of ideas, of people or of economic restructuring — are the best investment we can make today.

As the world puts together the framework of a new international order, Canada is determined to play a useful part, to use our many resources to help cause constructive change that is to the long-term benefit of all of us.



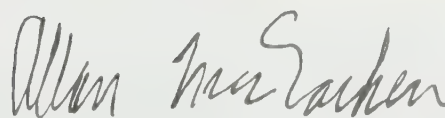
Allan J. MacEachen,
Secretary of State for External Affairs

D'autres faits, survenus au cours de la gestion 1974-1975, sont également dignes de mention. Le Canada a joué un rôle constructif à la Conférence mondiale de l'alimentation, une rencontre historique. Au cours de cette période, nous avons, de plus, mis au point une stratégie qui orientera nos activités dans le domaine de la coopération internationale durant la seconde moitié de la présente décennie. Nous avons participé activement à toute une gamme de démarches positives, comme les consultations du Commonwealth, qui se sont poursuivies en dépit des événements troublants qu'a connus le monde entre les sixième et septième sessions extraordinaires de l'Assemblée générale des Nations unies.

Au cours de 1974-1975, les programmes de l'ACDI et, dans une certaine mesure, le concept global de l'aide internationale au développement ont suscité, pour la première fois, un examen critique dans les media d'information. La critique est, certes, naturelle à une époque d'incertitude économique, mais elle est aussi pour nous une source d'encouragement: elle signifie que nos efforts sont maintenant assez substantiels pour être perçus par le public comme un secteur d'intérêt national important. Elle nous permet, en outre, d'espérer que nous assisterons bientôt à une discussion soutenue et sans cesse plus éclairée de la part de la population canadienne. Nous pouvons escompter que cet intérêt croissant permettra à celle-ci de mieux saisir le mécanisme du développement international et, partant, de s'y engager plus à fond.

En entrant dans le dernier quart de ce siècle, les Canadiens peuvent méditer sur les vingt-cinq années de participation créatrice de leur pays dans le combat que mène le tiers-monde pour une vie meilleure, et se tourner vers les mille et une occasions qui s'offrent à eux de concourir à l'instauration d'un système international plus juste et plus civilisé. Cette partie de l'oeuvre inachevée qu'il nous reste à accomplir dans un avenir prévisible est la plus gigantesque et la plus importante. Nos efforts en ce sens (qu'ils soient d'ordre financier ou idéologique, qu'ils visent à la restructuration de la société ou à celle du système économique) sont le meilleur investissement que nous puissions faire aujourd'hui.

Alors que la communauté internationale s'affaire à dresser les structures d'un nouvel ordre international, le Canada est déterminé à jouer un rôle utile dans cette entreprise et à faire en sorte que ses nombreuses ressources servent à provoquer des changements constructifs qui, à long terme, profiteront à l'humanité tout entière.



Allan J. MacEachen,
Secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures



Paul Gérin-Lajoie, President of CIDA, helps a woman fill a basket with earth during a visit to a food-for-work project in Bangladesh.

M. Paul Gérin-Lajoie, président de l'ACDI, au cours d'une visite d'un chantier de travaux rémunérés en aliments, au Bangla-Desh, aide une femme à remplir un panier de déblais.

President's Message

The activities described in this report were taking place when world conferences in Bucharest and Rome were shaping a consensus among nations on the crucial problems of population and food. Since that time two Special Sessions of the United Nations have prompted intensive reform of the international economic order. And we in Canada have seen our government officially adopt a global strategy for international development cooperation for 1975-80.

Message du Président

Au moment où se déroulaient les activités qui font l'objet de ce rapport, des conférences mondiales créaient, à Bucarest et à Rome, un vaste consensus entre les nations sur les problèmes cruciaux de la population et de l'alimentation. Deux sessions extraordinaires des Nations unies ont amorcé, depuis, une profonde réforme de l'ordre économique international. Et nous-mêmes, au Canada, avons vu notre gouvernement adopter

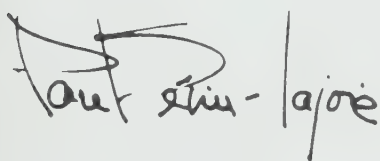
As President of the Canadian agency responsible for public aid to international development, I would undoubtedly feel some embarrassment in recalling the new perspectives on development if this report indicated that CIDA had to change course since the events I have just mentioned. In fact the Agency's activities in 1974-75 anticipated this realignment of international solidarity, and the Agency made adjustments at the administrative and operational levels to face up to the responsibilities assigned it by the Strategy in the context of enlarged and multi-dimensional cooperation for the betterment of all mankind.

This, I believe, is what emerges from the 1974-75 annual report. But to forget the need to adjust planning or operational details is to be complacent. It is a task which the turning-point of 1974-75 has invited us to accept, a task which we will work at in closer liaison with the Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defence and with other Canadian departments and the large international aid institutions.

But the most important element has already been achieved, confirmed by this report and decreed by the Strategy for 1975-80: international social justice is firmly inscribed at the very heart of Canada in cooperation in international development. We will put our resources at the disposal of the poorest, of those who still need assistance to truly participate in their communities' efforts to become self-reliant.

The more important Canadian cooperation becomes, the more obvious becomes the evidence that institutions, no matter what they are, draw their energy and their impact on the one hand from the soundness of their ideals, and on the other hand from the public's identification with those ideals.

Canada's participation is dynamic, flexible and willing. The report bears witness to that. However, future participation can only be assured with the increasingly firm support of Canadians. Such support can only proceed from widespread and accurate information on our programs. The 1974-75 annual report is an effort to respond to this need, this imperative to know what our country is doing to ensure that all men on earth achieve the share of happiness they deserve.



Paul Gérin-Lajoie,
President

officiellement une Stratégie globale de coopération au développement international pour 1975-1980.

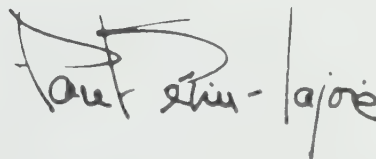
En tant que président de l'organisme responsable de l'aide publique canadienne au développement international, j'éprouverais, sans doute, quelque embarras à rappeler les perspectives nouvelles du développement, s'il ressortait du présent rapport que l'ACDI a dû changer ce cap depuis les événements que je viens d'évoquer. Or, les activités de l'Agence en 1974-1975 auront anticipé, en réalité, sur les grandes réorientations de la solidarité internationale et pris, aux niveaux administratif et opérationnel, les tournants qui permettent actuellement à l'ACDI de faire face aux obligations qui lui assignent la Stratégie 1975-1980 dans le cadre d'une coopération élargie et multidimensionnelle au mieux-être de toute la collectivité humaine.

Voilà, je crois, ce qui ressort essentiellement du rapport annuel 1974-1975. Mais ce serait tomber dans la complaisance que d'oublier de rappeler la nécessité de rectifier des détails de planification ou d'exécution. C'est ce à quoi l'expérience du tournant de 1974-1975 nous a invités et ce à quoi nous travaillons en liaison de plus en plus étroite avec le Comité permanent des Affaires extérieures et de la Défense nationale ainsi qu'avec les autres ministères canadiens et les grandes institutions d'assistance internationales.

Mais le plus important est acquis, confirmé par le présent rapport et consacré par la Stratégie 1975-1980: la justice sociale, à l'échelle internationale, est fermement inscrite au coeur même de la coopération canadienne au développement international. Nos moyens seront mis à la disposition des plus pauvres, de ceux qui ont encore besoin d'assistance pour participer vraiment aux efforts de leurs collectivités désireuses de compter d'abord sur elles-mêmes pour se développer.

Plus la coopération canadienne prend de l'importance, plus devient éclatante l'évidence que les institutions, quelles qu'elles soient, tirent leur vitalité et leur impact, d'une part, de la justesse de leurs desseins et, d'autre part, de l'identification du public à ces derniers.

La participation du Canada, dynamique, souple et fraternelle telle que l'illustre ce rapport, ne pourra être assurée dans l'avenir que par un appui de plus en plus ferme de tous les citoyens canadiens. Un tel appui ne peut résulter que d'une information large et précise de notre programme. Le rapport annuel 1974-1975 veut répondre à ce besoin et à cette nécessité de savoir ce que notre pays accomplit pour que tous les hommes de cette terre en arrivent à obtenir la part de bonheur à laquelle ils ont droit.



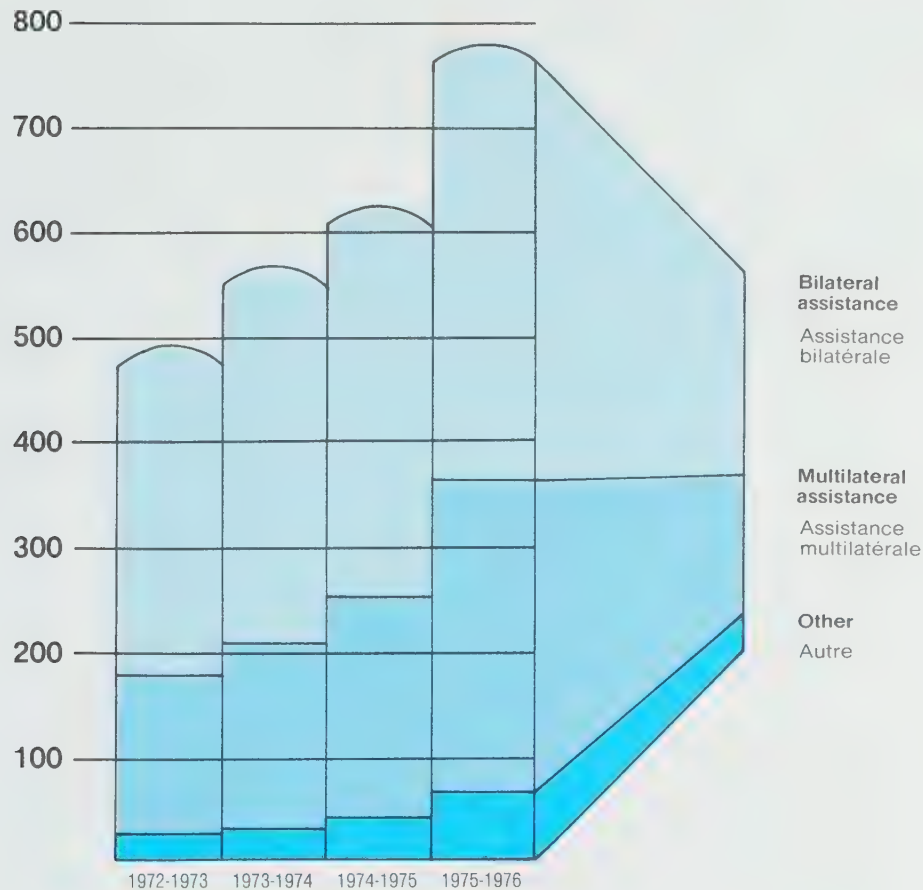
Paul Gérin-Lajoie,
Président



Growth of Total Canadian Assistance

Croissance du programme canadien d'assistance

Allocations



Introduction

CIDA disbursed \$760 million for programs of development cooperation in fiscal year 1974-75, an increase of almost 30 per cent over the 1973-74 figure of \$588 million. This brought the total for Canadian aid, since its origin with the Colombo Plan a quarter-century ago, to \$3.6 billion — \$2.8 billion bilateral (country-to-country), \$500 million multilateral (through international agencies), and \$300 million for emergency relief, support of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other special programs.

The substantial increase over 1973-74 stepped up the rate of growth maintained during the past few years and brought Canada closer to the UN-endorsed goal of .7 per cent of gross national product, recommended by the World Bank's Pearson Commission. The increase was especially significant in 1974-75 as it enabled Canada to pledge, at the World Food Conference held at Rome in November, immediate measures to help meet the crisis facing the countries hit hardest by food shortages and soaring costs for essential imports.

Introduction

L'ACDI a déboursé \$760 millions pour ses programmes de coopération au développement au cours de l'année financière 1974-1975, ce qui représente une augmentation de presque 30 p. 100 par rapport aux \$588 millions de 1973-1974. Le montant global de l'aide canadienne, depuis sa mise en oeuvre avec le Plan de Colombo il y a vingt-cinq ans, se chiffre maintenant à \$3,6 milliards, dont \$2,8 milliards ont été affectés à l'aide bilatérale (accords entre gouvernements), \$500 millions à l'aide multilatérale (par l'intermédiaire d'organismes internationaux) et \$300 millions aux secours d'urgence, aux organisations non gouvernementales (ONG) et à d'autres programmes spéciaux.

Cette augmentation substantielle par rapport à 1973-1974 a accéléré le rythme de croissance qu'a connu le programme au cours des dernières années et a rapproché le Canada de l'objectif de 0,7 p. 100 du produit national brut fixé par l'ONU sur la recommandation de la Commission Pearson de la Banque mondiale. L'augmentation a été particulièrement importante en 1974-1975.

Of the \$760 million, about two thirds (\$503 million) was used for bilateral assistance programs. These funds paid for Canada's share of a wide range of development projects requested by about 70 Third World countries. More than three-quarters of this assistance was concentrated on some 20 countries, and the share allocated for the 26 least-developed countries continued to grow from less than 5 per cent of the bilateral program in 1970-71 to more than 20 per cent in 1974-75. Bilateral assistance takes many forms:

- about 2000 bilateral projects — such as dams, roads, schools, resource surveys, public health plans and rural development schemes that developing countries consider essential to their efforts to achieve self-reliance;
- CIDA-financed scholarships to enable talented students and trainees to take advanced studies in Canada or at regional institutions located in "third countries" near their homelands (in January 1975 there were 1,526 such students in Canada, and 599 in third countries);
- the services of skilled Canadians working overseas on development projects under CIDA contracts (476 educators and 314 advisers were serving in developing countries in January 1975);
- shipments of food aid (mainly wheat, rapeseed, and powdered milk, totalling \$158 million during 1974-75) to help food-deficit countries cope with immediate needs;
- shipments of commodities (such as fertilizers, minerals, and newsprint) needed to overcome shortages disrupting Third World productivity.

About half of this bilateral assistance is provided through CIDA development loans on concessional terms, usually interest-free and repayable over 50 years with a 10-year grace period before repayment begins. Grants cover the remainder, including food aid and technical assistance. Strong emphasis is being placed on agricultural and rural development programs, to help increase food production and to ensure that assistance benefits the least privileged people, particularly those living in rural areas.

Asia received \$244 million, or almost half of Canada's bilateral assistance in 1974-75 (compared to \$204 million in 1973-74). Assistance to Francophone Africa reached \$99 million or 20 per cent (compared to \$67 million the year before). Commonwealth Africa received \$109 million or 22 per cent (compared to \$64 million); Commonwealth Caribbean \$24 million or 5 per cent (\$16 million in 1973-74); and Latin America, \$21 million or 4 per cent (\$13 million a year earlier). Other countries and programs received \$6 million.

About 26 per cent of total disbursements were for multilateral programs. Grants, loans and advances — mainly to the World Bank's International Development Association, the regional development banks (in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean), and the UN specialized agencies — totalled \$196 million. Pooled with resources from other donors, these funds supported programs that helped to improve life for people in all parts of the developing world.

CIDA also financed several special programs, in addition to providing bilateral and multilateral assistance. The Non-Governmental Organizations

puisqu'elle a permis au Canada, lors de la Conférence mondiale de l'alimentation tenue à Rome en novembre, de s'engager à prendre des mesures immédiates pour faire face à la crise soulevée dans les pays les plus durement touchés par les pénuries alimentaires et le renchérissement des importations essentielles.

Environ les deux tiers des \$760 millions (\$503 millions) ont été affectés aux programmes d'aide bilatérale. Ces fonds ont servi à financer la participation canadienne à un large éventail de projets de développement demandés par environ 70 pays du tiers-monde. Plus de 75 p. 100 de cette aide a été concentrée dans quelque 20 pays et la part allouée aux 26 pays les moins développés est passée de moins de 5 p. 100 des décaissements bilatéraux en 1970-1971, à plus de 20 p. 100 en 1974-1975. L'aide bilatérale se présente sous plusieurs formes:

- environ 2 000 projets bilatéraux (par ex. construction de barrages, de routes, d'écoles, études de ressources, programmes d'hygiène publique et de développement rural) que les pays en développement considèrent indispensables dans leur marche vers l'autonomie;
- des bourses qui permettent à des étudiants et à des stagiaires prometteurs de faire des études spécialisées au Canada ou dans des institutions régionales dans un "tiers pays" avoisinant (en janvier 1975, 1 526 boursiers étudiaient au Canada et 599 étudiaient en tiers pays);
- les services de Canadiens compétents travaillant à des projets de développement à l'étranger en vertu de contrats de l'ACDI (476 enseignants et 314 conseillers travaillaient sur le terrain en janvier 1975);
- l'envoi d'aide alimentaire (surtout du blé, du colza et du lait en poudre, pour un montant global de \$158 millions en 1974-1975) afin d'aider les pays qui ne produisent pas assez de denrées pour répondre à leurs besoins immédiats;
- l'envoi de produits de base (par ex. des engrais, des minéraux et du papier journal) afin de remédier aux pénuries qui entravent la productivité du tiers-monde.

La moitié environ de cette aide est consentie sous forme de prêts à des conditions de faveur (généralement sans intérêt avec une échéance de 50 ans et un différé d'amortissement de 10 ans). Le reste, y compris l'aide alimentaire et l'assistance technique, est consenti sous forme de subventions. On attache maintenant beaucoup d'importance aux programmes de développement agricole et rural afin d'accroître la production alimentaire et de faire en sorte que l'aide profite aux plus démunis, particulièrement en milieu rural.

En 1974-1975, l'Asie a reçu \$244 millions (comparativement à \$204 millions en 1973-1974), soit presque la moitié des décaissements bilatéraux. L'Afrique francophone reçut 20 p. 100, soit \$99 millions (comparativement à \$67 millions l'année précédente); l'Afrique du Commonwealth, 22 p. 100, soit \$109 millions (comparativement à \$64 millions l'année précédente); les Antilles du Commonwealth, 5 p. 100, soit \$24 millions (comparativement à \$16 millions en 1973-1974), et l'Amérique latine, 4 p. 100, soit \$21 millions

(NGO) Division used \$26 million (compared to \$21 million in 1973-74) to match funds raised by Canadian voluntary groups for projects in developing countries, and to increase public awareness and involvement in Canada. The Ottawa-based International Development Research Centre, established in 1970 to seek answers to some of the special problems of developing countries, received \$19 million compared to \$14 million a year earlier. Smaller amounts were used for relief assistance in countries hit by disasters such as flood and earthquake, for programs to encourage Canadian private investment in developing countries, and for scholarships to help Canadians follow specialized studies in international development.

(comparativement à \$13 millions l'année précédente). Les autres pays et programmes se partageaient \$6 millions.

Environ 26 p. 100 des décaissements totaux ont été affectés aux programmes multilatéraux. Les subventions, les avances et les prêts, consentis principalement à l'Association internationale de développement (de la Banque mondiale), aux banques régionales de développement (en Asie, en Afrique, en Amérique latine et aux Antilles) et aux institutions spécialisées de l'ONU, sont passés à \$196 millions. Conjugués aux apports d'autres donateurs, ces fonds ont permis la réalisation de programmes qui ont contribué à améliorer les conditions de vie dans toutes les régions du tiers-monde.

Outre ses apports d'aide bilatérale et multilatérale, l'ACDI a également financé bon nombre de programmes spéciaux. La Direction des organisations non gouvernementales (ONG) a versé \$26 millions (comparativement à \$21 millions en 1973-1974) en subventions d'appoint à des organismes bénévoles canadiens pour des projets dans les pays en développement et pour des programmes de sensibilisation et de participation du public canadien. Mis sur pied en 1970 pour trouver des solutions aux problèmes particuliers des pays en développement, le Centre de recherches pour le développement international, dont le siège est à Ottawa, a obtenu \$19 millions, comparativement à \$14 millions l'année précédente. Des sommes moins considérables ont servi à fournir des secours d'urgence aux pays frappés par des désastres naturels (inondations, tremblements de terre), à promouvoir les investissements privés canadiens dans les pays en développement et à octroyer des bourses d'études permettant à des Canadiens de se spécialiser dans le développement international.

Asia

The Asia program of bilateral assistance is Canada's oldest and largest. It began in 1951, shortly after the Colombo Plan was launched to help the newly-independent countries of southern Asia develop viable national economies. In total, Asia has received about \$1.9 billion of the \$2.8 billion of bilateral funds provided by Canada to help developing countries over the past quarter-century. However, since most of the world's population — and a large majority of the Third World's people — live in Asia, the program is relatively small in per capita terms. For 1974-75, CIDA disbursed \$244 million for the Asia program, compared to \$204 million in 1973-74.

Major forms of assistance provided to Asian countries include food aid to cope with shortfalls in agricultural production, shipments of scarce commodities and equipment to overcome bottlenecks restraining the development of Asian industry, agricultural aid to help countries achieve their goal of food self-sufficiency, and projects in such areas as transportation, communications, energy resources, and social infrastructure. The technical assistance program is small, as many Asian countries have a good supply of specialists in various fields. During 1974-75 the most significant change in the program was a large increase in disbursements for food aid and agricultural commodities, made necessary by the higher world cost of food and the crucial shortages in Asia resulting from disappointing harvests.

Afghanistan

Canada agreed to finance the engineering design for the most urgently needed part of a \$90 million water and sewage system in Kabul, Afghanistan's capital, through a \$1.1 million grant to the World Health Organization. Grants also made spare parts available for Bakhtar Afghan Airline's Twin Otters, and provided for about 25 trainees, mainly in the field of public administration.

Bangladesh

Perhaps no country has ever faced problems more difficult than those of Bangladesh: poverty (per capita income about \$70), crowding (more than 1400 people per square mile), terrain (mainly flat delta land less than 10 feet above sea level), and economic dilemmas (few resources and declining sales of the major export, jute). "Our part of the world is sinking under the weight of population", said the Bangladesh delegate to the World Population Conference in August 1974. "We are short of food, short of educational facilities, short of everything. Every flood sinks us."

Despite severe problems complicated by the July 1974 floods, reconstruction work proceeded during the year and in many places new efforts were launched for self-development. To help fight starvation, Canada's assistance program concentrated even more than in previous years on food; in the three years since Bangladesh won its independence, about 75 per cent of Canadian aid has been food, which has amounted to about 12 per cent of the country's foodgrain imports. In March 1975, Mr. Gérin-Lajoie led a special mission to review Canada's overall assistance to Bangladesh

Asie

Le plus important et le plus ancien des programmes d'aide bilatérale du Canada est celui d'Asie. Il a été inauguré en 1951, immédiatement après l'adoption du Plan de Colombo qui visait à aider les pays nouvellement indépendants du sud de l'Asie à se construire une économie nationale viable. Au total, l'Asie a reçu environ \$1,9 milliard des \$2,8 milliards que le Canada a consacrés à l'aide bilatérale au cours des 25 dernières années. Cependant, étant donné qu'une grande partie de la population mondiale — et la majorité de la population du tiers-monde — se trouve en Asie, le volume d'aide par habitant demeure assez peu élevé. En 1974-1975, l'ACDI a déboursé \$244 millions pour le programme de l'Asie, comparativement à \$204 millions en 1973-1974.

Le programme asiatique comprend, notamment, de l'aide alimentaire pour pallier aux insuffisances de la production agricole, l'envoi d'équipement et de produits de base afin d'éliminer les goulots d'étranglement qui entravent le développement de l'industrie asiatique, de l'aide agricole pour appuyer les pays qui tentent d'atteindre l'autosuffisance sur le plan alimentaire ainsi que des projets dans des secteurs comme les transports, les communications, les ressources énergétiques et l'infrastructure sociale. Le programme d'assistance technique est modeste, nombre de pays asiatiques ayant une bonne réserve de spécialistes dans divers domaines. Au cours de 1974-1975, le principal changement au programme a été l'augmentation importante des décaissements aux titres de l'aide alimentaire et des produits de base agricoles, rendue nécessaire par la hausse du coût de l'alimentation dans le monde et les pénuries catastrophiques survenues en Asie par suite de mauvaises récoltes.

Afghanistan

Par le biais d'une subvention de \$1,1 million à l'Organisation mondiale de la santé, le Canada s'est engagé à financer les études techniques qui permettront de réaliser les travaux les plus pressants du réseau d'égouts et d'adduction d'eau de \$90 millions qui sera construit à Kaboul, capitale de l'Afghanistan. D'autres subventions canadiennes ont permis à la *Bakhtar Afghan Airline* de se procurer des pièces de rechange pour ses *Twin Otters* et ont servi à financer les stages de 25 boursiers, surtout en administration publique.

Bangla-Desh

Il est probable que jamais aucun pays n'a eu à faire face à des problèmes aussi graves que ceux du Bangla-Desh: pauvreté extrême (revenu par habitant d'environ \$70), surpeuplement (plus de 1 400 personnes au mille carré), sol pauvre (terrain plat et alluvial, moins de 10 pieds au-dessus du niveau de la mer) et déchirements économiques (ressources rares et chute des ventes du principal produit d'exportation, le jute). "Notre partie du globe s'écroule sous le poids de la population, a déclaré le délégué du Bangla-Desh à la Conférence mondiale de la population, en 1974. Nous manquons de vivres, de moyens d'éducation, de tout. Chaque inondation nous enfonce davantage."

and to study the food aid situation there, in order to overcome bottlenecks and weaknesses in distribution, especially to those in greatest need. During 1974-75, Canada provided about \$60 million of wheat and rapeseed, about \$3.5 million of commodities (woodpulp, copper and zinc) and about \$5 million to support more than 20 projects in such fields as power, railways, forestry and agriculture — for example, rehabilitation of a power station at Saidpur in northern Bangladesh, and the purchase of rice seedlings, potatoes and oilseeds for planting by farmers in flood-hit areas.

Burma

Buildings were being constructed at Rangoon and equipment ordered for the pilot plant that Burma is building, with help from a CIDA grant of \$868,000, to manufacture glue-laminated timber beams for the country's construction industry. Exploratory drilling began on a potential four-year \$1.2 million project to help Burma mine its deposits of barite, a clay used to bind core samples in oil drilling. Elevators were being supplied for the children's hospital in Rangoon which Burma is financing from Canadian counterpart funds (money raised by the sale of Canadian food aid in Burma).

Cambodia (Kampuchea)

Canada's main assistance to Cambodia during the year was a \$500,000 contribution through the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for medical supplies to replace the depleted stocks of civilian hospitals and dispensaries in Phnom Penh, and for powdered milk for distribution to the city's people. Cambodian students were also receiving training in Canada.

India

From the beginning, the India program has been Canada's largest, because of the country's great size and vast population (now about 600 million). In per capita terms, however, Canadian assistance is very modest, amounting in 1974-75 to about 13 cents per Indian citizen.

The conditions faced by India have long been recognized to be among the most difficult in the world. In the past two years, global inflation has drastically raised the cost of essential imports (oil, wheat and fertilizer,) while droughts caused by recurring failure of the monsoons have meant meagre harvests for the two-thirds of the people who live directly from the land.

Disbursements during 1974-75 were \$96.4 million, bringing Canadian assistance to India to a total of \$1.2 billion since 1951 (more than \$500 million for food aid, almost \$400 million for development loans, and the balance as grants). Major areas of cooperation have included shipments of raw materials needed by India's economy and projects in such sectors as power development, mineral resources, communications, and dryland agriculture.

About half of the \$100 million in emergency food and fertilizer aid pledged at the UN General Assembly in April 1974 was provided to India. During 1974-75, Canadian assistance to India included food aid (about \$39 million), fertilizer

Malgré de sérieux problèmes aggravés par les inondations de juillet 1974, le travail de reconstruction a progressé au cours de l'année et, en plusieurs endroits, on a déployé de nouveaux efforts d'autodéveloppement. Afin d'aider à combattre la famine, le programme canadien s'est concentré encore davantage sur l'aide alimentaire; depuis que le Bangla-Desh a accédé à l'indépendance, il y a trois ans, environ 75 p. 100 de l'aide canadienne s'est traduite par des envois de céréales, représentant environ 12 p. 100 des importations de céréales du Bangla-Desh pour cette période. En mars 1975, M. Gérin-Lajoie a dirigé une mission spéciale au Bangla-Desh afin d'évaluer le programme global d'aide canadienne et d'étudier la situation de l'aide alimentaire afin d'éliminer les goulots d'étranglement et les faiblesses du système de distribution, particulièrement à l'endroit des plus démunis. Au cours de 1974-1975, le Canada a déboursé environ \$60 millions pour l'envoi de blé et de graines de colza, \$3,5 millions pour l'envoi de produits de base (pâte de bois, cuivre et zinc) et \$5 millions pour appuyer plus de 20 projets dans divers secteurs, notamment l'énergie électrique, les chemins de fer, l'exploitation forestière et l'agriculture (par exemple, la remise en état de la centrale thermique de Saidpur, dans le nord du pays, et l'achat de plants de riz, de pommes de terre et de graines oléagineuses pour les agriculteurs des régions dévastées par les inondations).

Birmanie

On a érigé des bâtiments et commandé de l'équipement pour l'usine-pilote que la Birmanie construit à Rangoon, à l'aide d'une subvention de \$868 000 de l'ACDI. On y fabriquera des poutres de bois lamellé pour l'industrie nationale du bâtiment. On a entrepris le forage d'exploration dans le cadre d'un projet, pouvant s'étendre sur 4 ans et coûter \$1,2 million, qui aidera le pays à exploiter ses dépôts de barytine, argile utilisée pour lier des échantillons carottés lors du forage pétrolier. Le Canada a en outre fourni des ascenseurs pour l'hôpital pédiatrique de Rangoon que la Birmanie finance à l'aide de fonds de contrepartie provenant de la vente dans le pays, d'aide alimentaire fournie par le Canada.

Cambodge (Kampuchea)

Le principal apport d'aide du Canada au Cambodge (Kampuchea) a consisté en une contribution de \$500 000 fournie par l'intermédiaire du Fonds des Nations unies pour l'enfance (UNICEF) pour l'achat de produits pharmaceutiques afin de renouveler les stocks dans les hôpitaux civils et les cliniques de Phnom Penh et pour la distribution de lait en poudre dans la ville. Des étudiants cambodgiens ont également reçu une formation au Canada.

Inde

Le programme de l'Inde a toujours été le plus important en raison de l'immensité du pays et de sa population très nombreuse (quelque 600 millions d'habitants à l'heure actuelle). Toutefois, en proportion de la population, l'aide canadienne est



An instructor in carpentry shows a campesino how to use a planer at the Centro de Capacitacion Laboral in Huaraz, Peru, the city which was devastated in a 1970 earthquake.

Un menuisier montre à un paysan à se servir d'une raboteuse au "Centro de Capacitacion Laboral" d'Huaraz, au Pérou Huaraz a été dévastée par un tremblement de terre en 1970.

(almost \$20 million), other commodities (\$22.6 million) and various projects (almost \$15 million).

Indonesia

Indonesia made substantial progress under its First Five-Year Plan (1969-74), maintaining economic stability and greatly improving its balance of payments, but the country is still at an early stage in the development of its human and physical resources, and difficult problems remain — poverty, population pressure, shortages of food and raw materials, regional disparity, and an inadequate infrastructure in many sectors including transportation, power and resource development.

Canada has provided assistance in such fields as civil aviation, education, forestry, bridge building, water resource development, power generation, and regional development masterplans through a bilateral program that has grown strongly from disbursements of less than \$4 million in 1971-72 to \$19.5 million in 1974-75.

During the year Canada agreed to provide 11 Twin Otter aircraft, along with ground support equipment and technical assistance, for "pioneer air service" that links together remote parts of Indonesia, a nation made up of 3,000 islands spread across an area almost the size of Canada. In addition, Canadian consultants were preparing the masterplan for an international airport at Jakarta, both projects being financed under the \$25 million civil aviation sectoral loan announced in 1973.

Through cooperation with the Government of Alberta, a team of Canadian advisers was carrying out studies under a \$3.5 million grant to establish a regional masterplan for development of Indonesia's three eastern provinces. A \$12.4 million CIDA development loan was arranged to finance four gas turbines to generate power at three growth centres on the islands of Sumatra and Sulawesi. Technical assistance included training awards for 11 Indonesian students to study in Canada and one in a third country, and Canadian advisers in civil aviation, air communications, water resources, forestry, bridges, administration and regional development.

Laos

Canada's aid program in Laos consisted mainly of technical assistance in the power and geology sectors, as well as the provision of textbook paper and training arrangements for a modest number of Lao scholars. Disbursements for 1974-75 were \$200,000. Canada also provided a \$2.5 million loan for Phase 2 of the regional Nam Ngum hydroelectric project, which is of major benefit to Laos, and granted \$700,000 for related technical assistance in support of Électricité du Laos.

Malaysia

A three-year soil survey administered by the Canada Department of Agriculture began in Sarawak. A team of five Canadian advisers is helping Universiti Pertanian Malaysia, the country's agricultural university, to establish a forestry faculty, and another team of five from Guelph University is helping to set up a faculty of veterinary medicine and animal science.

très modeste puisqu'elle équivaut, en 1974-1975, à environ 13 cents par citoyen indien.

La situation de l'Inde est reconnue comme l'une des plus précaires au monde. Au cours des deux dernières années, l'inflation mondiale a haussé démesurément le coût de ses importations essentielles (pétrole, blé et engrais), tandis que les sécheresses dues au dérèglement des moussons étaient synonymes de récoltes désastreuses pour les deux tiers de sa population vivant directement de la terre.

En 1974-1975, le Canada a consacré \$96,4 millions au programme de l'Inde, portant le montant global de son aide à ce pays depuis 1951 à \$1,2 milliard (plus de \$500 millions sous forme d'aide alimentaire, près de \$400 millions sous forme de prêts au développement et le reste sous forme de subventions). Les principaux éléments de coopération comprennent l'envoi de matières premières visant à soutenir l'économie indienne et la réalisation de projets dans des secteurs comme la mise en valeur du potentiel énergétique, les ressources minières, les communications et la culture en terre sèche.

L'Inde a reçu environ la moitié des \$100 millions de secours d'urgence sous forme de vivres et d'engrais que le Canada s'était engagé à fournir devant l'Assemblée générale des Nations unies, en avril 1974. En 1974-1975, le programme de l'Inde se répartissait comme suit: aide alimentaire (environ \$39 millions), engrais (environ \$20 millions), autres produits de base (\$22,6 millions) et projets divers (environ \$15 millions).

Indonésie

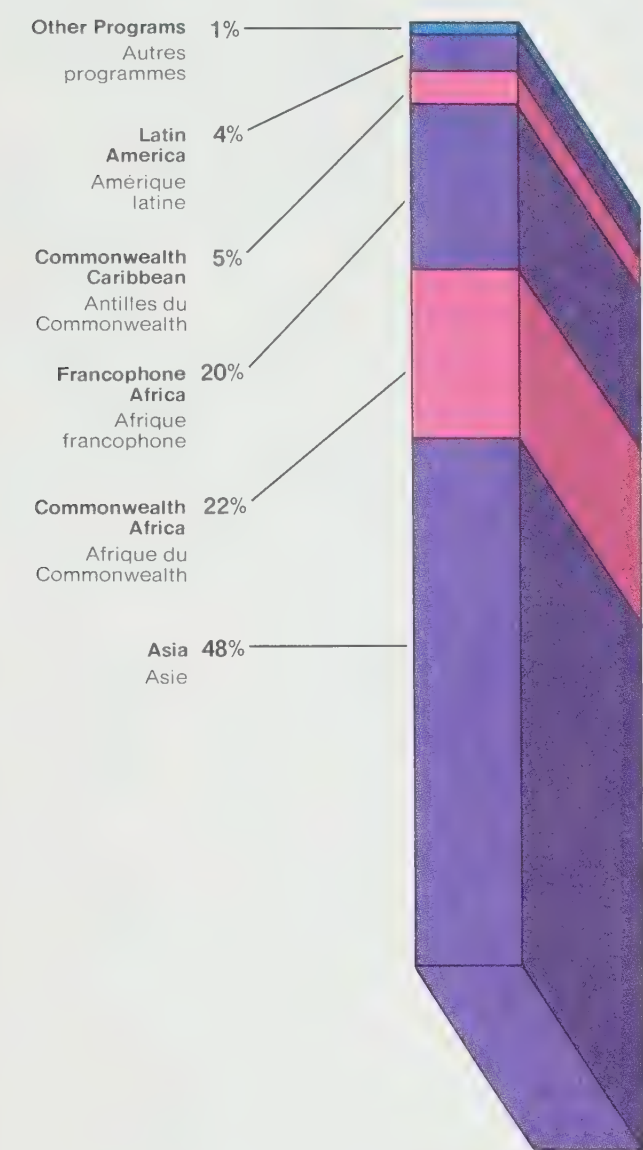
L'Indonésie a fait de remarquables progrès suite à son premier Plan quinquennal de développement (1969-1974), maintenant son équilibre économique et améliorant grandement la situation de sa balance des paiements. Toutefois, le pays est encore au premier stade du développement de ses ressources humaines et matérielles et connaît encore de graves difficultés — pauvreté, surpopulation, pénuries de vivres et de matières premières, disparités régionales et infrastructure inadéquate dans de nombreux secteurs, notamment les transports, l'énergie et la mise en valeur des ressources.

En vertu de son programme bilatéral en Indonésie, dont les décaissements sont passés de moins de \$4 millions en 1971-1972 à \$19,5 millions en 1974-1975, le Canada a apporté son appui dans des domaines comme l'aviation civile, l'éducation, l'exploitation forestière, la construction de ponts, le développement des ressources hydrauliques, la production énergétique et les plans directeurs de développement régional.

Au cours de l'année, le Canada s'est engagé à fournir 11 avions de type *Twin Otter* ainsi que du matériel de servitude au sol et de l'assistance technique pour "un service de brousse" reliant les parties éloignées de l'Indonésie, pays composé de 3 000 îles éparpillées sur une superficie aussi vaste que celle du Canada. De plus, des experts-conseils canadiens préparent le plan directeur d'un aéroport international pour Djakarta; les deux projets sont financés en vertu d'un prêt sectoriel de \$25

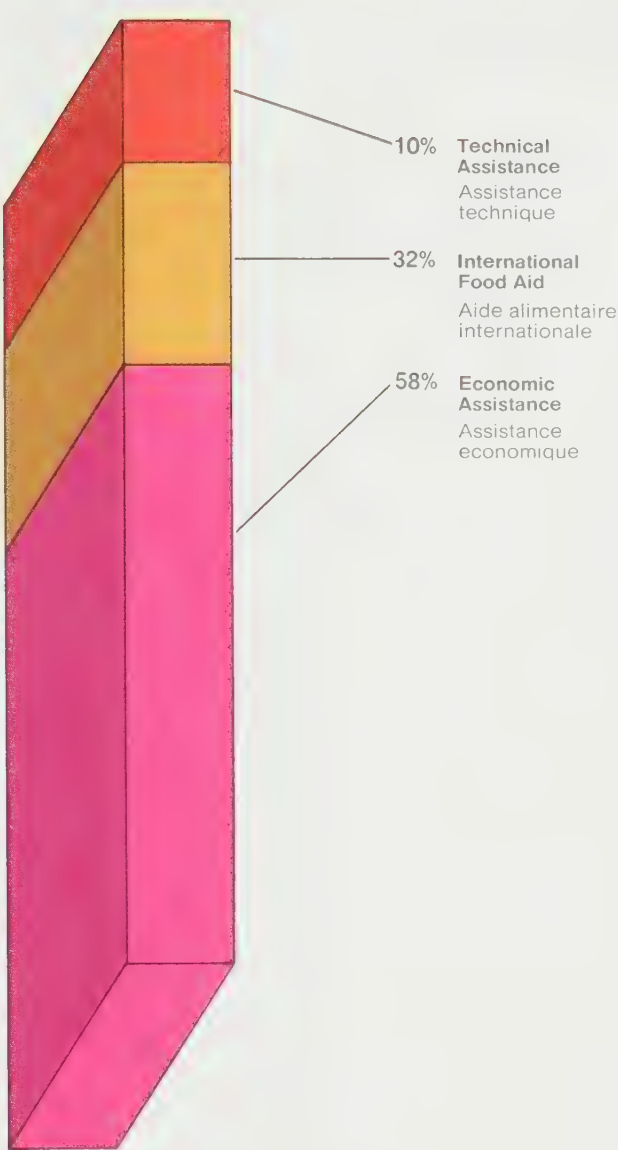
Details of Bilateral Disbursements for 1974-1975

By Area Par région



Détail des décaissements d'aide bilatérale (1974-1975)

By Type Par type



Pakistan

Pakistan, to avoid overdependence on cotton and rice crops, has stressed a broad program of industrial and agricultural development. Growth of manufacturing has been vigorous since 1972, but the country's economic progress is challenged by global inflation, unreliable markets for commodity exports, and the resulting balance-of-payments situation.

Canada's assistance has traditionally concentrated on projects in such sectors as power, communications and transport, as well as shipments of essential commodities. About \$32 million was disbursed in 1974-75, mainly through development loans. Projects under way included further development of the world's largest earth-fill dam at Tarbela, the Tarbela-Lyallpur 500-kv power transmission line, provision of a line-of-credit loan to finance purchases of capital goods for development projects decided upon by Pakistan, and shipments of

millions pour l'aviation civile annoncé en 1973. Dans le cadre d'un projet auquel participe le gouvernement de l'Alberta, une subvention de \$3,5 millions a permis à une équipe d'experts-conseils canadiens de préparer la rédaction d'un plan régional pour le développement des trois provinces de l'est du pays. L'ACDI a fourni un prêt de développement de \$12,4 millions pour financer quatre turbines à gaz dont l'énergie alimentera 3 centres de croissance sur les îles de Sumatra et de Sulawesi. L'assistance technique a assuré, entre autres, la formation de 11 étudiants indonésiens au Canada et d'un autre dans un tiers pays, ainsi que des services de conseillers canadiens dans les domaines de l'aviation civile, des communications aériennes, des ressources hydrauliques, de l'exploitation forestière, des ponts, de l'administration et du développement régional.

fertilizer and industrial raw materials. Among the new efforts launched during the year were four plants to manufacture concrete poles from local materials, for use in Pakistan's massive campaign to electrify a thousand villages each year, and \$6 million of support to provide seismic equipment and technical training for the nation-wide program of oil and natural gas exploration.

Singapore

Fifteen awards were made to send trainees to Canada. No projects were being carried out as Singapore's economic progress in the past few years has made it self-reliant.

South Vietnam

Seven major projects were under way in South Vietnam during 1974-75:

- water supply improvements for 20 provincial towns
- a municipal water system for Qui Nhon
- establishment of a physiotherapy section and a diploma course at the Saigon Institute of Rehabilitation
- a public health training program for An Giang province
- technical assistance, through training of Vietnamese students in Canada
- provision of vaccine (DPT, DT, BCG and Sabin) for an immunization program extending over several years
- food aid through shipments of powdered milk and canned fish, sent each year since 1969-70.

As the fiscal year ended, the first four projects were suspended because of the precarious security situation. The last two were revised to support humanitarian relief efforts being made through international channels following the end of the war. The tuberculosis hospital at Quang Ngai and the Qui Nhon rehabilitation centre had been completed in earlier fiscal periods and turned over to Vietnamese staff. A \$250,000 grant in 1974 helped the Geneva-based Indochina Operations Group of the Red Cross carry out relief work throughout the region. In March 1975, the first part of a program of post-war relief and rehabilitation assistance was announced.

Sri Lanka

Several projects were being carried out in 1974-75 to help Sri Lanka develop its forest resources, its agriculture, and its transportation system. Canadian consultants are assisting the State Timber Corporation with a mechanized logging project in the Sinharajah forest. At Embilipitiya, other consultants are helping to develop a new pulp and paper mill, for which the civil engineering work is about half completed. The Canadian Hunger Foundation has produced a feasibility study on the processing of locally-grown soybeans into a soy-milk powder to increase the supply of nutritious food for children and mothers; it is expected that this bilateral project, one of the first to employ a non-governmental organization as the consultant, will lead to construction of a plant. Canada is providing incubators and hatchery equipment to the Ministry

Laos

Le programme canadien d'aide au Laos a consisté surtout à fournir une assistance technique dans les secteurs de l'énergie et de la géologie, à envoyer du papier pour manuels scolaires et à former un petit nombre de boursiers laotiens. En 1974-1975, les décaissements se sont élevés à \$200 000. Le Canada a également consenti un prêt de \$2,5 millions pour la phase II d'un projet primordial pour le Laos, la centrale hydro-électrique régionale de Nam Ngum, et une subvention de \$700 000 pour fournir de l'assistance technique à l'Électricité du Laos.

Malaysia

Au Sarawak, une étude pédologique de trois ans a été entreprise sous la direction du ministère de l'Agriculture du Canada. Une équipe de cinq conseillers canadiens aide l'Université Pertanian Malaysia, établissement national d'enseignement agricole, à mettre sur pied une faculté de sylviculture, tandis qu'une équipe de cinq de l'université de Guelph participe à l'établissement d'une faculté de médecine vétérinaire et de science animale.

Pakistan

Pour éviter de dépendre dans une trop large mesure de ses cultures de riz et de coton, le Pakistan a mis au point un vaste programme de développement industriel et agricole. Cependant, en dépit d'une expansion vigoureuse du secteur secondaire depuis 1972, le pays stagne économiquement à cause de l'inflation mondiale, de l'incertitude des marchés d'exportation et de ses répercussions sur la balance des paiements.

Depuis le début du programme pakistanais, l'aide canadienne s'est concentrée sur l'aménagement hydro-électrique, les réseaux de communications et de transports et l'expédition de produits de base. En 1974-1975, l'ACDI a décaissé environ \$32 millions, particulièrement en prêts au développement. On a poursuivi la construction du plus grand barrage en terre du monde, à Tarbela, et de la ligne de transport d'énergie de 500 kV qui reliera Tarbela et Lyallpur, ainsi que l'aide sous forme de ligne de crédit pour financer l'achat de biens d'équipement destinés aux projets de développement entrepris par le Pakistan, et l'expédition d'engrais et de matières premières industrielles. Parmi les nouveaux projets, on note l'édification de quatre usines de fabrication de poteaux de béton à partir de matières premières locales, pour assurer l'électrification massive de mille villages par année, et un apport de \$6 millions pour l'achat d'appareils sismiques et la formation de techniciens dans le cadre d'un programme national de prospection de pétrole et de gaz naturel.

Singapour

Quinze bourses ont été décernées pour faire venir des stagiaires au Canada. Des progrès économiques marqués au cours des dernières années ayant permis à Singapour d'atteindre le seuil de l'autonomie, aucun projet spécifique n'a été entrepris.



of Agriculture for expansion of the island's poultry industry. Canada also financed 14 diesel locomotives for the government railway, along with spare parts and training for 12 technicians. Disbursements for the year totalled about \$11 million, including \$2 million for food aid (wheat flour) and the same amount for industrial commodities (woodpulp, newsprint and tire cord).

Thailand

Canadian assistance to Thailand began in 1960 and has been mainly in the fields of education and manpower development. In 1974-75, disbursements were about \$400,000 and the emphasis was on natural resources development, especially in the northern and northeastern regions. The two major projects under way were the Northern Natural Resources Survey and the National Inland Fisheries Institute. CIDA scholarships were also provided for ten students.

Sri Lanka

En 1974-1975, plusieurs projets de développement dans les domaines des ressources forestières, du secteur agricole et des transports étaient en cours de réalisation à Sri Lanka. Des experts-conseils canadiens aident la Société nationale des forêts dans un projet d'exploitation forestière mécanisée dans la forêt de Sinharajah. À Embilipitiya, d'autres experts-conseils aident à mettre sur pied une usine de pâte et papier pour laquelle la moitié des travaux de génie civil sont achevés. La Fondation canadienne contre la faim a réalisé une étude de faisabilité sur la transformation en poudre de lait du soya cultivé localement afin d'augmenter les aliments nutritifs pour les mères et les enfants; on prévoit que ce projet bilatéral, l'un des premiers pour lesquels une organisation non gouvernementale remplit le rôle d'expert-conseil, mènera à la construction d'une usine. Le Canada fournit au ministère de l'Agriculture du pays des incubateurs et des couveuses artificielles pour l'expansion de l'industrie de la volaille. Le Canada a également financé l'achat de 14 locomotives diesel et de pièces de rechange ainsi que la formation de 12 techniciens dans le cadre de l'amélioration du réseau ferroviaire national. Les décaissements pour l'année se sont élevés à environ \$11 millions, dont \$2 millions ont été consacrés à l'aide alimentaire (farine de blé) et un montant équivalent à la livraison de produits industriels de base (pâte de bois, papier journal et câble pour pneus).

Thaïlande

L'aide canadienne à la Thaïlande, qui remonte à 1960, a été concentrée surtout dans les domaines de l'éducation et du perfectionnement de la main-d'oeuvre. En 1974-1975, le Canada a déboursé en faveur de la Thaïlande environ \$400 000 dont la majeure partie a été affectée au développement des ressources naturelles, particulièrement dans les régions du nord et du nord-est. Les deux principaux projets étaient celui de l'évaluation des ressources naturelles du Nord thaïlandais et celui de l'Institut national de la pêche intérieure. Dix étudiants ont en outre reçu des bourses d'étude de l'ACDI.

Regional

Canada financed both the services of Canadian staff and scholarships for 14 students at the Asian Institute of Technology in Bangkok, a major "third country" training centre for the region. Canadian funds also enabled 104 additional students and trainees to attend the University of the South Pacific and various institutions throughout the region that are supported by the South-East Asia Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO).

Canada granted \$2.8 million for a four-year program, in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and seven Asian countries whose populations total about 240 million, to develop commercial fishing in the South China Sea. Another fisheries project in the South Pacific, launched with the help of the University of the South Pacific (USP) and the Government of Fiji, will provide qualified staff for government and industry as the region's fishing industry changes from subsistence to commercial. The USP's School of Natural Resources, which will be among the Fiji institutions contributing to the fisheries program, is constructing a permanent building through a \$5.5 million Canadian grant.

A five-year program to develop rural cooperatives in the Cagayan Valley of the Philippines, with the support of \$6.8 million in CIDA grants and loans, also began in 1974-75. Canada continued to offer technical assistance to many countries in the region through training awards to talented students and the provision of Canadian advisers and educators.

Canada's assistance to Asia in 1974-1975 prepared CIDA for a rapid implementation, in that part of the world, of the specific cooperation policies unveiled several months later in the Strategy 1975-1980, an official document approved by the Canadian government. There are few regions which so plainly justify the priority accorded to agricultural and rural development: it is there that most of the inhabitants of the Third World are concentrated, for whom the menace of famine brought on by natural disasters is most anguishing. It is also a part of the developing world which already has important industrial infrastructures, certain much sought-after natural resources and, above all, numerous technical experts in all fields. Thus it lends itself to the multi-dimensional approach that Canada wishes to promote, and to collaboration that encourages an international economic redistribution that the Asian countries want. In Asia as elsewhere in the Third World, this new orientation of Canadian assistance became evident in 1974-1975, marking projects already under way as much as those discussed since.

Vietnam du Sud

En 1974-1975, sept grands projets étaient en cours au Vietnam du Sud:

- amélioration des systèmes d'adduction d'eau dans 20 villes de province;
- installation d'un système d'adduction d'eau à Qui Nhon;
- création d'une section de physiothérapie et d'un programme d'études menant à un diplôme à l'Institut de réhabilitation de Saigon;
- programme de formation en hygiène publique dans la province de An Giang;
- formation d'étudiants vietnamiens au Canada;
- fourniture de vaccins (DCT, DT, BCG et Sabin) pour un programme à long terme d'immunisation;
- aide alimentaire sous forme de lait en poudre et de poisson en conserve (expédiés chaque année depuis 1969-1970).

À la fin de l'année financière, les quatre premiers projets ont été interrompus en raison des problèmes de sécurité au pays. Quant aux deux derniers, on les a remaniés de façon à seconder les efforts d'aide humanitaire déployés par les organismes multilatéraux après la fin de la guerre. L'hôpital pour tuberculeux de Quang Ngai et le centre de réadaptation de Qui Nhon avaient été achevés et pris en charge par du personnel vietnamien au cours d'exercices financiers précédents. En 1974, une subvention de \$250 000 a aidé le Groupe opérationnel de la Croix-Rouge en Indochine, dont le siège est à Genève, à dispenser des secours d'urgence.

Projets régionaux

Le Canada a financé les services d'enseignants canadiens et les études de 14 étudiants à l'Institut asiatique de technologie de Bangkok, important centre de formation en tiers pays de la région. Les fonds canadiens ont également permis à 104 autres étudiants de s'inscrire à l'Université du Pacifique Sud et à diverses institutions de la région qui sont parrainées par l'Organisation des ministres de l'Éducation du Sud-Est asiatique (SEAMEO).

Le Canada a consenti \$2,8 millions dans le cadre d'un programme quadriennal, en collaboration avec l'Organisation des Nations unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (FAO) et sept pays d'Asie dont la population totale est d'environ 240 millions d'habitants, afin de développer la pêche commerciale dans la mer de Chine méridionale. Un autre projet de pêche dans le Pacifique Sud, mis en oeuvre avec l'Université du Pacifique Sud et le Gouvernement de Fidji, permettra de former du personnel qualifié pour le gouvernement et l'industrie à mesure que la pêche cessera d'être une activité de subsistance pour devenir une activité commerciale. L'école des ressources naturelles de l'université du Pacifique Sud, l'une des institutions participantes de Fidji, construit à l'heure actuelle un bâtiment permanent grâce à une subvention canadienne de \$5,5 millions.

En 1974-1975, des prêts et subventions de \$6,8 millions de l'ACDI ont été investis dans un programme de développement des coopératives rurales dans la vallée de Cagayan, aux Philippines. Le Canada a continué d'offrir de l'assistance

technique à plusieurs pays de la région par le biais de bourses de formation aux étudiants talentueux et par l'envoi de conseillers et d'enseignants canadiens.

Agriculture in about three quarters of India's cultivated area depends on rainfall for water, and crop production in this vast area can only be increased if the seasonal rains can be used more efficiently. The Canadian Department of Agriculture is therefore cooperating with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in carrying out the all-India coordinated dryland research project, a highly successful effort to help areas not benefitted by the "Green Revolution" of the late 1960s. The goal is to develop ways of conserving the available rainfall, and to find improvements in tillage and crop rotation, drawing on Canadian experience in dryland agriculture.

Dans les trois quarts environ des surfaces cultivées de l'Inde, les pluies sont seules à apporter l'eau nécessaire à l'agriculture; l'amélioration des rendements dans cette vaste région ne peut être obtenue que par une utilisation plus efficace des pluies saisonnières. Le ministère canadien de l'Agriculture coopère avec le Conseil indien des recherches agricoles à réaliser un vaste projet de recherches sur la culture au sec. Il s'agit d'un effort coordonné à travers tout le pays et qui a déjà enregistré des succès considérables dans les régions qui n'ont pas profité de "la révolution verte" de la fin des années 60. L'objet du projet est de mettre au point des méthodes de conservation de l'eau des pluies et d'améliorer l'assolement et le labourage des terres, en adaptant l'expérience du Canada en matière de culture au sec.

L'assistance du Canada à l'Asie en 1974-1975 s'est trouvée à préparer l'ACDI à une mise en oeuvre rapide, dans cette partie du monde, des politiques précises de coopération exposées quelques mois plus tard dans la Stratégie 1975-1980, document officiellement approuvé par le gouvernement canadien. Il est peu de régions qui justifient autant la priorité accordée au développement agricole et rural: c'est là qu'est concentrée la majorité des habitants du tiers-monde et que les menaces de famine provoquée par des désastres naturels sont les plus angoissantes. C'est également une partie du monde en développement qui, parce qu'elle possède déjà d'importantes infrastructures industrielles, certaines ressources naturelles recherchées et surtout de nombreux cadres techniques dans la plupart des domaines, se prête à l'approche multidimensionnelle que le Canada veut promouvoir et à une collaboration en faveur d'un réaménagement économique international que les pays asiatiques souhaitent. En Asie, comme ailleurs dans le tiers-monde, l'orientation nouvelle de l'assistance canadienne aura commencé à se manifester durant l'exercice 1974-1975 et marque autant les projets encore en cours d'exécution que ceux qui se discutent depuis.





Francophone Africa

Canadian cooperation with Francophone Africa has undergone a significant change due, among other things, to the reduction of individual technical assistance projects, to the long-term implementation of integrated projects, the development of regional projects and the setting up of a medium and long-term program for the Sahel.

The worldwide rise in prices, food supply problems and demographic pressures, not to mention other factors, have impelled many of our partners to modify their development objectives without, however, departing from the principle that every country must itself provide the mainspring of its own growth. As a result, Canada's external assistance began in 1974-75 to serve increasingly as a *stimulus* to national efforts in Africa. This step marked a transition from the traditional type of cooperation to a more dynamic one.

The situation in the Maghreb was favorable on the whole. Algeria benefited from the rise in oil prices to the extent that its reserves may enable it in the near future to meet its own capital requirements. Thanks to its modest oil production, Tunisia was sheltered against the effects of price rises. Its almost total lack of basic industries, however, left the country seriously vulnerable to the general rise in the cost of manufactured goods needed for its development. Morocco profited more extensively than in the past from the substantial revenue of its phosphate mines while continuing to develop international markets for its agricultural production.

Far more serious was the situation in West Africa (coastal and Sahelian), badly hit not only by the rise in oil prices but also by worldwide inflation trends. Handicapped at the outset by the lack of hydro-electric power and the almost complete absence of petroleum resources, these countries would doubtless have been in danger of exhausting their currency reserves had there not been a rise in the export prices of some basic commodities.

Compared to other Francophone regions of the continent, the equatorial and central part of Africa seems better endowed with renewable and non-renewable resources, although the former are unequally distributed. The utilization of these resources, thanks to a good capacity for hydro-electric power production, has sheltered most of these countries to some extent against international price increases. However, consumer goods and equipment imports have begun to deplete their reserves.

During the 1974-75 fiscal year, Canada allocated \$83 million to the development of Africa's Francophone countries, or 18.6 per cent more than in the preceding period. This represents about 19.9 per cent of all Canadian bilateral aid. This budgetary outlay included \$37.2 million in grants and \$45.8 million in preferential loans, as well as \$23 million in food aid. Canada sent 130 advisers and specialists and 350 teachers to Francophone Africa. Moreover, thanks to the Agency's scholarship program, 691 students and trainees from that part of the world were trained in Canada or in third countries.

Infrastructure development remained the principal element of CIDA's 425 projects, and the proportion of funds absorbed by agriculture exceeded that of any other item in the bilateral development aid program.

Afrique francophone

La coopération du Canada avec l'Afrique francophone a amorcé un virage sensible avec, notamment, la réduction des projets d'assistance technique à la pièce, la mise en voie à long terme de projets intégrés, le développement de projets régionaux et l'instauration d'un programme sahélien à moyen et à long terme.

Devant la hausse mondiale des prix, les problèmes d'alimentation, la pression démographique — pour ne parler que de ces trois réalités — beaucoup de nos partenaires ont été amenés à modifier leurs objectifs de développement tout en restant fidèles au principe selon lequel tout pays doit trouver en lui-même le ressort de sa propre croissance. C'est ainsi que progressivement l'assistance du Canada a commencé, en 1974-1975, à agir en Afrique comme un *stimulant* des efforts nationaux. Il s'agit là du passage d'une coopération de type traditionnel à une coopération dynamique.

La situation du Maghreb a été, dans l'ensemble, favorable. L'Algérie a tiré avantage de la hausse des prix du pétrole au point que ses réserves pourraient lui permettre, dans un avenir assez proche, d'autofinancer ses besoins en capital. La Tunisie, modeste producteur de pétrole, s'est tenue à l'abri de la montée des prix. Mais la presque absence d'industrie de base dans ce pays lui a fait, par contre, sévèrement subir l'augmentation générale du coût des produits manufacturés qu'il doit importer pour son développement. Quant au Maroc, mieux que par le passé il a bénéficié des revenus élevés de ses mines de phosphate tout en poursuivant l'expansion de ses marchés internationaux pour sa production agricole.

Plus sérieuse est la situation en Afrique occidentale (littoral et Sahel) qui a été et reste touchée non seulement par l'augmentation des prix du pétrole, mais aussi par l'inflation à l'échelle mondiale. Défavorisés au départ par un manque de ressources hydrauliques et une absence presque totale de ressources pétrolières, nul doute que ces pays eussent couru le danger de voir s'épuiser leurs réserves en devises sans les avantages venus de l'escalade des prix sur quelques produits de base à leur exportation.

Par rapport aux autres contrées francophones du continent, l'Afrique équatoriale et centrale apparaît la mieux avantagée en ressources non-renouvelables et renouvelables, encore que ces dernières se trouvent inégalement réparties. Jusqu'à un certain point, de bonnes ressources hydrauliques déjà mises en valeur ont protégé des hausses internationales des prix l'ensemble de ces pays. Toutefois, l'importation des biens de consommation et d'équipement a commencé de peser sur leurs réserves.

Au cours de l'exercice financier 1974-1975, le Canada a alloué \$83 millions au développement des pays francophones d'Afrique, soit 18,6 p. 100 de plus qu'au cours de l'exercice précédent. Cela représente environ 19,9 p. 100 de l'aide bilatérale canadienne. Ce budget se répartit comme suit: \$37,2 millions en subventions, \$45,8 millions en prêts à des conditions de faveur et \$23 millions environ en aide alimentaire. L'Afrique francophone a accueilli 130 experts et conseillers ainsi que 350 professeurs canadiens. De plus, grâce aux bourses accordées par l'Agence, 691 étudiants et stagiaires

de cette partie du monde soit venus au Canada ou dans un tiers pays poursuivre leur formation.

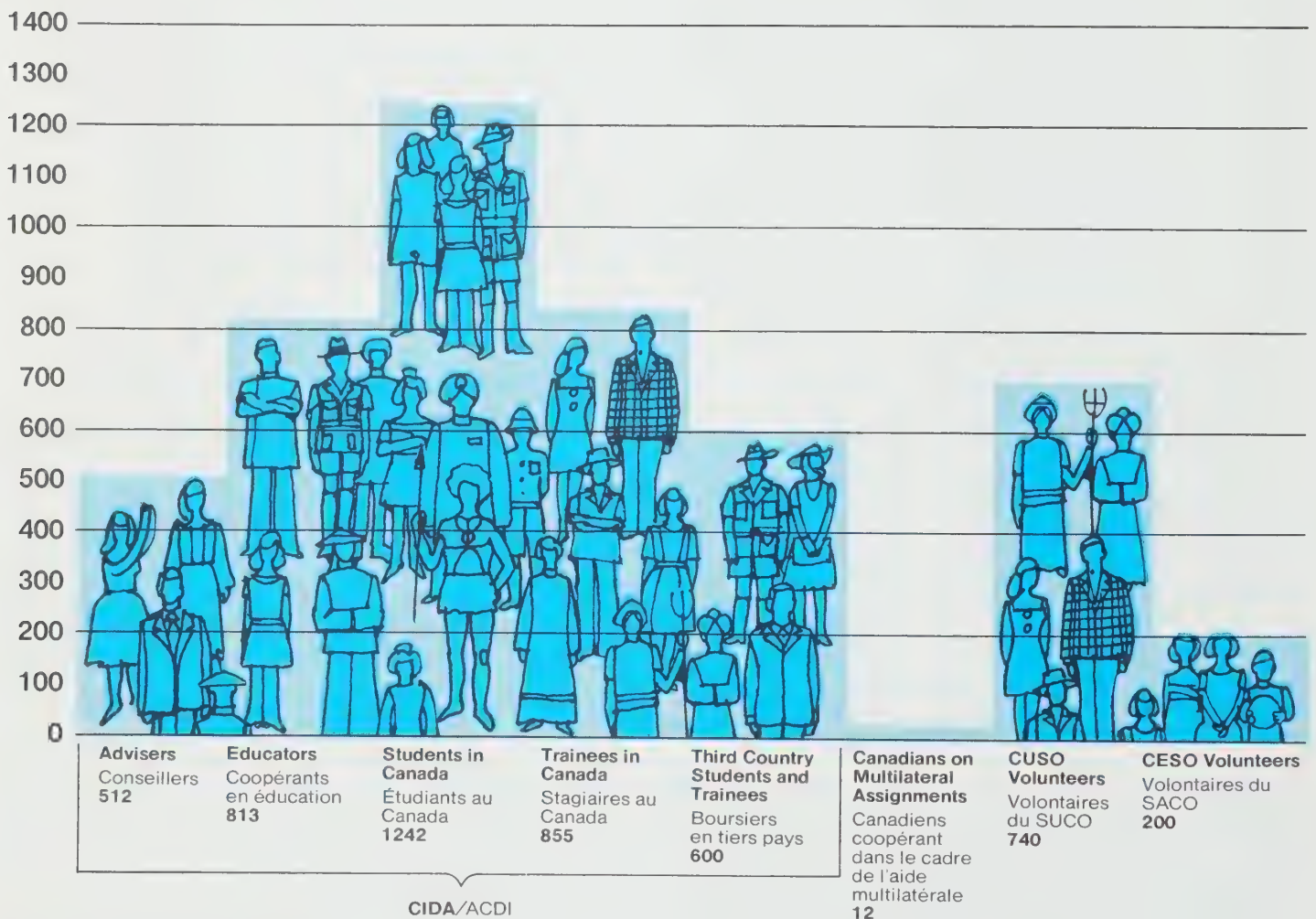
L'infrastructure est restée la composante la plus importante des projets de l'ACDI, au nombre de 425, et l'agriculture a absorbé plus de fonds que tout autre secteur du programme bilatéral d'aide au développement.

Human Resources

Canadians Overseas, and
Student and Trainee Programs
(Major Organization) During 1974

Ressources humaines

Coopérants canadiens et boursiers,
étudiants ou stagiaires du tiers-monde (1974)
(Principaux organismes d'assistance)



Approximately 9105 Canadians are working overseas for volunteer organizations, including CUSO and CESO.

Environ 9105 Canadiens travaillent à l'étranger pour des organisations bénévoles, dont le SUCO et le SACO.

Maghreb

Of the seven program countries receiving Canadian aid, three are located in the Maghreb region. The development of agriculture and its auxiliary cattle breeding, fisheries and forestry activities was given first priority in 1974-75. Three important projects typified these efforts: the ensilage stations in Algeria, the Derro project launched in Morocco and the Kairouan project getting under way in Tunisia. In addition, Canada extended \$7 million worth of food aid to the Maghreb under bilateral auspices.

Algeria

The emphasis of the Canadian program of cooperation in Algeria was on the training of managers, the management and equipping of the agricultural sector (plagued in the rural areas by both under-employment and unemployment), the development of renewable resources, and medical assistance. The implementation of this program, in both organization and procedures, was reflected in the budget for Algeria totalling \$6.2 million (expenditures) in 1974-75, including \$4.2 million in loans and \$2.0 million in donations.

Four projects, among the 15 currently under way, clearly define CIDA's activity in this country during the year.

Twelve ensilage centres were constructed thanks to a loan of \$18 million. Canadian participation in this project also involves management services, equipment and materials provided on behalf of the Algerian Grain Board.

A team of 15 Canadian specialists trained paramedical staff at the Public Health Institute of Oran, and seven Algerians were admitted for training at the University of Montreal School of Nursing. The total cost of this project is \$2.7 million of which CIDA has already disbursed \$940,000.

Thanks to a grant of \$2 million, the establishment of a Department of Management Skills for Intermediate Cadres (DPGE) was begun, involving the joint efforts of Montreal's School of Higher Commercial Studies (HEC) and the National Institute of Industrial Productivity and Development in Algiers (INPED).

It was agreed in 1974 to establish a Merchant Marine and Fisheries Institute at a cost of \$3.9 million. Canada undertook to provide the services of a firm of architects, two directors of education and eight teachers, as well as scholarships and laboratory and workshop equipment. This project was in response to the Algerian Government's priorities, and the Agency has spent over \$480,000 on it so far.

Using the \$100 million line of credit extended by Canada to the Algerian Government (with contributions of \$50 million by the Bank of Canada, \$35 million by the Export Development Corporation and \$15 million by CIDA), a part of the Agency's contribution went to provide farm machinery and equipment. In technical assistance, eight Canadian teachers and three advisers were assigned to Algeria and CIDA awarded scholarships to 79 Algerian students and 33 trainees.

Morocco

Canadian participation in Morocco's third Five-Year

Maghreb

Sur les sept pays de programmation de l'Afrique francophone, trois appartiennent au Maghreb. C'est au développement de l'agriculture et de ses secteurs d'appui, élevage, pêches et forêts, que la priorité est allée en 1974-1975. Trois grands projets illustrent ces efforts: les stations d'ensilage en Algérie, le projet Derro lancé au Maroc et celui de Kairouan qui est sur le point de l'être en Tunisie. Enfin, au titre de l'aide alimentaire bilatérale, le Maghreb a reçu \$7 millions.

Algérie

Le programme de coopération canadienne avec l'Algérie a porté sur la formation des cadres, la gestion et l'équipement du secteur agricole — où sévit en milieu rural une situation de sous-emploi et de chômage — la mise en valeur des ressources renouvelables et l'assistance médicale. Dans son mécanisme et ses modalités, l'application de ce programme s'est fait sentir sur le budget qui s'est élevé en 1974-1975 à \$6,20 millions (décaissements) dont \$4,17 millions en prêts et \$2,03 millions en dons.

Quatre projets, sur les quinze en cours, définissent clairement l'action de l'ACDI dans ce pays en 1974-1975:

- la construction des douze stations d'ensilage, entreprise au moyen d'un prêt de \$18 millions a progressé au rythme prévu. La participation canadienne couvre aussi la gérance, l'équipement et les matériaux pour le compte de l'Office algérien interprofessionnel des céréales;

- à l'Institut de santé publique d'Oran, une équipe de quinze professionnels canadiens a assumé la formation du personnel paramédical, tandis qu'à la faculté de nursing de l'université de Montréal, sept boursiers algériens ont commencé leurs cours. Pour ce projet de \$2,7 millions, l'ACDI a déjà dépensé \$940 000;

- on a poursuivi, grâce à une subvention de \$2 millions, la création du département de perfectionnement en gestion à l'intention des cadres moyens (DPGE). Cette réalisation s'effectue par jumelage de l'École des Hautes études commerciales de Montréal (HEC) et de l'Institut national de la productivité et du développement industriel à Alger (INPED);

- on a arrêté en 1974, au coût de \$3.9 millions, la mise sur pied d'un Institut supérieur de marine marchande et de pêche. Le Canada s'est engagé à fournir les services d'une firme d'architectes, deux directeurs pédagogiques, huit professeurs, des bourses, de l'équipement de laboratoire et d'atelier. Ce projet, pour lequel l'Agence a déjà dépensé un peu plus de \$480 000, constitue une nouvelle réponse du Canada aux priorités du gouvernement algérien.

Dans le cadre de la ligne de crédit de \$100 millions ouverte au gouvernement algérien par le Canada, (\$50 millions de la Banque du Canada, \$35 millions de la Société pour l'expansion des exportations et \$15 millions de l'ACDI), on a procédé, à partir de la contribution de l'Agence, à des fournitures d'équipement et de machinerie agricole. En assistance technique, l'Algérie a reçu huit professeurs et trois

Plan (1973-78) was concentrated during this fiscal period on four objectives: training cadres, improving agricultural structures, developing renewable resources and launching new mining operations. In these areas of concentration, five projects stand out: the Hassan II National Institute of Agronomy (\$2.2 million grant), the National Institute of Statistics and Applied Economy (INSEA) (\$2 million grant), DERRO-Tétouan (\$1.9 million grant), the National Agricultural School of Meknès (\$1.6 million grant) and the Regional Education Centers.

The National Institute of Agronomy project, is an integrated program of technical assistance for the training of higher and intermediate cadres in the geodesic and photogrammetric sciences. Canada has undertaken to provide about 10 teachers and the basic teaching equipment. The Canadian contribution also includes 10 scholarships for the training of Moroccan teachers.

In the INSEA project statistical economists will train local specialists in the preparation of Morocco's next Five-Year Plan.

The economic and rural development project in the Western Rif (DERRO) involves, in addition to land and productivity improvement in the coastal region of the Mediterranean, the building of roads and dams. Canada has provided, jointly with the Province of Quebec, the services of a multidisciplinary team in agricultural development to supervise certain activities and produce planning studies.

A similar project is under way at Meknès where the National School of Agriculture has asked CIDA to provide teachers, to supply equipment and to grant scholarships for advanced study in Canada to train Moroccan experts.

The Regional Education Centres project involves building and equipping two centres and active participation in their operation: teachers are now being trained at Safi and Rabat. The cost of the project includes a \$1.7 million loan and a donation of \$9.3 million.

Our line of credit contribution of \$5 million between 1973 and 1978 covers the financing Canadian goods and services. In technical assistance, Morocco received the services of 95 Canadian teachers and advisers.

Tunisia

Through a total of 27 projects (22 under implementation and five approved), Canada's activity was largely concentrated in 1974-75 on integrated rural development. CIDA's activities appeared to be particularly effective in four areas: rural development, agricultural development, health facilities and general economic development.

Rural development will be enhanced by the construction of a security and irrigation dam at Sidi-Saad in the Kairouan district. On March 10, 1975, Canada and Tunisia signed a loan agreement of \$55 million for the building of this containment dam. This is an integrated development initiative in one of the most underprivileged regions of the country.

There are three projects in agricultural development. The first, tied to the preceding one, involves the irrigation of 4,000 hectares of land in the Kairouan area. In July, 1974, CIDA gave Tunisia a

experts canadiens. De plus, l'ACDI a accordé des bourses d'études à 79 étudiants et à 33 stagiaires algériens.

Maroc

La participation canadienne au troisième Plan quinquennal marocain (1973-1978) s'est concentrée au cours de cet exercice financier sur quatre objectifs: la formation des cadres, l'amélioration des structures agricoles, la mise en valeur des ressources renouvelables et l'exploitation de nouvelles ressources minières. De ces secteurs de concentration, cinq projets se détachent: l'Institut national agronomique Hassan II (subvention de \$2,2 millions), l'Institut national des statistiques et de l'économie appliquée — INSEA — (subvention de \$2 millions), Derro-Tétouan (subvention de \$1,9 million), l'École nationale d'agriculture de Meknès (subvention de \$1,6 million) et les Centres pédagogiques régionaux.

Dans le cas de l'Institut national agronomique Hassan II, il s'agit d'un programme intégré d'assistance technique pour la formation des cadres supérieurs et intermédiaires en sciences géodésiques et photogrammétriques. Le Canada s'est engagé à fournir une dizaine de professeurs et l'équipement pédagogique essentiel. L'octroi de dix bourses en vue de former la relève marocaine fait également partie de la contribution canadienne.

Pour l'INSEA, la préparation du prochain Plan quinquennal marocain a motivé l'envoi d'économistes-statisticiens pour la formation de spécialistes.

Le projet de développement économique et rural du Rif occidental (DERRO) couvre — en plus de la revalorisation des terres et des cultures dans la région côtière de la Méditerranée — la construction de routes et de barrages. Le Canada, en collaboration avec le gouvernement du Québec, a fourni les services d'une équipe pluridisciplinaire en développement agricole qui surveille des interventions et produit des études de planification.

Même type de projet à Meknès, où l'École nationale d'agriculture a sollicité de l'ACDI les services d'une équipe de professeurs, la fourniture d'équipements canadiens et l'octroi de bourses de perfectionnement au Canada pour des homologues marocains.

Le projet des Centres pédagogiques régionaux prévoit la construction, l'équipement et une participation active au fonctionnement de deux centres. La formation de professeurs a commencé à Safi et à Rabat. Le projet se chiffre à \$1,7 million en prêt et à \$9,3 millions en don.

Notre contribution de \$5 millions, répartie de 1973 à 1978, à l'ouverture d'une ligne de crédit couvre le financement de biens et services canadiens. Au titre de l'assistance technique, le Maroc a accueilli 95 professeurs et experts canadiens.

Tunisie

Dans un ensemble de 27 projets (22 en cours et 5 approuvés), une forte concentration de nos efforts s'est faite dans le développement régional intégré. Quatre secteurs en témoignent: le développement économique, rural et agricole, et le domaine de la santé.

grant of \$1.4 million to cover the services of a team of Canadian agronomists, and a loan of \$1.6 million for the purchase of equipment, fertilizer and insecticides. To implement the second project, the Agency extended on the same date a loan of \$1.9 million and a grant of \$500,000 for the development of aviculture. The third project, also approved in July, 1974, is located in the Medjerda Valley. A loan of \$2.6 million was made plus a grant of \$800,000 to assist the cattle breeding centre of the National Lands Bureau (OTD). The aim of this project is to produce milk cows and involves, among other things, the shipment of 2,000 Holstein heifers to Tunisia. For its part, the Tunisian Government has undertaken to contribute \$5.5 million to the implementation of the project.

In the health field, our program provided aid to the Pediatric Hospital and the Menzel Bourguiba Hospital. Greater aid in preventive medicine was extended to the Avicenna School, with the administration entrusted by CIDA service contract to Montreal's Sainte Justine Hospital. The total amount allocated by the Agency to these three institutions was distributed as follows: \$1.8 million to the Pediatric Hospital, \$200,000 to the Menzel Bourguiba Hospital and \$900,000 to the Avicenna School. In order to promote economic development, \$12 million were allocated (by grant and loan) to the Tunisian Power and Gas Corporation (STEG) for the purchase in Canada of basic equipment required to set up electric power transmission lines, to strengthen transformer stations and to finance a master distribution plan. Moreover, \$2 million were earmarked for the extension of the microwave link from the center of the country to the south, along the Kairouan-Gafsa axis.

There were 31 Canadian advisers and four teachers assigned to Tunisia in 1974-75, and 23 Tunisian trainees came to Canada on scholarships. Expenditures charged against our contribution of \$15 million to a line of credit amounted to \$5,526,200, of which \$5,504,600 was in 1974-75.

En développement rural, il y a la construction du barrage de protection et d'irrigation à Sidi-Saad, dans le Kairouanais. Le Canada et la Tunisie ont signé, le 10 mars 1975, un accord de prêt de \$55 millions pour la réalisation de ce barrage de retenue. Il s'agit de développement intégré touchant l'une des régions les plus défavorisées du pays.

En développement agricole, trois projets. Le premier, relié au précédent, concerne l'irrigation de 4 000 hectares dans le Kairouanais. L'ACDI a consenti à la Tunisie une subvention de \$1,4 million en juillet 1974 pour les services d'une équipe d'agronomes canadiens et un prêt de \$1,6 million pour la fourniture d'équipement, d'engrais et d'insecticides. Pour le deuxième projet, l'Agence a accordé à la même date un prêt de \$1,9 million, et une subvention de \$500 000 au titre du développement de l'aviculture. Enfin le troisième projet, également arrêté en juillet 1974, a été mis en place dans la vallée de la Médjerda. Nous avons consenti un prêt de \$2,6 millions et une subvention de \$800 000 pour l'assistance au Centre d'élevage de l'Office des terres domaniales (OTD). Ce projet vise en particulier la production de génisses à vocation laitière et prévoit, entre autres, l'envoi en Tunisie de 2 000 génisses Holstein. Le gouvernement tunisien s'est engagé de son côté pour \$5,5 millions dans ce projet.

Dans le domaine de la santé, notre programme comprenait l'hôpital pédiatrique et l'hôpital Menzel Bourguiba. L'assistance en médecine préventive s'est portée sur l'École d'Avicenne dont l'administration a été confiée, par contrat de service de l'ACDI, à l'hôpital Sainte-Justine de Montréal. Au total, l'Agence a alloué à ces trois institutions: \$1,8 million à l'hôpital pédiatrique, \$200 000 à l'hôpital Menzel-Bourguiba et \$900 000 à l'École d'Avicenne. Enfin, dans le développement économique, on a consacré \$12 millions (en subvention et en prêt) à la société tunisienne d'électricité et de gaz (STEG) pour l'achat au Canada d'équipements indispensables à l'établissement de lignes de transmission d'énergie électrique, pour le renforcement de postes de transformation et pour le financement d'un plan directeur de distribution. Par ailleurs, on a prévu \$2 millions pour étendre le faisceau hertzien, du centre au sud, selon l'axe Kairouan-Gafsa.

En 1974-1975, 31 experts et 4 professeurs canadiens étaient en Tunisie, tandis que 23 stagiaires tunisiens poursuivaient leur formation au Canada. Les déboursés à partir de notre participation de quinze millions à une ligne de crédit se sont élevés à \$5 526 200, dont \$5 504 600 en 1974-1975.

Sahel

Implementation of the Sahel program began in 1974-75. To administer it, a special service was established at CIDA headquarters in Ottawa as well as in Upper Volta and Mali. The Sahelian program, based on a five-year allocation of \$230 million, comprises four interrelated components: the Niger and Senegal program (\$60 million), food aid to the Sahel (\$60 million), the Pan-African Telecommunica-

Sahel

L'année 1974-1975 a vu le lancement du programme du Sahel. Pour l'administrer, on a mis en place un service spécial au sein de l'ACDI à Ottawa, en Haute-Volta et au Mali. Le programme sahélien, dont le budget quinquennal s'élève à \$230 millions, forme une articulation de quatre volets: programme Niger et Sénégal, \$60 millions, aide alimentaire au Sahel, \$60 millions, réseau panafricain de télécom-

tions network (PANAFTEL) (\$30 million) and the Sahel rehabilitation program (\$80 million).

This broad plan, which encompasses Canada's contribution to the international community's aid to the Sahel, has given rise to regional projects aimed both at averting a general famine situation in the short term and at undertaking long-term rehabilitation measures to overcome the damage caused by drought. In that context, and to set an example of untied emergency aid (apart from financial and food grants), Canada delivered through the FAO in 1974-75 30 10-ton trucks to six countries of the Sahel. Five went to each country for a total value of \$1 million. Emergency aid to refugees totalled \$250,000 at March 31, 1975.

Regional Projects in the Sahel

The PANAFTEL project covers five countries. Loans and grants totalling respectively \$22.4 million and \$4.5 million are allocated to this project and shared among Dahomey (outside Sahel), Upper Volta, Mali, Niger and Senegal. The objective is to establish two microwave links connecting the principal centres of these states, as well as international telephone communication stations in Bamako, Niamey and Cotonou.

The Liptako-Gourma Authority, with a permanent secretariat located in Ouagadougou, was set up as a result of the mining surveys (airborne geophysical) begun in 1974 under our Niger program. This important activity covers a geological area of 470,000 sq. km., spanning Upper Volta, Mali and Niger. Made possible by a CIDA grant of \$2.9 million, it consists partly in effecting and interpreting geophysical surveys and partly in interpreting previous surveys. The agreement with Canada was signed in July, 1975 and operations began the following month.

Upper Volta

Bilateral cooperation with that country was defined during President Lamizana's official visit to Ottawa in May, 1975. Canada agreed to allocate \$20 million to the priority areas set by the Upper Volta Government, i.e., rural development, transportation and mining.

Within this framework, regional projects being undertaken include a 50 kw. broadcasting station in Bobo-Bioulasso (rural radio), village water supplies, well construction in the Sahel, plant protection, and the establishment of a cattle breeding and agricultural institute at the Centre for Advanced Study. Under technical assistance, Upper Volta received eight Canadian teachers and one adviser in 1974-75. Some 40 scholarships were awarded for study in Canada and 27 for training in third countries. Food aid, chiefly powdered milk and wheat, totalled \$3.5 million.

Mali

1974-75 was a planning period during which CIDA developed the basis of its future cooperation with Mali. The Agency's activities in that country are destined to contribute to rural rehabilitation (especially in the so-called "duress" areas), to the development of transport infrastructures and human resources.

munications (PANAFTEL), \$30 millions, programme de redressement Sahel, \$80 millions.

De ce plan d'envergure, qui concrétise la participation canadienne aux efforts de la communauté internationale au Sahel, ont découlé des projets régionaux dont le double but est d'éviter à court terme une situation de famine généralisée, et d'entreprendre une action de redressement à long terme pour prévenir les méfaits de la sécheresse. Dans cette perspective, pour donner un exemple d'aide d'urgence déliée (à part les dons en vivres et en espèces), le Canada a livré en 1974-1975, via la FAO, 30 camions de dix tonnes aux six pays du Sahel (5 camions par pays), le tout représentant une valeur de \$1 million. L'aide d'urgence aux réfugiés s'élevait à \$250 000 au 31 mars 1974.

Projets régionaux au Sahel

PANAFTEL est un projet qui couvre cinq pays. Sont engagés dans cette opération: \$22,4 millions en prêts et \$4,5 millions en dons, répartis entre le Dahomey - aujourd'hui République populaire du Bénin - (hors Sahel), la Haute-Volta, le Mali, le Niger et le Sénégal. Il s'agit de la réalisation de deux tronçons de faisceaux hertziens reliant les principaux centres de ces États et de la réalisation de centres de commutation téléphonique internationale à Bamako, à Niamey et à Cotonou.

L'Autorité Liptako-Gourma, dont le secrétariat permanent est à Ouagadougou, s'est constituée en raison de la prospection minière (géophysique aéroportée), commencée en 1974 dans le cadre de notre programme au Niger. L'importance de cette prospection, qui s'étendra à une région géologique de 470 000 km² qui chevauche la Haute-Volta, le Mali et le Niger, a rendu nécessaire la création de cette Autorité. Grâce à un don de l'ACDI, d'un montant de \$2,9 millions, il s'agit dans certains cas, de faire les levés géophysiques et de les interpréter; dans d'autres cas, de faire l'interprétation des levés antérieurs. L'entente avec le Canada a été signée en juillet 1975 et le mois suivant les travaux commençaient.

Haute-Volta

La coopération bilatérale en pays voltaïque s'est précisée au cours de la visite officielle du Président Lamizana en mai 1975 à Ottawa. Pour les secteurs considérés comme prioritaires par le Gouvernement de Haute-Volta, à savoir le développement rural, le transport et les mines, le Canada a prévu de consacrer \$20 millions.

Dans cette perspective, des projets régionaux sont en voie de réalisation: installation d'un émetteur de 50 kW à Bobo-Dioulasso (radio rurale), hydraulique villageoise, construction de puits dans la zone sahélienne, protection des végétaux, création d'un institut d'élevage et d'agriculture au centre d'enseignement supérieur. Au titre de l'assistance technique, la Haute-Volta a reçu huit professeurs et un expert canadiens. Une quarantaine de boursiers voltaïques sont venus au Canada et vingt-sept sont allés en tiers pays. L'aide alimentaire s'est élevée à \$3,5 millions (principalement en lait en poudre et en blé).

In view of the priority given to rural development, a typical project was initiated for the integrated development of Kaarta. It aimed at increasing grain and cattle production and ensuring farm credit, plant protection, functional literacy and rural water supplies.

In other regional projects, Canada spent \$500,000 on rural water supply, drilling and servicing equipment; \$300,000 on warehouses for stocking grain; \$500,000 for railway modernization and \$236,000 for tank trucks. Under technical assistance, Mali received 10 Canadian teachers and five advisers, and some 30 students were given scholarships for training in Canada. Lastly, food aid to Mali during this period totalled \$4.5 million.

Mauritania

Launched in 1971, our program of cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Mauritania also underwent a planning phase in 1974-75. Canada agreed to participate in a joint project of highway development, the cost of which was already being shared by the IDA and the Kuwait Fund. Canadian participation in this venture, at a cost of \$4.5 million (including a \$300,000 donation), is providing technical assistance to the Transport and Infrastructure Division of the Ministry of Equipment, purchasing equipment for the maintenance and improvement of the highway system and preparing a feasibility study on construction of a road linking Rosso and Bogué.

Other regional projects are about to be launched, the more advanced being the hydro-agricultural development of oases, rural water supply in cooperation with UNICEF and development of the Gorgol Valley in cooperation with the World Bank.

Mauritania received the services of 8 teachers and 2 advisers and 47 scholarships went to Mauritania students for training in Canada. Food aid during the year amounted to \$595,200.

Niger

Of all the Sahelian countries, Niger was the most severely stricken by drought in recent years. The agreed priorities were improving the highway system and outlets to the sea, developing hydraulic resources by the construction of small dams and village wells, restoring cattle resources (two-thirds of the herds were killed-off by drought), and developing power resources and telecommunications.

Four main areas are involved: some 40 projects are grouped under agriculture, transport, education and mines and energy. In transport, the Unity Road project (undertaken in 1972 and costing \$30 million) is two-thirds finished. The Agency's total expenditures for this work in 1974-75 amounted to \$5.7 million. The Kainji-Niamey power line is a project of joint benefit to Nigeria and Niger. Kainji, the energy source, is in Nigerian territory and Niger's share of the cost is set at \$6 million. In 1974-75, CIDA spent \$1.4 million in Niger for this project. In the agricultural sector, the Agency's disbursements during the same period totalled \$408,800 for priority wells and \$208,700 for plant protection. Plant protection involves not only the supply of insecticides but also the establishment of an entomo-

Mali

1974-1975 a été une année de planification au cours de laquelle l'ACDI a formé la base de sa coopération future avec le Mali. Les courants d'intervention de l'Agence en pays malien sont destinés à contribuer à la restauration rurale (notamment dans les secteurs dits "de contrainte"), au développement de l'infrastructure de transport et au développement des ressources humaines.

En raison de la priorité accordée au développement rural, un projet type a vu le jour, celui du développement intégré de Kaarta qui comprend l'accroissement de la production céréalière et de l'élevage, le crédit agricole, la protection des végétaux, l'alphabétisation fonctionnelle et l'hydraulique rurale.

Pour les autres projets régionaux, le Canada a déboursé \$500 000 dans l'hydraulique rurale, les forages et les équipements de service, \$300 000 pour les entrepôts de stockage des céréales, \$500 000 pour la modernisation du chemin de fer et \$236 000 pour les camions citernes. Au titre de l'assistance technique, le Mali a reçu dix professeurs et cinq experts canadiens. De son côté, le Canada a accueilli une trentaine de boursiers maliens. Enfin, toujours pour l'exercice financier 1974-1975, l'aide alimentaire au Mali s'est élevée à \$4,5 millions.

Mauritanie

Commencé en 1971, notre programme de coopération avec la République Islamique de Mauritanie est aussi passé en 1974-1975 par une année de planification. Le Canada s'est joint comme participant à un projet d'équipement routier dont le coût de réalisation était déjà partagé entre l'IDA et le Fonds du Koweït. La participation de notre pays, dont le montant atteint \$4,5 millions (dont \$300 000 en don), consiste en une assistance technique à la Direction des transports et de l'infrastructure du ministère de l'Équipement, en l'achat d'équipement pour l'entretien et l'amélioration du réseau routier, et en la préparation d'une étude de faisabilité pour la construction d'une route entre Rosso et Bogué.

D'autres projets régionaux sont en voie d'aboutir, au nombre desquels les plus avancés: l'aménagement hydro-agricole des oasis, l'hydraulique rurale en coopération avec l'UNICEF et l'aménagement de la vallée du Gorgol en coopération avec la Banque mondiale.

Assistance technique: huit professeurs et deux experts. Par ailleurs 47 boursiers mauritaniens sont venus au Canada. Les décaissements au titre de l'aide alimentaire se sont chiffrés à \$595 200.

Niger

De tous les pays du Sahel, le Niger a été le plus frappé par les sécheresses des récentes années. Les priorités retenues sont allées à l'amélioration du réseau routier et des débouchés vers la mer, à la mise en valeur des ressources hydrauliques par la construction de petits barrages et de puits villageois, à l'élevage (les deux tiers du cheptel ayant été décimés par la sécheresse), enfin à l'amélioration des ressources énergétiques et des télécommunications.

logical research laboratory and the services of a Canadian entomologist.

Under technical assistance 19 Canadian teachers and 14 advisers were assigned to Niger, while 30 Niger trainees came to Canada and 11 were sent to third countries. Furthermore, Canada contributed \$216,300 worth of medical supplies to Niger during the fiscal year.

Chad

Canadian cooperation with Chad was restricted during this fiscal year, as in the previous one, to a modest amount of technical assistance. In food aid, Canada supplied 4,840 metric tons of semolina valued at \$2 million. CIDA is proceeding with the assessment of two road building projects as part of Tchad's highway development plan, and has completed a study of hydro-agricultural development possibilities in the Sahelian zone.

Two major events had inevitable effects, although unequally in different regions, upon the unfolding of the Canadian program for cooperating in Francophone Africa: the increase in petroleum prices and the drought in the Sahel. On the whole, nevertheless, CIDA came perceptibly closer to the objectives it fixed for itself in 1974-1975; notably, it came closer to developing regional projects, to launching long-term integrated projects for smaller separate projects of technical assistance. Progress in this last matter was especially important, since it justifies the hopes that CIDA places in kinds of cooperation that encourage integrated and intersectoral development to improve the condition of the masses, most of whom are rural. The inequalities in the socio-economic circumstances of various countries in Francophone Africa, brutally spotlighted by food crises and other events in 1974-1975, indicate that CIDA acted opportunely in opening the way to the coordinated use of multiple complementary instruments to accelerate the development of Francophone Africa, thus anticipating the Strategy 1975-1980. Several countries in this part of the world are among the world's poorest in resources and the most seriously affected by economic crisis. For them, Canada's decision to aid the poorest nations is especially reassuring, and allows them to look forward with confidence to progress in activities begun in 1974-1975.

Quatre secteurs principaux: l'agriculture, les transports, l'éducation, les mines et l'énergie groupent une quarantaine de projets. Au titre des transports, la Route de l'Unité (projet de \$30 millions entrepris en 1972) est aux deux tiers terminée. Les déboursés de l'Agence en 1974-1975 se sont élevés pour ces travaux à \$5,7 millions. La ligne de transmission Kainji-Niamey est un projet commun au Nigeria et au Niger (Kainji, source d'énergie en électricité, est en territoire nigérien) dont le coût total pour la partie nigérienne s'élève à \$6 millions. En 1974-1975, l'ACDI a dépensé pour ce projet \$1,4 million. En ce qui concerne le secteur de l'agriculture, les décaissements se sont chiffrés à \$408 800 pour les puits prioritaires, et à \$208 700 pour la protection des végétaux. La protection des végétaux comporte deux composantes: la fourniture d'insecticides et la mise en place d'un laboratoire de recherches en entomologie avec affectation d'un entomologiste canadien.

Assistance technique: 19 professeurs et 14 experts canadiens en poste au Niger, 30 boursiers nigériens au Canada et 11 en tiers pays. Par ailleurs le Canada, au cours du présent exercice financier, a envoyé au Niger \$216 300 en médicaments.

Tchad

Notre coopération avec le Tchad s'est limitée, au cours du présent exercice financier comme au cours du précédent, à une assistance technique modeste. En aide alimentaire, le Canada a fourni 4 840 tonnes métriques de semoule pour une valeur de \$2 millions. Dans le cadre du plan tchadien de développement routier, l'ACDI procède à l'évaluation de deux projets de construction routière et effectue une étude d'aménagement hydro-agricole en zone sahélienne.

Deux événements majeurs ont eu des incidences inévitables, encore qu'inégales selon les régions, sur le déroulement du programme de coopération canadienne en Afrique francophone: la hausse des prix du pétrole et la sécheresse au Sahel. Dans l'ensemble, néanmoins, l'ACDI est parvenue à se rapprocher sensiblement des objectifs qu'elle s'était fixés pour 1974-1975 et, notamment, à développer des projets régionaux, à lancer un programme sahélien de relèvement à moyen et à long terme et surtout à substituer de plus en plus des projets intégrés à long terme aux projets d'assistance technique à la pièce. Les progrès, dans ce dernier cas, ont été d'autant plus importants qu'ils justifient les espoirs que l'ACDI met dans une coopération qui favorise le développement intégré et multisectoriel pour améliorer la condition des masses, en majorité rurales. L'inégalité des situations socio-économiques des divers pays francophones d'Afrique, brutalement mise en lumière par les crises alimentaires et autres de 1974-1975, indique que l'ACDI, durant cette année, a opportunément ouvert la voie à l'utilisation coordonnée de multiples instruments complémentaires pour accélérer le développement de l'Afrique francophone, ce en quoi elle anticipait sur la Stratégie 1975-1980. Plusieurs des pays de cette

partie du monde comptant parmi les plus démunis de la terre et les plus gravement touchés par la crise économique, la décision du Canada d'aider les plus pauvres a pour eux une portée particulièrement rassurante et permet d'envisager avec confiance le déploiement de l'action amorcée en Afrique francophone en 1974-1975.

West Africa

CIDA's expenditure ceiling for Francophone West Africa in 1974-75 reached \$12.8 million in grants and \$3.9 million in loans, for a grand total of \$16.8 million allocated to the countries in this area. These figures reveal a definite increase in Canada's aid to West Africa over previous years.

Following completion of the Ghana-Dahomey-Togo (GTD) power transmission line in 1973 at a cost of \$13.3 million, there remains one other regional project under implementation in West Africa: the Information Sciences and Techniques Study Centre (CESTI). Incorporated in the University of Dakar, the Centre's task is to train journalists and information officers for all media in the neighboring countries with the help of a \$2.5 million grant from CIDA. During the fiscal year which ended March 31, 1975, the Agency's expenditures under this item amounted to \$698,000. In addition to supplying audio-visual equipment, Canada provided the services of 4 advisers (including the Centre's director), two teachers and one technician. CIDA also gave 72 scholarships to students from the seven countries involved in the program: Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Upper Volta and Senegal.

Senegal

The 1974-75 program of cooperation with Senegal was aimed at supporting that country's efforts to diversify its resources and to improve its public services in health and education. In line with the country's objectives, Canada proposes to assist in activities such as fishing and cattle breeding.

In education assistance the Thiès Polytechnic School, which was opened in September 1973 and whose funding allocation reached \$17.3 million in 1975, continued to train engineers. In 1974-75 this project required the services of a technical assistance team of 47 Canadian teachers and advisers, as well as CIDA donations of \$1.3 million (phase 1) and of \$227,000 (phase 2, establishment, 1975).

The construction of two pavilions at the Dakar-Fann hospital, one for pediatrics and the other as a national centre for tuberculosis and major endemic diseases, had to be reappraised by CIDA. The cost of the project has in fact risen from \$5 million to \$7.5 million and its technical assistance role has become more important.

CIDA is assisting in a joint regional civil aviation project with Mali, at a total cost of \$6 million; Senegal's share is about \$2.6 million. Canada's contribution to this project, duplicated in Mali, consisted in supplying two Twin Otter aircraft and parts, constructing a hangar for Air Senegal, providing the services of two Canadian advisers and training two Senegalese pilots and mechanics in Canada.

Afrique occidentale

Le plafond des dépenses de l'ACDI pour l'Afrique occidentale s'est élevé en 1974-1975 à \$12,8 millions en subventions et à \$3,9 millions en prêts, soit un total de \$16,8 millions pour les pays de l'Ouest africain. Ces chiffres indiquent une nette progression de la coopération canadienne en Afrique occidentale.

Depuis la construction de la ligne de transmission électrique Ghana-Togo-Dahomey (GTD), terminée en 1973 au coût de \$13,3 millions, il reste un projet régional en cours de réalisation en Afrique occidentale: le Centre d'études des sciences et techniques de l'information (CESTI). Incorporé à l'université de Dakar, ce centre a pour mission de former des journalistes et des attachés de presse pour tous les médias d'information des pays voisins et dispose pour cela d'un budget accordé par l'ACDI de \$2,5 millions. Pour l'exercice financier terminé le 31 mars 1975, les décaissements de l'Agence s'élevaient à \$698 000. En plus de l'équipement audio-visuel, le Canada a assuré les services de quatre spécialistes dont le directeur du CESTI, deux professeurs et un technicien. Par ailleurs, l'ACDI a accordé 72 bourses à des étudiants originaires des sept pays intéressés au CESTI: Dahomey (aujourd'hui République populaire du Bénin), Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Mauritanie, Niger, Haute-Volta et Sénégal.

Sénégal

Le programme 1974-1975 de notre coopération avec le Sénégal vise à soutenir les efforts du pays dans son processus de diversification des ressources et dans l'amélioration de ses services à la population (santé, éducation). Compte tenu des objectifs du pays, le Canada compte apporter une aide aux activités économiques de la pêche et de l'élevage.

En éducation, l'École polytechnique de Thiès, qui a ouvert ses portes en septembre 1973 et dont le plafond des crédits a atteint, en 1975, \$17,3 millions, a continué la formation des ingénieurs. À lui seul, ce projet groupait, en 1974-1975, une assistance technique de 47 professeurs et experts canadiens avec des décaissements de \$1,3 million en don (phase 1) et \$227 000 en don (phase 2, mise en place en 1975).

Santé: La construction à l'hôpital de Dakar-Fann de deux pavillons, dont l'un en pédiatrie et l'autre comme centre national de tuberculose et de grandes endémies, a fait l'objet d'une réévaluation de la part de l'ACDI. Le coût du projet est en effet passé de \$5 millions à \$7,5 millions et son assistance technique est devenue plus importante.

Aviation civile: projet régional avec le Mali, au coût total de \$6 millions dont \$2,6 millions environ

Assistance was continued in 1974-75 to the Aid Centre for the Motorization of Fishing Boats (CAMP), established in 1972 with a \$2.7 million loan and a donation of \$395,000 in order to develop and modernize the non-industrial fishery. Delivery of 3,500 motors was completed during the summer of 1975 and the training of replacement teams for the six CAMP workshops began in July that year. This technical assistance project required the services of five advisers.

The overall cost of the "refrigeration network" project (providing a slaughterhouse at Dakar, an ice-manufacturing plant at Kaolack and cold storage facilities at Rufisque, M'Bour and Yoff), reached \$2.6 million (including a donation of \$235,000) in addition to Senegal's contribution of \$508,000.

The cost of food aid distributed under our bilateral program amounted to \$1.9 million.

Ivory Coast

Having regard to Ivory Coast's main development limitations and priorities, our program aimed in 1974-75 at encouraging greater public participation in the country's economic life and seconding its efforts to achieve a better balanced regional and economic development.

The first phase of Canada's participation in the educational television project ended in 1975. This consisted of designing, writing and producing textbooks for the first stage of televised teaching. It should be noted that between 1971 and 1974 the number of pupils increased from 20,500 to 170,000. A supplementary grant of \$3.2 million in January, 1974 brought the total cost of Canadian participation to \$4.9 million, of which CIDA had disbursed \$4 million at March 31, 1975.

In the area of regional projects, the inventory of mineral resources by means of geophysical aerial surveys was continued. CIDA spent \$1.5 million in 1974, and \$1 million in 1975, on this project. A three-year loan of \$6 million was granted for rural electrification, a project completed in June, 1975. Lastly, a grant of \$5.9 million over a three-year period was allocated to a rural hydraulic project, assistance to the National Board for Rural Promotion, and assistance to the Autonomous Hydraulic Service.

A start was also made in 1974 on plans and specifications for the construction of a Hotel Training Centre with the help of a CIDA grant of \$3.5 million over a five-year period. On the spot technical assistance will be provided through the cooperation of the Quebec Government.

There were 34 Canadian teachers and 24 advisers assigned to Ivory Coast in 1974-75, and 18 trainees were brought to Canada during that period.

All these aid projects are developed in cooperation with the Ivory Coast authorities who contribute substantially to their implementation.

Dahomey

Canada's activities in Dahomey in 1974-75 extended beyond the educational sector to include public health; this program was aimed, as a preventive measure, at improving the sanitation of health centres, discovering and developing sources of drinking water and establishing hygiene centers.

pour le Sénégal. L'apport du Canada à ce projet, qui est le même au Mali, s'est concrétisé par la fourniture de deux avions *Twin-Otters* et de pièces de rechange, la construction d'un hangar pour Air-Sénégal, les services de deux experts canadiens au Sénégal et la formation de deux pilotes et de deux mécaniciens sénégalais au Canada.

L'assistance au Centre d'aide pour la motorisation des pirogues (C.A.M.P.) qui a débuté en 1972 avec un prêt de \$2,7 millions et un don de \$395 000 dans le but d'intensifier et de moderniser la pêche artisanale s'est poursuivie en 1974-1975. La livraison des 3 500 moteurs s'est terminée au cours de l'été 1975 et depuis juillet la formation des équipes de relève pour les six ateliers du C.A.M.P. est commencée. Ce projet occupe cinq experts en assistance technique.

Pour la "chaîne du froid" (aménagement d'un abattoir à Dakar, d'une usine de glace à Kaolack et de chambres frigorifiques à Rufisque, à M'Bour et à Yoff), le projet global a atteint \$2,6 millions (dont \$235 000 en don) sans compter la participation sénégalaise de \$508 000. Quant à l'aide alimentaire, uniquement dans le cadre de notre programme bilatéral, elle s'est élevée à \$1,9 million.

Côte d'Ivoire

Compte tenu des principales contraintes au développement ainsi que des priorités de la Côte d'Ivoire, notre programme s'est attaché en 1974-1975 à favoriser une meilleure participation des Ivoiriens à la vie économique de leur pays et à appuyer la Côte d'Ivoire dans sa recherche d'un développement régional et économique mieux équilibré.

La première phase de la participation canadienne au projet de T.V. éducative s'est terminée en 1975. Pour la participation canadienne, cette phase a consisté en la conception, la rédaction et la production de documents pédagogiques pour l'enseignement télévisuel du premier cycle. À noter que de 1971 à 1974 le nombre d'élèves est passé de 20 500 à 170 000. Une subvention supplémentaire de \$3,2 millions en janvier 1974 a porté le total de la participation canadienne à ce projet à \$4,9 millions sur lesquels au 31 mars 1975 l'ACDI avait déboursé \$4 millions. L'assistance canadienne doit tendre, dans la phase suivante, à la complète ivoirisation de ce système d'enseignement.

Dans les projets de développement régional, on a poursuivi l'inventaire des ressources minières par prospection géophysique aéroportée. L'ACDI a dépensé \$1,5 million environ en 1974 et \$1 million en 1975 pour cette opération. Par ailleurs, un prêt de \$6 millions sur trois ans est allé à l'électrification de villages. Ce projet s'est terminé en juin 1975. Enfin, un projet d'hydraulique rurale a reçu une subvention de \$5,9 millions sur trois ans. Trois composantes articulent ce projet: l'assistance à une société de forages (FOREXI), l'assistance à l'Office national de promotion rurale et l'assistance au Service autonome d'hydraulique. L'ACDI a aussi participé à la réalisation d'études forestières afin de favoriser une utilisation optimale des bois du sud-ouest de la Côte d'Ivoire.

En 1974 on a également commencé les plans et devis pour la construction d'un Centre de formation

This sanitary operation is now in its pilot stage in the Zou region, thanks to a CIDA donation of \$1.7 million.

However, the construction of Polytechnic University College (CPU), together with the provision of equipment, technical assistance by Canadian teachers and the training of Dahomean teachers in Canada, stands as our most significant contribution in that country. The funding ceiling for this project was raised to \$4.2 million in donations and \$9.3 million in loans.

A second project now under way is the building of a Centre for Administrative Training and Improvement (CEFAP). This is an advanced school of magistrature and public administration for which CIDA has allocated a grant of \$1.5 million and provided the assistance of six advisers to Cotonou.

CIDA allocated \$400,000 in 1974-75 for the GTD line, a high tension power line linking the Akosombo (Ghana) station with the Lomé (Togo) and Cotonou sub-stations. That represented the outstanding balance of a previous loan.

In technical assistance, nine Canadian teachers and 12 advisers were assigned to Dahomey, and 39 Dahomean trainees came to Canada.

Togo

Canadian cooperation in Togo attained a higher level than during the previous fiscal period. The Lomé water supply project is no longer our only economic aid program since the completion of the GTD power line linking Togo with the neighbouring states of Ghana and Dahomey. For the Lomé water supply project, our most advanced operation, CIDA allocated a grant of \$3.2 million over 30 months. This will cover the additional hydrological study of surrounding villages. A new project approved is the building of an extension of the GTD power line at Dagbati to supply power to the Togolese company operating the Bénin mines (COTOMIB) and to a plant of the West African Cement Company (CIMAOC). The Canadian grant for this 32 km branch line project has been set at \$2 million.

In technical assistance, CIDA assigned 14 teachers to Togo in 1974-75, and received 47 Togolese students in Canada.

hôtelière pour lequel l'ACDI a accordé une subvention sur cinq ans de \$3,5 millions. L'assistance technique sur place est assurée en collaboration avec le gouvernement du Québec.

La Côte d'Ivoire a reçu 34 professeurs et 24 experts canadiens en 1974-1975, tandis que le Canada recevait 18 boursiers.

Il est à souligner que tous ces projets de coopération sont faits en collaboration étroite avec les autorités ivoiriennes qui participent d'une façon substantielle à leur réalisation.

République populaire du Bénin (ex-Dahomey)

L'intervention du Canada au Bénin ne s'est plus limitée en 1974-1975 au secteur de l'éducation; elle s'est aussi étendue au domaine de la santé avec un programme visant, à titre préventif, à l'assainissement des centres de santé, à la recherche et à l'exploitation de points d'eau potable, enfin à l'établissement de centres d'hygiène. Cette opération sanitaire est entrée dans sa phase-pilote dans la région du Zou avec un don de l'ACDI de \$1,7 million.

Cependant la construction du Collège polytechnique universitaire (CPU), avec la fourniture d'équipement, l'assistance technique d'enseignants canadiens et la formation au Canada de professeurs béninois, demeure notre contribution la plus importante dans ce pays. On a élevé le plafond de financement de ce projet à \$4,2 millions en don et à \$9,3 millions en prêt.

Un autre projet, en voie d'exécution, concerne la construction du Centre de formation administrative et de perfectionnement (CEFAP). Il s'agit d'une école supérieure de magistrature et d'administration publique pour laquelle l'ACDI a accordé une subvention de \$1,5 million et a délégué à Cotonou une assistance de six experts.

Pour la ligne GTD — ligne de transmission à haute tension reliant la station d'Akosombo (Ghana) aux sous-stations de Lomé (Togo) et de Cotonou — l'ACDI a engagé \$400 000 en 1974-1975, ce qui correspondait au reliquat d'un ancien prêt.

Au titre de l'assistance technique nous avons 9 professeurs et 12 experts en République populaire du Bénin, 39 boursiers béninois au Canada.

Togo

La coopération canadienne s'est intensifiée en territoire togolais par rapport à l'exercice financier 1973-1974. Le projet d'adduction d'eau pour Lomé n'est plus le seul projet d'assistance économique du Canada, depuis la réalisation de la ligne de transmission GTD reliant les deux États voisins du Togo: le Ghana et la République populaire du Bénin.

Pour l'approvisionnement en eau de Lomé, qui est le projet le plus avancé, l'ACDI a décidé de consacrer \$3,2 millions en subvention sur trente mois, l'étude hydrologique des villages avoisinants ayant été ajoutée aux travaux. Comme nouveau projet, nous avons décidé d'entreprendre une dérivation de la ligne GTD à Dagbati afin d'alimenter la Compagnie togolaise des mines du Bénin (COTOMIB) et une usine de la cimenterie de

l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CIMAO). La dérivation porte sur 32 km et le Canada a fixé sa subvention à \$2 millions.

Au titre de l'assistance technique, l'ACDI comptait 14 professeurs au Togo et 47 boursiers togolais au Canada.

Equatorial Africa

Important infrastructure projects were initiated in Equatorial Africa in the fields of transportation and communications. Following Cameroon's lead, Rwanda and Zaïre proposed broad integrated development projects of a more specific and long-term nature. In 1974-75, CIDA's expenditure ceiling for Equatorial and Central Africa, grouping seven countries, reached \$9 million in grants and \$6 million in loans, for a total of \$15 million.

Cameroon

Our activity in Cameroon during 1974-75 was aimed at promoting the integration and diversification of the country's economy through improved development of its natural resources. Canada's cooperative efforts were thus concentrated on the country's infrastructure requirements. Added to these was the progress achieved in the health and education fields where CIDA has important projects under way.

Trans-Cameroon Railway: Canada agreed to contribute \$9 million for realignment work on the first section of the Trans-Cameroon Railway between Yaoundé and Otélé.

Canadian aid to the Bonabéri Technical School was maintained and we continued to supply technical equipment. Built by Canada at a cost of \$5 million, the school was officially opened in December, 1973. The total Canadian contribution to this project is estimated at \$10.5 million. Construction of the University Centre for Science and Health (CUSS) and Major Endemic Diseases was finished in 1974. The first class enrolled in CUSS, where medical doctors receive their training, will graduate in September, 1975. Canadian technical assistance included the services of nine advisers (doctors, sociologists and laboratory technicians). In the area of "major endemic diseases", six Canadian doctors worked in the bush in addition to administering the preventive medicine program.

The Centre for Textbook Editing and Production (CEPAM) and the Institute of Pedagogy for Rural Teachers (IPAR) were given a CIDA grant of \$2 million over three years, for the supply of paper needed to produce teaching materials.

Cameroon received 58 Canadian advisers and teachers in 1974-75, and 63 trainees from that country were brought to Canada on scholarships.

Congo

Canada's cooperation enables the Congo to develop its transportation facilities. In 1973 CIDA undertook to assist the Congolese Government's efforts to improve the efficiency of its civil aviation. Set at \$8,984,000 in 1974-75, Canada's contribution covers the services of Canadian pilots and technicians, the

Afrique équatoriale

En Afrique équatoriale d'importants projets d'infrastructure ont vu le jour dans les transports et les communications. Après le Cameroun, le Rwanda et le Zaïre ont ouvert la voie à des projets d'envergure, plus spécifiques et à long terme, de développement intégré. En 1974-1975, le plafond des dépenses de l'ACDI pour l'Afrique équatoriale et centrale, qui groupe sept pays, s'est élevé à \$9 millions en subventions et à \$6 millions en prêts, soit un total de \$15 millions.

Cameroun

Notre action au Cameroun a eu pour but de favoriser l'intégration et la diversification de l'économie en permettant une meilleure exploitation de ses ressources naturelles. La coopération canadienne a donc concentré ses efforts sur les besoins en infrastructure. À cela, il convient d'ajouter les progrès accomplis dans les secteurs de la santé et de l'éducation où l'ACDI a d'importants projets en cours.

Chemin de fer transcamerounais: le Canada a décidé, pour un montant de \$9 millions, de participer au réaligement de la voie ferrée du premier tronçon Yaoundé-Otélé.

Lycée Bonabéri: l'assistance canadienne s'est maintenue et nous avons continué à fournir de l'équipement technique. Le lycée, construit par le Canada au coût de \$5 millions, a été inauguré en décembre 1973. La contribution canadienne totale à ce projet est évaluée à \$10,5 millions.

Centre universitaire des sciences et de la santé (CUSS) et grandes endémies: la construction s'est terminée en 1974. La première promotion du CUSS, où se fait la formation des médecins, est sortie en septembre 1975. L'assistance technique maintenue par le Canada se compose de neuf experts (médecins, sociologues et techniciennes de laboratoire). Au titre "Grandes endémies", six médecins canadiens ont travaillé en brousse tout en administrant le programme de médecine préventive.

Le Centre d'édition et de production pour manuels scolaires (CEPAM) et l'Institut de pédagogie appliquée à vocation rurale (IPAR) ont bénéficié d'une subvention de l'ACDI d'un montant de \$2 millions sur trois ans pour la fourniture de papier destiné à la production de documents d'enseignement.

Le Cameroun a reçu 58 coopérants canadiens et le Canada 63 boursiers camerounais.

Congo

La collaboration canadienne permet au Congo de développer ses moyens de transports. En 1973, le Canada s'engageait à soutenir les autorités congo-

training of Congolese personnel and the supply of transportation equipment, including aircraft and one hangar.

In 1974 Canada agreed to help the Congo improve its railway system and earmarked the sum of \$12 million for realignment of the Congo-Océan railroad. The modernization of this railway system will have a definite influence on the Congo's economy as on the economies of its neighbors.

In 1974-75 there were 24 Canadian teachers and advisers in the Congo, and five Congolese students being trained in Canada.

Gabon

In 1974-75 CIDA fulfilled its previous commitment to that country by contributing to the cost of building part of the premises of the Ecole Normale Supérieure (\$3 million), and by providing the services of 14 teachers as well as 13 scholarships for study in Canada.

Rwanda

Over a five-year period (1973-78) we will have awarded the National University of Rwanda grants totalling \$18.9 million, including \$3 million for the university's current operating budget and \$9 million for construction and furnishing of the buildings and equipment supplies. The balance is for on-the-spot technical assistance and the training of Rwandan teachers in Canada. In addition to lodging the Canadian nationals assigned to the university, the Rwandan Government contributes \$980,000, to the university's operating budget over the five-year period.

Canadian technical assistance to Rwanda in 1974-75 included the services of 37 teachers and advisers and the awarding of 31 scholarships for training in Canada.

Furthermore, special aid estimated at \$1 million was extended by CIDA in the course of the year for the purchase and distribution of food to victims of the famine that plagued certain areas of the country after the destruction of crops by extremely heavy rains.

Zaire

CIDA's activities in Zaire were concentrated exclusively on transportation, agriculture and telecommunications. Three large projects in particular illustrate the trend of our cooperation with that country: forest resources development, microwave systems and highway transportation.

The first project aims at establishing a forest inventory to tabulate the timber resources for industrial purposes. Expenditures for this project in 1974-75 reached \$216,000 for the first part (setting up a forestry department at the University of Zaire) and \$959,000 for the second part (building and organizing a school of forestry engineering), a loan package totalling \$1,175,300.

Canada supported Zaire's efforts in telecommunications with a loan of \$36 million and a grant of \$1 million. Zaire's contribution will total \$10 million. This will enable Zaire to build and equip the north-eastern system which extends over 2,400 kilometers, ensuring telephone services and the

laisses dans leurs efforts d'accroître l'efficacité de l'aviation civile. La contribution canadienne, qui, en 1974-1975, s'élève à \$8,9 millions, permet d'appuyer l'effort congolais par l'envoi de pilotes et de techniciens canadiens, par la formation d'homologues congolais et par la fourniture d'équipement de transport, notamment des avions et un hangar.

En 1974, le Canada, acceptant de collaborer avec le gouvernement congolais dans sa volonté d'accroître l'efficacité du réseau ferroviaire, dégagea une somme de \$12 millions afin de réaliser le réalignment du chemin de fer Congo-Océan. La modernisation de ce réseau ferroviaire aura une influence déterminante sur l'économie congolaise et sur celles des pays limitrophes.

L'ACDI avait vingt-quatre coopérants au Congo tandis que cinq boursiers congolais poursuivaient leurs études au Canada.

Gabon

Dans ce pays, l'ACDI a fait face à ses engagements antérieurs en contribuant au financement de la construction d'une partie des locaux de l'École normale supérieure (ENS) (\$3 millions) et à celui d'une assistance de 14 professeurs et de 13 boursiers au Canada.

Rwanda

Pour la période 1973-1978 nous aurons accordé une subvention totale de \$18,9 millions à l'Université nationale du Rwanda, dont \$3 millions pour le budget des opérations courantes de l'université, \$9 millions pour la construction et l'aménagement de bâtiments ainsi que pour la fourniture d'équipement, le reste étant réservé à l'assistance technique sur place et à la formation de professeurs rwandais au Canada. Il est à souligner qu'en plus d'assurer l'hébergement des ressortissants canadiens affectés à l'UNR, la participation du gouvernement rwandais (\$980 000) s'étend au budget opérationnel de l'université.

En 1974-1975, l'assistance technique a été de 37 coopérants tandis que le nombre de boursiers rwandais au Canada s'élevait à 31.

De plus, l'ACDI a apporté au cours de la présente année une aide spéciale chiffrée à \$1 million pour l'achat et la distribution de vivres aux victimes de la famine apparue dans certaines régions du pays, suite à la dévastation des récoltes par des pluies torrentielles.

Zaire

Transport, agriculture et télécommunications ont retenu au Zaire toutes les activités de l'ACDI. Trois projets d'envergure ont marqué en particulier les orientations de notre coopération: le développement des ressources forestières, les faisceaux hertziens et le transport routier.

Dans le premier cas, il s'agit d'établir l'inventaire forestier du pays afin d'en arriver à une "tabulation" des ressources dans un but d'exploitation. Dans cette opération, en 1974-1975, on a dépensé \$216 000 pour la première composante (création d'un département de sylviculture à l'université du Zaire) et \$959 000 pour la deuxième composante

transmission of radio and television broadcasts. During 1974-75, Canada disbursed \$2 million in loans for this project which should be completed in 1979-80.

In highway development (a project implemented jointly with other organizations under the leadership of the World Bank), Canada's contribution was set at \$4 million, of which \$2.7 million were committed in 1974-75. Road construction on the Kikwit-Tshipaka-Kananga section (700 kilometers) will make it possible to complete a portion of the National highway system linking the country's two largest cities, Kinshasa and Lubumbashi.

Zaire received 51 teachers and advisers in addition to 30 visiting specialists in 1974-75, and 15 Zaire students came to Canada thanks to training scholarships.

Madagascar

Its insularity gives Madagascar a distinctive character. It was not until March, 1974, that a substantial program of cooperation was established with the Malagasy Government. Our technical assistance in education was greatly reduced and replaced by projects of an integrated character.

The construction of five silos required a \$5 million outlay by CIDA on the island. A Canadian mission journeyed to Tananarive in June, 1975 to establish a master plan of operations.

A second integrated project related to civil aviation was allocated a grant of \$3.6 million. The Agency signed the operational plan in December, 1974.

A third project at Rogez, funded by a \$375,000 grant, consists of feasibility studies for a hydro-electric plant at Andekaleka on the Vohitra River. Work on this began in January, 1975.

Most of the Canadian advisers on assignment returned to this country during the summer of 1975, and 13 Malagasy trainees came to Canada on scholarships.

(construction et organisation d'une école d'ingénieurs forestiers), au total: \$1,2 million en prêt.

Dans le domaine des télécommunications, le Canada a soutenu l'effort zaïrois en accordant un prêt de \$36 millions et une subvention de \$1 million en vue de construire et d'équiper le réseau Nord-Est sur 2 400 kilomètres pour assurer le service téléphonique et transmettre les émissions de radio et de télévision. Aux termes de l'accord, le Zaïre doit lui-même fournir une contribution de \$10 millions à la réalisation de ce projet.

Pour ce qui est du transport routier (projet réalisé avec le concours d'autres organismes, la Banque mondiale agissant comme chef de file), la contribution canadienne a été fixée à \$4 millions dont \$2,7 millions ont été engagés en 1974-1975. Les travaux de voirie sur la route Kikwit-Tshipaka-Kananga (700 kilomètres) permettront de compléter une partie du réseau routier national destiné à relier les deux plus grandes villes du pays: Kinshasa et Lubumbashi.

Au titre de l'assistance technique, le Zaïre a reçu 51 coopérants, plus 30 experts itinérants en 1974-1975, tandis que le Canada recevait 15 boursiers zaïrois.

Madagascar

L'insularité confère à Madagascar un caractère particulier. Ce n'est qu'en mars 1974 qu'on a établi un véritable programme de coopération avec le gouvernement malgache. Notre assistance technique en matière d'éducation a été considérablement réduite pour être remplacée par des projets à caractère intégré.

La construction de cinq silos a retenu une participation de \$5 millions. Une mission canadienne, dont le mandat était d'établir le plan directeur de l'opération, s'est rendue à Tananarive en juin 1975.

Deuxième projet à caractère intégré: l'aviation civile, avec une subvention de \$3,6 millions. L'Agence a signé le plan d'opération en décembre 1974.

Troisième projet: Rogez, lié à une subvention de \$375 000 pour des études de préaisabilité en vue de l'aménagement hydro-électrique d'Andekaleka sur la rivière Vohitra. Les travaux ont commencé en janvier 1975.

La plupart des coopérants canadiens sont revenus au pays au cours de l'été 1975. Le Canada a par ailleurs reçu treize boursiers malgaches.



Last year ushered in a new era in Canada's bilateral assistance program for Commonwealth Africa. The global food and energy crises of recent years pointed to the need to make substantial changes to the Commonwealth Africa Program. Individual Country Programs were modified to place greater emphasis on rural development, especially food production, as areas where Canada can make a vital contribution to improving living standards in the countries. The types of projects approved indicated a trend toward projects which create employment and the concentration of assistance in fewer sectors. Also, initial steps were taken to develop programs in some of the least developed countries in Africa - Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi and Ethiopia. In the past these countries had received only sporadic assistance from Canada, while ongoing programs had been implemented for countries such as Nigeria and Ghana, with which Canada has had long-standing historical and political ties. However, in recent years major programs had been established for Kenya, Zambia, and Tanzania, one of the world's least developed countries and now the prime recipient of Canadian aid in Commonwealth Africa. The East African Community, which administers certain common services for Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda, also receives Canadian assistance.

In its comparatively short history, Canada's bilateral assistance for Commonwealth Africa has run the gamut from a program based entirely on technical assistance to a more broadly-based program which includes capital projects, rural development and technical assistance.

As the year ended, 316 projects, including many in the key sectors of rural development, transportation, energy and telecommunications, were under way. About 520 Africans were receiving training in Canada or in institutions in "Third Countries" supported by Canadian funds, and 230 Canadian teachers and advisers were in Africa on individual contracts. Disbursements increased by some \$40 million over the previous year, exceeding the \$100 million mark for the first time.

Nigeria

Until 1973 Nigeria had been a major recipient of Canadian aid in Commonwealth Africa. Canada in recent years had supported several important capital-intensive projects - the design and supervision of the Kainji Power Station, the building of a transmission line from the station to Niamey in Niger and the provision of 54 diesel locomotives. But now with its oil wealth expected to add millions of dollars to its foreign exchange earnings, Nigeria no longer needs, nor is requesting, Canadian capital assistance. Canada will, however, continue to meet its commitments to ongoing capital projects. The future Canadian program will provide only technical assistance, especially that which can help Nigeria diversify its economy.

Ghana

In recent years Ghana has restructured its economy to place greater stress on self-sufficiency. Consistent with the country's development priorities the Canadian program has been modified and is now

L'an dernier a marqué le début d'une ère nouvelle dans le programme canadien d'aide bilatérale à l'Afrique du Commonwealth. Les crises mondiales des dernières années dans les secteurs de l'énergie et de l'alimentation ayant fait ressortir le besoin d'apporter des changements importants au programme, on a modifié les programmes par pays et mis l'accent sur le développement rural, et particulièrement sur la production alimentaire, domaines où l'aide canadienne peut donner une impulsion décisive à la hausse du niveau de vie de ces pays. À la lumière des projets approuvés, on note une tendance vers les projets générateurs d'emplois et la concentration de l'aide dans un plus petit nombre de secteurs. En outre, on a posé les premiers jalons des programmes dans certains des pays les moins développés d'Afrique, soit le Botswana, le Lesotho, le Malawi et l'Éthiopie. Par le passé, ces pays n'avaient reçu du Canada qu'une aide sporadique; par contre, de vastes programmes avaient été entrepris dans des pays comme le Nigeria et le Ghana avec lesquels le Canada entretient des liens historiques et politiques de longue date et, ces dernières années, d'importants programmes avaient été arrêtés pour le Kenya, la Zambie et la Tanzanie; ce dernier, l'un des pays les moins développés du monde, est actuellement le premier bénéficiaire de l'aide canadienne en Afrique du Commonwealth. La communauté est-africaine, qui administre certains services communs à la Tanzanie, au Kenya et à l'Ouganda, reçoit également une aide du Canada.

Bien qu'il soit assez récent, le programme canadien d'aide bilatérale à l'Afrique du Commonwealth a évolué substantiellement: à l'origine basé entièrement sur l'assistance technique, il a progressivement ouvert ses horizons pour englober des projets d'investissement, de développement rural et d'assistance technique.

À la fin de l'année, 316 projets, dont plusieurs dans les secteurs clés du développement rural, des transports, de l'énergie et des télécommunications, étaient en cours d'exécution. Environ 520 Africains recevaient une formation au Canada ou dans des institutions en "tiers pays" subventionnées par des fonds canadiens, et 230 enseignants et conseillers canadiens oeuvraient en Afrique dans le cadre de contrats individuels. Les décaissements ont augmenté d'environ \$40 millions par rapport à l'année précédente, franchissant pour la première fois le cap des \$100 millions.

Nigeria

Jusqu'en 1973, le Nigeria avait été l'un des principaux bénéficiaires de l'aide canadienne en Afrique du Commonwealth. Au cours des dernières années, le Canada a appuyé plusieurs grands projets à fort coefficient de capitaux, comme la conception et la surveillance de l'aménagement hydro-électrique de Kainji, la construction d'une ligne de transport d'énergie reliant la centrale de Kainji à Niamey, au Niger, et l'envoi de 54 locomotives diesel. Cependant, le Nigeria pouvant compter sur les millions de dollars en devises étrangères que lui rapportera le pétrole, il ne requiert plus, ni ne cherche à obtenir, l'aide financière canadienne. Le Canada va toutefois respecter

concentrated in such vital areas as agriculture, energy and transportation.

Current Canadian agricultural assistance is aimed at improving the beef and dairy industries, providing a broad-based program of agricultural extension and curriculum development and the training of veterinarians and agricultural technicians.

Last year Canada airlifted 35 yearling Holstein and five yearling bulls as part of a long-range program to improve the quality of local cattle through pure-breeding and cross-breeding. Other Canadian assistance includes artificial insemination equipment, a small dairy processing plant and advisers to train local farmers in modern farming methods. In addition, Canada is helping the University of Science and Technology at Kumasi to conduct extension programs in livestock production and experiments in nutrition and disease control.

Improvement of water supplies is now a major feature of the Canadian program. Work began in 1974 in digging wells in a predominantly rural part of Ghana, the Upper Region. Also, Canada agreed to support the expansion of the water supply system serving the metropolitan area of Accra/Tema and nearby rural areas.

In a current power project, Canadian engineers are studying alternative energy sources and are estimating Ghana's electrical requirements until 1995.

Canada became involved in transportation assistance in 1975 through a project to help Ghana maintain its national road network. CIDA funds of \$6.5 million will be used to purchase road maintenance equipment and to field transportation advisers to plan, operate and train staff for a nationwide maintenance management system.

Ghana continued to receive Canadian food aid, mainly wheat. Also a \$5 million line of credit loan was enabling Ghana to buy Canadian materials and equipment needed for development projects, particularly in agriculture.

Tanzania

Agricultural production in Tanzania fell off sharply because of drought conditions. Large quantities of such staples as maize, wheat, rice, sugar and dairy products were imported last year to compensate for domestic crop failures. Tanzania's annual bill for imported food could run as high as \$145 million with another \$100 million on oil imports.

Canada contributed \$5 million in food aid, mostly wheat, as a stop-gap measure to cope with food shortages. Meanwhile, Canada was supporting a project which could have a more lasting impact on improving conditions in the country. A CIDA grant of \$2.5 million had been provided to develop rural water supplies in the Coast Region — a 200-mile long strip of land surrounding Dar es Salaam. Last year some 50 wells were dug in the area, with long-range plans calling for the preparation of a water resource inventory to pinpoint problems and priorities for development. In other agricultural projects, Canada is helping to improve the efficiency of the beekeeping industry, a major source of income for farmers.

During the year a number of CIDA-supported infrastructure projects — the Kidatu Hydro-Electric

ses engagements relatifs aux projets d'investissement en cours. Le programme canadien se limitera désormais à l'assistance technique, surtout en vue d'aider le Nigeria à diversifier son économie.

Ghana

Au cours des dernières années, le Ghana a restructuré son économie de façon à relever son niveau d'autonomie. Pour aller de pair avec les priorités de développement du pays, le programme canadien a été modifié et se concentre maintenant dans les secteurs vitaux de l'agriculture, de l'énergie et des transports.

Dans le secteur de l'agriculture, l'aide canadienne vise à améliorer les industries bovine et laitière, à réaliser un vaste programme de vulgarisation agricole et de préparation de programmes d'études et à former des vétérinaires et des techniciens agricoles.

L'an dernier, le Canada a expédié au Ghana par avion 35 génisses Holstein et 5 taurillons d'un an dans le cadre d'un programme à long terme d'amélioration du cheptel local par les croisements et la reproduction de bêtes pures. L'assistance canadienne est par ailleurs affectée à la fourniture d'équipement d'insémination artificielle, à la construction d'une petite laiterie et à l'envoi de conseillers dont le rôle est de familiariser les agriculteurs ghanéens avec les méthodes modernes de culture. En outre, le Canada aide l'Université des sciences et de la technologie de Kumasi à réaliser des programmes de vulgarisation en matière de reproduction du bétail et des expériences sur l'alimentation et la lutte contre les maladies.

L'amélioration des systèmes d'adduction d'eau est maintenant l'une des composantes principales du programme. En 1974, on a commencé à forer des puits dans une région surtout rurale, dans le Nord du Ghana. Le Canada aide aussi l'expansion du réseau d'adduction d'eau de la zone métropolitaine d'Accra/Tema et des zones rurales avoisinantes.

Dans le cadre d'un projet d'aménagement électrique, des ingénieurs canadiens examinent de nouvelles sources d'énergie et tentent de prévoir les besoins du Ghana en matière d'énergie électrique d'ici 1995.

En 1975, l'assistance canadienne s'est étendue au domaine des transports par un projet d'aide à l'entretien du réseau routier national. L'ACDI fournit \$6,5 millions pour l'achat de matériel d'entretien routier et l'envoi de conseillers chargés de planifier et de faire fonctionner un système national de gestion de l'entretien routier, et de former du personnel de relève.

Le Ghana a continué à recevoir de l'aide alimentaire du Canada, notamment du blé. Un prêt sous forme d'une ligne de crédit de \$5 millions lui permettait en outre d'acheter au Canada le matériel et l'équipement nécessaires à des projets de développement, particulièrement dans le secteur agricole.

Tanzanie

La sécheresse a causé un tort considérable à la production agricole en Tanzanie. De grandes



Power project and a new water supply system for Dar es Salaam were nearing completion.

Kenya

During the year significant changes were made in the Kenya program. More emphasis was placed on rural development as a means to help Kenya achieve its long-range development goals.

In its first support for a large-scale rural development project in Kenya, CIDA contributed \$2,680,000 in loans and grant funds to assist livestock production and improve range management practices by increasing water supplies in the 10,000 square mile semi-desert Isiolo District. Canadian assistance was closely linked with a major international effort to improve the income of Kenya's subsistence farmers by increasing beef production by as much as 50 per cent over current levels by 1985.

Also, a Canadian-supported transportation project will have an impact on improving agricultural production. More than \$13 million in Canadian funds will be used to help bring existing secondary roads in eastern Kenya up to all-weather standards, thereby ensuring that they will be able to be used year-round. This should ensure a more reliable transportation system for farm products destined for urban markets, and in the long run result in greater agricultural production.

For several years Canada has assisted agricultural research in Kenya through efforts to breed rust-resistant varieties of wheat. Canada is also involved in establishing a rangeland ecological unit which will assist government planners in the conservation

quantités de denrées de base (maïs, blé, riz, sucre, produits laitiers) ont dû être importées l'an dernier pour compenser les mauvaises récoltes. La facture annuelle des importations pourrait bien s'élever à \$145 millions au seul chapitre des produits alimentaires, à quoi viendront s'ajouter \$100 millions de pétrole.

Le Canada a fourni \$5 millions sous forme d'aide alimentaire (surtout du blé) pour permettre à la Tanzanie de surmonter les problèmes dus aux pénuries. Le Canada a par ailleurs financé un projet qui pourrait avoir une incidence à plus long terme sur l'amélioration des conditions de vie du pays. Une subvention de \$2,5 millions a été fournie par l'ACDI pour mettre en valeur les ressources hydrauliques de la bande côtière rurale qui s'étend sur 200 milles, de part et d'autre de Dar es-Salaam. L'an dernier, quelque 50 puits ont été forés dans la région, et des plans à long terme prévoient la préparation d'un inventaire détaillé des ressources hydrauliques afin de mettre en lumière les problèmes et les priorités de développement. Toujours dans le secteur agricole, le Canada aide à améliorer la productivité de l'industrie apicole, source importante de revenus pour les agriculteurs.

Au cours de l'année, plusieurs projets d'infrastructure appuyés par l'ACDI (aménagement hydro-électrique de Kidatu et réseau d'adduction d'eau à Dar es-Salaam) ont atteint leur phase finale.

Kenya

Au cours de l'année, on a apporté des modifications importantes au programme du Kenya et mis l'accent sur le développement rural comme moyen d'aider le pays à atteindre ses objectifs de développement à long terme.

and development of Kenya's livestock and wildlife populations.

Other Countries

Canada was cooperating with other donor countries in helping Botswana develop a modern transportation system to import its oil requirements. A Canadian loan of \$5 million was approved to help finance the building of a road link with its northern neighbor, Zambia. In Ethiopia, the first major Canadian bilateral project was nearing completion. Field work for the Omo River project was finished and preparation of the geological maps of the area had begun. At the same time, another Canadian project — vaccinating cattle against rinderpest disease — was disrupted by internal troubles in the country. But to the end of January 1975, some 3,700,000 cattle had been vaccinated.

The East African community and 12 other countries benefited in 1974-1975 from Canadian assistance to Commonwealth Africa. From that year on, without abandoning projects already undertaken or decided upon, this assistance has been directed towards those areas and methods to which Canada has given priority until the end of the Second Development Decade. This orientation is especially intended to promote the socio-economic involvement of the rural population. As it happens, some Commonwealth African countries have written this into their own national development plans because of their concern with social justice. Indeed, this part of the world seems destined to become a propitious and exemplary ground for an approach to development which the Canadian government has promised to encourage, faithful to the Strategy 1975-1980.

Participant pour la première fois à un projet de développement rural à grande échelle au Kenya, l'ACDI a fourni \$2,68 millions en prêts et subventions pour améliorer la gestion des pâturages et favoriser l'élevage en augmentant les points d'eau dans la région semi-désertique d'Isiolo (10 000 milles carrés). L'assistance canadienne s'inscrit dans un vaste effort international visant à augmenter le revenu des agriculteurs du pays, dont l'activité se limite pour le moment à la subsistance en accroissant de moitié la production de boeuf d'ici 1985.

D'autre part, un projet de transport appuyé par le Canada favorisera une production agricole accrue. Plus de \$13 millions assureront la viabilité permanente des routes secondaires de l'est du pays. Les agriculteurs disposeront ainsi d'un système de transport plus sûr pour acheminer leurs produits vers les marchés urbains, et, à long terme, la production agricole devrait s'accroître.

Depuis plusieurs années, le Canada appuie la recherche agricole au Kenya en cherchant à mettre au point des variétés de blé qui résistent à la rouille. Le Canada participe également à la mise sur pied d'une unité de surveillance écologique pour les pâturages qui aidera les planificateurs du gouvernement à conserver et à accroître le bétail et la faune du Kenya.

Autres pays

En collaboration avec d'autres pays donateurs, le Canada a aidé le Botswana à édifier un réseau de transport moderne pour l'importation de son pétrole. Le Canada a par ailleurs approuvé un prêt de \$5 millions pour la construction d'un tronçon routier reliant ce pays à son voisin du nord, la Zambie. En Éthiopie, le premier grand projet bilatéral canadien en est arrivé à sa phase finale. On a achevé le travail sur le terrain pour le projet du Bassin de l'Omo, et on a entrepris le tracé des cartes géologiques de la région. Par contre, un autre projet canadien, l'inoculation du bétail contre la peste bovine, a dû être interrompu en raison de désordres internes. À la fin de janvier 1975, environ 3 700 000 têtes de bétail avaient tout de même été vaccinées.

Douze pays et la Communauté est-africaine ont bénéficié, en 1974-1975, de l'assistance canadienne à l'Afrique du Commonwealth. Sans abandonner les actions déjà décidées ou entreprises, cette assistance a commencé, dès l'année faisant l'objet du présent rapport à s'orienter vers les domaines et les moyens auxquels le Canada a décidé, depuis, de donner la priorité jusqu'à la fin de la deuxième Décennie du développement. Cette orientation vise en particulier à promouvoir le rattrapage socio-économique des masses rurales. Or, il se trouve que des pays de l'Afrique du Commonwealth ont inscrit eux-mêmes, par souci de justice sociale, cet objectif dans leurs plans nationaux de développement. Cette partie du monde semble donc destinée à devenir un terrain propice et exemplaire pour une approche du développement que le gouvernement canadien a promis de favoriser, comme en fait foi la Stratégie 1975-1980.

Commonwealth Caribbean

CIDA's program of development assistance to the Caribbean is Canada's second oldest, after the Colombo Plan. It began in 1958 as a five-year, \$10,000,000 program of cooperation with the newly-formed Federation of the West Indies. When the Federation was dissolved in 1962 the program continued as one of capital and technical assistance to each of the member states. Between 1958 and the end of the year under review over \$120 million of CIDA grants and concessional loans had been disbursed on development projects in the Commonwealth Caribbean region. Allocations for 1974-75 amounted to \$24 million. Actual disbursements during that year reached an all-time high of \$22.9 million.

CIDA's training program in the region continued to flourish. During 1974, 21 CIDA advisers and 26 teachers served in the Caribbean, 206 CIDA trainees from the West Indies studied in Canada, and 243 CIDA-sponsored Caribbean students followed courses either at the University of the West Indies or at other institutions in the Caribbean.

Planning continued to be undertaken in close cooperation with the recipient governments, either directly by planning missions travelling from Ottawa, or through the local Canadian High Commissions. The High Commission in Bridgetown, Barbados, opened during 1973, proved to be a most beneficial link in the development and implementation of CIDA's programs in Barbados and the Leeward and Windward Islands.

In accordance with the agency's Strategy for 1975-80, CIDA's activity in the agriculture, education and resource development sectors increased. Concentration was also maintained in the other major sectors of development assistance which CIDA provides in the Commonwealth Caribbean, such as sewerage, water supply and transportation.

Barbados

Canada had been providing equipment for several years under a \$2.6 million water development loan agreement signed with Barbados in 1972. During the year under review the last of this equipment was provided. By year's end, an extension of this project was under consideration.

The Canadian consultants engaged for the expansion of Seawell International Airport under a \$10 million CIDA loan (see Annual Review 1973-74) started on engineering designs after the Government of Barbados accepted their brief on how to proceed with the project.

Construction of the Uplands Sugar Mill was completed. Tests were performed during the cane season (February - May) but mechanical problems were encountered with a new type of cane separating machine. By the end of the fiscal year preparations were under way to remedy the situation in the off-season period.

Belize

Canada agreed to undertake the construction of a water and sewer system for Belize City. For this purpose CIDA made a loan of \$4.5 million and \$1.8 million in grant funds available. CIDA had previously conducted a feasibility study of the system.

Canada also approved a loan of \$1 million to the

Antilles du Commonwealth

Parmi les programmes d'aide du Canada, seul le plan de Colombo est antérieur au programme d'aide au développement des Antilles qu'administre l'ACDI. Ce dernier a débuté en 1958 par un programme de coopération quinquennale, de \$10 millions, avec la Fédération des Indes occidentales. En 1962, lorsque la Fédération s'est dissoute, ce programme a été maintenu sous forme d'un programme d'assistance technique et financière en faveur de chacun des pays membres. Entre 1958 et la fin de l'exercice 1974-1975, l'ACDI a versé à la région des Antilles du Commonwealth plus de \$120 millions en subventions et en prêts à des conditions de faveur. En 1974-1975, les allocations ont totalisé \$24 millions et les décaissements réels ont atteint la somme record de \$22,9 millions.

Le programme de formation dans la région a continué de prospérer. En 1974, on comptait 21 conseillers et 26 enseignants canadiens dans les Antilles; 206 Antillais suivaient des cours au Canada, tandis que 243 d'entre eux étudiaient à l'Université des Indes occidentales ou dans d'autres établissements des Antilles.

La planification s'est poursuivie en étroite collaboration avec les pays bénéficiaires, soit par des missions détachées d'Ottawa, soit par les Hauts-Commissariats du Canada sur place. Le Haut-Commissariat établi à Bridgetown (Barbade) en 1973 s'est révélé un lien fort précieux pour l'élaboration et la réalisation des programmes à la Barbade et dans les îles Leeward et Windward.

Anticipant sur sa Stratégie 1975-1980, l'ACDI a accru son activité au chapitre de l'agriculture, de l'éducation et de la mise en valeur des ressources. Elle a également poursuivi son action dans d'autres secteurs importants tels que l'adduction d'eau, l'installation d'égouts et les transports.

La Barbade

Aux termes d'un accord de prêt de \$2,6 millions signé en 1972, le Canada fournit à la Barbade de l'équipement pour la mise en valeur de ses ressources hydrauliques. Les dernières livraisons ont été effectuées au cours du dernier exercice et vers la fin de l'année on étudiait la possibilité de prolonger ce projet.

Les experts-conseils canadiens engagés pour l'agrandissement de l'aéroport international Seawell, qui sera effectué grâce à un prêt de \$10 millions (voir le rapport annuel de 1973-1974), ont commencé leurs études techniques dès que le Gouvernement de la Barbade a accepté leur mémoire sur la façon de réaliser le projet.

La construction de la raffinerie de sucre d'Uplands a été achevée. Au cours des essais commencés pendant la saison de la canne à sucre (février à mai), on a rencontré des difficultés mécaniques avec un nouveau genre de séparateur de canne. À la fin de l'année financière, on se préparait à remédier à la situation pendant la saison morte.

Belize

Le Canada a convenu d'entreprendre la construction d'un réseau d'adduction d'eau et d'égouts pour la ville de Belize. L'ACDI a consenti à cette fin un prêt de \$4,5 millions et a prévu des subventions de

Belize Development Finance Corporation to be lent out to private enterprise engaged in agricultural, industrial or tourist development.

During the year two CIDA experts assisted the Government of Belize, one as a planner in the Ministry of Finance, the other as an adviser on petroleum legislation.

Guyana

In keeping with Guyana's desire to feed, clothe and house the nation during the decade, CIDA's projects continued to be concentrated on resource development, agriculture, transportation and related management skills.

During the year under review, CIDA implemented projects to assist the Government-owned timber company near Georgetown and undertook a feasibility study preparatory to a forest inventory and mill site study. To increase the production of market crops for internal consumption, \$260,000 company near Georgetown and undertook a feasibility study preparatory to a forest inventory and mill site study. To increase the production of market crops for internal consumption, \$260,000 worth of fertilizer was supplied. Preliminary assistance was also provided to establish a Veterinarian Diagnostic Laboratory and an Applied Chemistry Research Laboratory.

The final engineering design of the municipal water system for Linden, the second largest city in Guyana, was completed and agreement was reached on a project to provide two water-well drilling rigs to enhance the potable water supply along the populated coastal strip.

Other major projects included the provision of \$1.9 million worth of electricity equipment for the expansion of the power distribution network of the Guyana Electricity Corporation and a loan of \$1.1 million to assist the Guyana Airways Corporation in the purchase of two Twin Otters to facilitate internal communications. Six air navigation beacons were installed and Guyana's first air traffic control course was given with the help of an instructor and equipment provided by the Canadian Ministry of Transport (MOT) and funded by CIDA.

To assist in the building of an adequate management infrastructure, CIDA continued its training support to the Planning Unit of Guyana's Ministry of Economic Development and also embarked on a Management Services Training project designed for middle managers in the Public Service.

Jamaica

Development assistance to Jamaica was concentrated in the education, transport and management training sectors.

CIDA began delivery of fabricated structural steel for construction of 42 primary schools under a \$2 million loan. Three Canadian instructors were in Jamaica and four Jamaicans were being trained in Canada as part of CIDA's participation in a \$1.2 million technical teacher training program at Kingston's College of Arts, Science and Technology (CAST). Final delivery of equipment for the CAST project was under way as the fiscal year drew to a close.

\$1,8 million. Elle avait auparavant effectué une étude de faisabilité du réseau.

Le Canada a également approuvé un prêt de \$1 million à la *Belize Development Finance Corporation* qui, elle, consentira des prêts à des entreprises privées s'occupant de développement touristique, industriel ou agricole.

Deux spécialistes de l'ACDI ont été prêtés au Gouvernement de Belize, l'un comme planificateur au ministère des Finances, l'autre à titre de conseiller en matière de législation pétrolière.

Guyane

L'objectif de la Guyane pour la décennie étant de nourrir, de vêtir et de loger sa population, l'ACDI a de nouveau concentré son action sur la mise en valeur des ressources, l'agriculture, les transports et les compétences administratives connexes.

En 1974-1975, l'ACDI a exécuté des projets pour aider la société forestière d'État, sise près de Georgetown, et a entrepris une étude de faisabilité préalable à un inventaire forestier et à une étude de l'emplacement d'une scierie. Afin d'accroître la production des cultures destinées à la consommation intérieure, l'ACDI a fourni des engrais pour une valeur de \$260 000. Une aide préliminaire a également été accordée pour établir un laboratoire de diagnostic vétérinaire et un laboratoire de recherches en chimie appliquée.

Le Canada a terminé les études techniques pour le réseau municipal d'adduction d'eau de Linden, deuxième plus grande ville de la Guyane, et a conclu un accord sur la fourniture de deux tours de forage qui augmenteront la capacité d'approvisionnement en eau potable le long du littoral peuplé.

Entre autres projets importants, le Canada a fourni pour \$1,9 million de matériel électrique à la *Guyana Electricity Corporation* pour qu'elle étende son réseau de distribution et a consenti un prêt de \$1,1 million à la *Guyana Airways Corporation* pour l'achat de deux Twin Otters, qui faciliteront les liaisons intérieures. Six balises pour la navigation aérienne ont été installées, et un instructeur et du matériel fournis par le ministère canadien des Transports et financés par l'ACDI ont permis de donner le premier cours de contrôle du trafic aérien.

Afin d'aider à l'établissement d'une infrastructure administrative appropriée, l'ACDI a continué de participer à la formation pour le service de planification du ministère de l'Expansion économique de la Guyane et a lancé un programme de formation en gestion pour les cadres moyens de la fonction publique.

Jamaïque

L'aide au développement de la Jamaïque a porté surtout sur l'éducation, les transports et la formation en gestion.

Suite à un accord de prêt de \$2 millions, les premières charpentes métalliques pour la construction de 42 écoles primaires ont été livrées. Dans le cadre de sa participation au programme de formation en enseignement technique de \$1,2 million mis en œuvre par le Kingston's College of Arts, Science and Technology (CAST), l'ACDI a

CIDA assistance in the educational sector also included provision of 660 metric tons (1.45 million lbs.) of powdered milk to Jamaica's primary school feeding program under a \$745,000 grant.

In the transport sector seven bridges were completed in a bridge building program financed with a \$1 million CIDA loan. CIDA also agreed to provide engineering and technical personnel to assist in the program under a \$740,000 grant. The seven bridges were among 11 under construction in the third phase of a six-phase bridge building program. Phase four was in the planning stage.

Also in the transport sector, CIDA provided four advisers to the Jamaican Railway Corporation to assist in the rehabilitation of its mechanical workshop under a \$455,000 grant.

During the year under review CIDA also agreed to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Works, the Central Data Processing Unit, the Jamaica Airports Authority, the Ministry of the Public Service, and the Department of Statistics, under grants totalling more than \$1 million.

By January 1975 there were eight CIDA advisers working in Jamaica on the various technical assistance projects.

To assist in development of the private sector, CIDA signed loan agreements with the Jamaica Development Bank for a total of \$2.5 million. Of this amount, \$2 million was meant for on-lending to private business for the purchase of goods and services in Canada, while the remainder would enable the bank to buy equity in the private sector.

Leeward and Windward Islands (Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent)

Assistance to the Leeward and Windward Islands continued to be concentrated in agriculture, transportation, water development and education.

A \$300,000 grant spread over three years was provided to the Windward Islands Banana Growers Association in support of their research unit.

CIDA agreed to pay for a \$300,000 study, to be undertaken by the Caribbean Development Bank, to determine the feasibility of livestock production in the Leeward and Windward islands based on the use of sugar cane as animal feed. CIDA also agreed to provide the bank with a loan of up to \$4 million to finance projects using canefeed in livestock raising.

CIDA shipped \$47,000 worth of cattle feed to Antigua on an emergency basis when the island suffered a serious drought during the year under review.

A Canadian expert advised the Government of St. Kitts-Nevis on improving abattoir facilities and training butchers. Refrigeration equipment was supplied for two abattoirs.

CIDA financed a study of the operations of Leeward Islands Air Transport Ltd. (LIAT) for use of island governments and the Caribbean Development Bank in reaching a decision regarding the purchase of the airline's assets.

Another Canadian firm undertook a comprehensive study of the operational and management aspect of the West Indies Shipping Corporation — an inter-

envoyé trois instructeurs canadiens en Jamaïque et quatre Jamaïcains sont en stage de formation au Canada. Vers la fin de l'année financière, on procédait aux dernières livraisons d'équipement pour ce projet.

Au chapitre de l'aide à l'éducation, l'ACDI a financé, par une subvention de \$745 000, l'achat de 660 tonnes métriques (1,45 million de livres) de lait en poudre pour le programme d'alimentation dans les écoles primaires du pays.

Dans le secteur des transports, sept ponts ont été achevés dans le cadre d'un programme financé par un prêt de \$1 million. L'Agence a également affecté une subvention de \$740 000 à l'embauche de techniciens et d'ingénieurs pour ce programme. Ces sept ponts comptent parmi les onze mis en chantier au cours de la troisième phase d'un programme de construction en six étapes. La quatrième phase en était au stade de la planification.

Toujours dans le domaine des transports, grâce à une subvention de \$455 000, quatre conseillers ont été détachés à la *Jamaican Railway Corporation* pour aider à la modernisation de son atelier mécanique.

En 1974-1975, l'ACDI a également fourni de l'assistance technique, par des subventions totalisant plus de \$1 million, au ministère des Travaux publics, au Central de traitement des données, à l'administration des aéroports de la Jamaïque, à la Fonction publique et au ministère des Statistiques.

En janvier 1975, huit conseillers participaient à divers projets d'assistance technique en Jamaïque.

Afin d'aider à l'expansion du secteur privé, l'ACDI a signé des accords de prêts s'élevant à \$2,5 millions avec la Banque de développement de la Jamaïque. De ce montant, \$2 millions seront prêtés à des entreprises privées, pour l'achat de biens et de services canadiens, et le reste permettra à la Banque d'acquérir des actions dans le secteur privé.

Iles Leeward et Windward (Antigua, la Dominique, la Grenade, Montserrat, Saint-Christophe, Sainte-Lucie, Saint-Vincent)

L'aide du Canada aux îles Leeward et Windward a de nouveau été axée sur l'agriculture, les transports, la mise en valeur des ressources hydrauliques et l'éducation.

Une subvention de \$300 000, sur trois ans, a été octroyée à la *Windward Islands Banana Growers Association* pour ses projets de recherche.

L'ACDI a accepté de financer, à raison de \$300 000, une étude de la Banque de développement des Caraïbes dans les îles Leeward et Windward sur l'utilisation de la canne à sucre comme fourrage dans la production animale. Elle a également accordé à la Banque un prêt pouvant atteindre \$4 millions pour d'autres projets utilisant la canne comme fourrage.

L'ACDI a expédié de toute urgence pour \$47 000 de fourrage à Antigua en raison de la grave sécheresse qui a sévi dans cette île l'an dernier.

Un spécialiste canadien a conseillé le Gouvernement de Saint-Christophe-et-Niève sur la façon de moderniser les abattoirs et de former des bouchers.

island carrier — for the use of the CDB in considering loan applications.

Under the second five-year civil aviation program for the Leeward and Windward Islands a technical team made up of CIDA and MOT experts visited each of the islands to review the need for upgrading civil aviation facilities.

The terminal building at Hewanorra International Airport in St. Lucia, built with CIDA financing under the technical supervision of MOT, was substantially completed by the end of the fiscal year under review. Canada's contribution to this project will be approximately \$3 million.

Construction of a water treatment plant at Annandale, Grenada, was completed and water development projects in the other islands were in various stages of completion. CIDA engaged the services of a Canadian consultants firm for the rehabilitation of an existing water treatment plant in the Vieux Fort area of St. Lucia.

Excellent progress was made on a \$5.3 million program of building schools and school additions in the islands. Six schools were nearly completed and construction of seven other schools was well under way. Agreement was reached with island governments to begin a second phase of the program to include nine more schools.

CIDA's training program for citizens of the Leeward and Windward Islands continued to expand. During the year some 250 trainees — about half of them at regional institutions — studied under CIDA auspices, mainly in courses leading to careers in education, public works and agriculture.

Du matériel de réfrigération a été fourni pour deux abattoirs.

L'ACDI a financé une étude des activités de la *Leeward Islands Air Transport Ltd.* (LIAT) pour permettre aux gouvernements des îles et à la Banque de développement des Caraïbes de prendre une décision relativement à l'acquisition des valeurs de cette société.

Une autre société canadienne a entrepris une étude complète des aspects administratifs et opérationnels de la *West Indies Shipping Corporation*, un transporteur inter-îles. Cette étude permettra à la Banque de développement des Caraïbes d'étudier les demandes de prêts.

Dans le cadre d'un deuxième programme quinquennal d'aviation civile pour les îles Leeward et Windward, une équipe technique, composée de spécialistes de l'ACDI et du ministère canadien des Transports, s'est rendue dans chaque île pour étudier s'il y a lieu d'améliorer les installations existantes.

La construction de l'aérogare de l'aéroport international d'Hewanorra, à Sainte-Lucie, financée par l'ACDI et effectuée sous la surveillance technique du ministère des Transports, était presque achevée vers la fin de l'exercice 1974-1975. La contribution du Canada à ce projet s'élèvera à environ \$3 millions.

On a terminé la construction d'une usine d'épuration d'eau à Annandale (la Grenade) et des projets d'aménagement hydraulique sont en voie d'achèvement dans les autres îles. L'ACDI a retenu les services d'experts-conseils canadiens pour la modernisation d'une usine d'épuration d'eau déjà en opération près du Vieux Fort, à Sainte-Lucie.

Des progrès très substantiels ont été réalisés dans le cadre d'un programme de \$5,3 millions

Hewanorra International Airport, St. Lucia.

Aéroport international d'Hewanorra, à Sainte-Lucie





Trinidad and Tobago

The highlight of CIDA's development program with Trinidad in 1974-75 was the signing of a loan agreement for \$10 million as Canada's contribution to the expansion of the facilities at Piarco International Airport to meet traffic forecasts up to 1990.

In current projects, CIDA financed the purchase of \$116,000 worth of electrical equipment in Canada as part of a \$2.3 million rural electrification program in Trinidad and \$40,000 worth of equipment for the Port of Spain Hospital laundry. A similar hospital laundry facility in Tobago was completed.

Technical assistance to the National Training Board was initiated with the provision of a Canadian counterpart to the Executive Director. Assistance to the Hotel School was continued with four Canadian Advisers assigned to the school. The \$171,000 final phase of the East-West Corridor Highway Study was completed.

Training in Canada was provided for 19 Trinidadians in various disciplines, including accounting, hotel administration, radiotherapy, and mechanical technology.

pour la construction d'écoles et de bâtiments connexes. Six écoles étaient presque achevées; sept autres étaient assez avancées. Un accord est intervenu avec les gouvernements des îles pour la construction, dans une deuxième phase, de neuf autres écoles.

Le programme de formation à l'intention des îles Leeward et Windward a continué de se développer. Au cours de l'année, quelque 250 boursiers de l'ACDI, dont la moitié environ étudiaient dans des institutions régionales, se spécialisaient dans des disciplines comme l'enseignement, les travaux publics et l'agriculture.

La Trinité-et-Tobago

En 1974-1975, la signature d'un accord de prêt de \$10 millions a constitué le fait marquant du programme d'aide à la Trinité. Ce montant sera consacré à l'agrandissement des installations de l'aéroport international de Piarco pour répondre au trafic prévu jusqu'en 1990.

Quant aux projets déjà en marche, l'ACDI a financé, dans le cadre d'un programme d'électrification rurale de \$2,3 millions, l'achat au Canada de matériel électrique d'un montant de \$116 000. Elle a également financé l'achat d'équipement évalué à \$40 000, pour la buanderie de l'hôpital de Port-of-Spain. On a terminé l'installation d'une buanderie semblable à Tobago.

On a commencé à fournir de l'assistance technique à la Commission nationale de formation en y envoyant un homologue canadien du directeur exécutif. L'École hôtelière bénéficie toujours des services de quatre conseillers canadiens. La dernière phase d'une étude de \$171 000 sur la route qui traversera l'île d'est en ouest a été achevée.

Dix-neuf Trinidadiens ont reçu une formation au Canada dans diverses disciplines, dont la comptabilité, l'administration hôtelière, la radiothérapie et la mécanique.

Programme régional

L'ACDI a accepté de reconstituer les ressources du Fonds de développement agricole de la Banque de développement des Caraïbes en lui fournissant \$6,1 millions dont \$2,2 millions ont été versés en 1974-1975. Le Canada avait lancé ce fonds en 1970, par une souscription de \$5 millions, pour aider les programmes destinés à accroître l'efficacité et la production agricoles dans les Antilles du Commonwealth.

La Banque de développement des Caraïbes a administré la moitié de la contribution initiale, tandis que l'ACDI gérait le reste de la somme dans

Regional

CIDA agreed to replenish the Agricultural Development Fund of the Caribbean Development Bank with \$6.1 million, of which \$2.2 million was paid in during the year reviewed. The fund was initiated by Canada in 1970 with a \$5 million allocation in support of programs aimed at increasing agricultural productivity and efficiency in Commonwealth Caribbean countries.

Half of the original allocation was administered by the Caribbean Development Bank while CIDA was administering the other half for use in bilateral projects. The \$6.1 million replenishment would be administered entirely by the bank.

For the first time the CDB was empowered to use the fund for direct loans to agricultural cooperative societies.

University of the West Indies

Construction of residences for the Marine Biology Laboratory at Discovery Bay, Jamaica (\$320,000) and of a University Centre in Belize (\$110,000) was started.

During the year 158 students were being taught under CIDA's aegis in the UWI's three campuses and various extension centres in the Caribbean.

In 1974-1975, Canada pursued a policy of cooperation, as it has since the beginning of its development program in the Commonwealth Caribbean which was officially set down only in 1975 in the Strategy document, and which authorities have really insisted upon for only the past two or three years. Who does not proclaim his readiness to make this possible in the developing countries? For the many islands of the Commonwealth Caribbean, apart from some possessing natural resources of great value, to practice this self-reliance is not easy. In 1974-1975 Canada continued its efforts to help make this possible, notably by setting up indispensable infrastructures in the sectors of industry, air and road transport, as well as education and personnel training. In 1974-1975, it could be noted, the efforts of previous years were successful enough that diverse new forms of development (lumbering, for example, in Guyana) could henceforth be envisaged. Above all, even in islands where it was necessary to solve water-supply problems, it was becoming possible to envisage assistance towards basic kind of self-reliance: a significant degree of self-sufficiency in food. This allows, among other things, the redressing of numerous deficits in the balance of payments. For CIDA it was a cause for satisfaction, at the end of 1974-1975, to see this possibility emerging in this region.

le cadre de projets bilatéraux. Les \$6,1 millions accordés pour la reconstitution des fonds seront entièrement administrés par la Banque.

Pour la première fois, la Banque de développement des Caraïbes a été autorisée à consentir des prêts prélevés directement sur ce fonds à des coopératives agricoles.

Université des Indes occidentales

On a commencé la construction de résidences pour les étudiants du Laboratoire de biologie marine à Discovery Bay, en Jamaïque (\$320 000), et d'un centre universitaire à Belize (\$110 000).

En 1974-1975, 158 étudiants ont suivi des cours sous le parrainage de l'ACDI sur les trois campus de l'Université des Indes occidentales et dans divers centres d'éducation permanente des Antilles.

Comme depuis le début de son assistance au développement des Antilles du Commonwealth, en 1958, le Canada a poursuivi, en 1974-1975, une politique de coopération qui n'a été inscrite officiellement qu'en 1975 dans la Stratégie canadienne pour 1975-1980 et sur laquelle tous les spécialistes n'insistent vraiment que depuis deux ou trois ans. Qui ne parle aujourd'hui de l'importance de compter d'abord sur soi-même pour se développer, de ce que l'anglais appelle "self-reliance"? Qui ne se dit prêt à faciliter aux pays en développement la possibilité de le faire? Pour les nombreuses Antilles du Commonwealth, mises à part quelques-unes possédant des ressources naturelles de grande valeur, pratiquer la "self-reliance" n'est guère facile. Rendre la chose possible, c'est ce à quoi le Canada a continué à coopérer, en 1974-1975, en poursuivant notamment la mise en place d'infrastructures indispensables dans les domaines de l'industrie, des transports aériens et routiers ainsi que dans celui de l'éducation et de la formation de cadres. En 1974-1975, on a pu constater que les efforts des années précédentes avaient eu suffisamment de succès pour que diverses exploitations nouvelles (forestières, par exemple, en Guyane) puissent être envisagées désormais — et, surtout, pour que, même dans des îles où il avait fallu souvent résoudre des problèmes d'approvisionnement d'eau, il devenait possible d'envisager l'aide à une "self-reliance" primordiale: un degré significatif d'autosuffisance alimentaire. Il s'agit là, entre autres choses, d'un des premiers moyens de redresser de nombreuses balances déficitaires des comptes. À l'ACDI, ça n'aura pas été le moindre motif de satisfaction, à la fin de 1974-1975, que de voir apparaître la possibilité de prendre ce tournant dans cette région qui veut être autre chose que belle.

Latin America

CIDA's program of bilateral development assistance to Latin American countries was launched in 1970. From the outset the goal was to transfer know-how and skills rather than capital, to permit Latin America to use its own physical and human resources to the fullest extent possible.

Because it was not familiar with the needs and priorities of the various countries in the area, the agency initially operated within rather cautious guidelines. During the last five years, however, the program has developed gradually beyond the experimental stage and for this reason CIDA's Latin America Division devoted much effort in 1974 to reviewing priorities, laying plans for a program with wider horizons and new mechanisms, and honing its administrative skills so it would be able to step up its commitments and disbursements without sacrificing the quality of its program.

As a result of this exercise additional sectors of assistance were identified, including mining, energy, transportation, communications, science and technology and, in the field of social development, public administration and planning, health and population, social infrastructure and welfare, and institutional development.

Particular attention was paid to helping marginal groups within each country and to building up a program in Haiti, the least developed country in Latin America.

Meanwhile many technical assistance projects that were slow in starting gathered momentum in 1974 and by the end of the fiscal year five projects had been completed, 95 were in operation and 130 were in the planning stages.

Commitments made since the inception of the bilateral Latin America program totalled \$53 million.

Brazil

CIDA continued its assistance in science and technology and in urban and regional development, two high-priority sectors identified by the Government of Brazil.

In the first sector the main new project started in 1974-75 was a five-year program of mineral exploration education at a cost to Canada of \$1.2 million in grant funds. Five Canadian professors were to teach geology, mining engineering and petrology at the Federal University of Bahia, while five trainees studied at a Canadian university.

In urban development a Canadian consultant firm were to assist in preparing a global plan for the development of the city of Belo Horizonte.

In regional development CIDA agreed to fund a project identification study of the effects of migration among the rural and urban poor in northeastern Brazil.

Also approved during the year under review was a \$250,000 program of reconstruction projects to alleviate distress caused by floods in the northeast in 1974.

Central America

The Costa Rica-based Central American Institute for Popular Education (ICECU), which, assisted by a Canadian grant of \$510,000, organized educational broadcasts and published basic reading materials, extended its efforts to Mexico and Colombia.

Amérique latine

L'ACDI a lancé son programme d'aide bilatérale aux pays de l'Amérique latine en 1970. Dès le début, l'objectif du programme était de transférer des techniques et des connaissances, plutôt que des capitaux, afin d'aider l'Amérique latine à tirer le meilleur parti possible de ses propres ressources matérielles et humaines.

Peu familière avec les besoins et les priorités des pays de la région, l'Agence a d'abord adopté une ligne de conduite prudente. Toutefois, le programme s'est graduellement affranchi de son caractère expérimental et c'est pourquoi, en 1974, la Direction de l'Amérique latine s'est attachée à réviser ses priorités, à élaborer un programme plus vaste, à se doter de mécanismes nouveaux et à accroître ses compétences administratives, de façon à pouvoir rehausser le niveau de ses engagements et de ses décaissements sans pour autant sacrifier la qualité de son programme.

C'est ainsi que l'on a pu identifier de nouveaux secteurs d'assistance tels que les mines, l'énergie, les transports, les communications, les sciences et la technologie, et, dans le domaine du développement social, l'administration et la planification publiques, la santé et la démographie, l'infrastructure sociale et le bien-être et le développement des institutions publiques.

On a notamment mis l'accent sur l'aide aux groupes marginaux dans chaque pays et sur l'élaboration d'un programme en Haïti, le pays le moins développé de l'Amérique latine. (L'assistance à Haïti, pays antillais francophone, est administrée par la Direction de l'Amérique latine de l'ACDI).

Par ailleurs, plusieurs projets d'assistance technique qui avaient été lents à démarrer ont pris un élan décisif en 1974 et, à la fin de l'année financière, cinq de ces projets étaient achevés, 95 étaient en cours d'exécution et 130 en cours de planification.

Au total, les engagements bilatéraux depuis le lancement du programme s'élèvent à \$53 millions.

Brésil

L'ACDI a continué son assistance dans les domaines des sciences et de la technologie, et du développement régional et urbain, deux secteurs identifiés par le gouvernement du Brésil comme hautement prioritaires.

Dans le premier secteur, le principal projet entrepris en 1974-1975 a été un programme quinquennal de formation à la prospection minière pour lequel le Canada a fourni une subvention de \$1,2 million. Cinq professeurs canadiens enseigneront la géologie, le génie minier et la pétrologie à l'Université fédérale de la Bahia, tandis que cinq stagiaires étudieront dans une université canadienne.

Au chapitre du développement urbain, une société canadienne d'experts-conseils a aidé à mettre au point un plan global de développement pour la ville de Belo Horizonte.

En ce qui concerne le développement régional, l'ACDI a accepté de financer une étude d'identification de projets sur les incidences de la migration chez les pauvres ruraux et urbains du Nord-Est brésilien.

In El Salvador great progress was recorded on the \$3.3 million Canadian assistance to the National Institute of Navigation and Fishing at La Union. Canada provided 10 buildings and a fishing boat, and a Canadian fisheries expert was hired.

In Honduras feasibility studies on agricultural marketing and forest resources development were completed. A total of \$1 million in emergency relief was supplied after Hurricane Fifi struck Honduras in September 1974.

No new projects were started in Guatemala or Nicaragua.

Colombia

Five major multi-year projects were successfully completed during the year under review. They were a marketing study for the Central Agrarian Reform Cooperatives Agency (CECORA), assistance in establishing an audio-visual section at the Agricultural Research and Extension Agency (ICA), provision of scientific services in barley research at ICA, advisory services to the Inter-American Centre for Export Promotion (CIPE), and assistance to the Corporation for the Bogota Savannah Region (CAR) in erosion control and reforestation.

Development assistance continued in the agriculture and educational sectors. The major project started was a three-year \$710,000 program to help the National University of Bogota establish a department of food technology.

Cuba

Cuba received a \$10 million program loan at three per cent interest to buy a variety of Canadian materials, to be used mainly in public health services, the pharmaceutical industry and an animal health laboratory.

The island also received \$2.675 million in technical assistance grant aid, mainly in support of agriculture, fisheries and public health programs.

Haiti

One of the most promising projects in Haiti was the Vocational Training Centre in Port-au-Prince, which CIDA helped expand, equip and staff with a \$3 million grant over six years. During the year reviewed, technicians were being instructed in seven different trades and Haitian teachers were being trained to take over from the Canadians at a later date.

One pattern emerging in Canada's assistance to Haiti was the use of preliminary studies to identify needs and resources, followed by specific development projects to carry out the studies' recommendations. This method was followed in what may well become the most important Canadian project in the republic: a \$1.8 million multi-sectoral study of the integrated development of the Petit Goave-Petit Trou de Nippes region.

A similar approach was being used in a \$1.5 million inventory of Haiti's hydraulic resources.

Peru

Canada's development cooperation with this Andean country continued to be closely tied to Peru's own programs of agrarian and educational reform.

Enfin, on a approuvé un programme de reconstruction de \$250 000 pour soulager la misère causée par les inondations de 1974 dans le nord-est du pays.

Amérique centrale

L'Institut d'éducation populaire de l'Amérique centrale (ICECU), qui a son siège au Costa Rica et qui, à l'aide d'une subvention canadienne de \$510 000, a organisé la radiodiffusion d'émissions éducatives et publié du matériel de lecture de base, a étendu son action au Mexique et à la Colombie.

Au Salvador, le projet de \$3,3 millions de l'Institut national de navigation et de pêche, à La Union, a fait des progrès remarquables. Le Canada a doté l'Institut de 10 bâtiments et d'un bateau-école et fourni les services d'un spécialiste canadien de la pêche.

Au Honduras, on a achevé des études de faisabilité sur la commercialisation agricole et l'exploitation des ressources forestières. Après le passage du cyclone Fifi, en septembre 1974, le Canada a fourni au pays \$1 million en secours d'urgence.

Aucun nouveau projet n'a été entrepris au Guatemala et au Nicaragua.

Colombie

Cinq grands projets s'échelonnant sur plusieurs années ont été achevés avec succès au cours de l'année: étude de commercialisation pour le compte de l'organisme coopératif de réforme agraire central (CECORA), assistance pour l'établissement d'une section audio-visuelle au Centre de communication pour le développement de l'agriculture (ACI), apport de services scientifiques à la recherche sur l'orge à l'ACI, fourniture de services consultatifs au Centre interaméricain de promotion des exportations (CIPE), aide à la Corporation pour la région de Savannah Bogota (CAR) pour le contrôle de l'érosion et le reboisement.

L'aide aux secteurs de l'agriculture et de l'éducation s'est poursuivie. On a notamment commencé un programme triennal de \$710 000 visant à aider l'Université nationale de Bogota à mettre sur pied un département de technologie alimentaire.

Cuba

Cuba a reçu un prêt de \$10 millions, à 3 p. 100 d'intérêt, pour l'achat de différents produits canadiens qui serviront principalement aux services d'hygiène publique, à l'industrie pharmaceutique et à un laboratoire vétérinaire.

Cuba a également reçu une subvention d'assistance technique de \$2,675 millions pour ses programmes d'agriculture, de pêche et d'hygiène publique.

Haïti

Le Centre de formation professionnelle de Port-au-Prince, qui a connu une forte expansion en personnel et en équipement grâce à un don de l'ACDI de \$3 millions réparti sur six ans, constitue sans aucun doute l'un des projets les plus pro-

Canada's assistance particularly favored agricultural societies and fisheries cooperatives, where such assistance was likely to have social results as well as economic impact.

During 1974-75 a mobile laboratory was delivered to Peru's Marine Institute for use in cataloguing and evaluating the country's fisheries resources, and a CIDA-financed fishing boat for use by a cooperative was built in Peru. Canada also provided a total of nine advisers in fishing techniques and in the administration of cooperatives.

In Peru's edible oils program CIDA mounted a pilot project of growing rapeseed in the high Andes.

As part of Canada's participation in Peru's educational reform six advisers were provided in the professional sector. A project of assistance to the Peruvian National Service for Industrial Apprenticeship (SENATI), approved in the previous fiscal year, got under way with the establishment of a training course in the maintenance and repair of industrial control systems.

New CIDA projects included a study to plan the systematic tapping of Peru's rich forestry resources (60 per cent of the country is treed but only one per cent is utilized) and a study to plan the reorganization of Peru's railway system.

Canada had been providing technical assistance to ENTEL, Peru's telecommunications authority, as part of the country's 10-year telecommunications network expansion program. During 1974-75 CIDA completed fundamental plans for the Southern and Central Sierra, which would provide the information base for the telecommunications requirements of the two regions.

Nearly \$1 million worth of Canadian materials were shipped to Peru as part of Canada's participation in a vast rural electrification program to which CIDA's contribution would total \$1.7 million.

Regional

A series of feasibility studies for the Andean Group on such subjects as tariff policy, industrial programming and economic and social planning was nearly completed, at a cost to CIDA of \$640,000.

Of all the regions receiving Canadian development assistance, Latin America is no doubt the one that naturally requires the "global and organic approach to cooperation" which is the first of the policy points set forth in the Strategy 1975-1980. There we find all the sectors that can call for "the multiplicity of instruments of development", ranging from aid to commercial agreements. Moreover, after only four years of providing bilateral assistance in Latin America, in 1974-1975 CIDA extended its program and it prepared to play as effectively as possible its role as a catalyst of Canadian assistance, vitalizing the coordinated efforts of all in Canada who can have a beneficial impact on Latin American development. The broad perspectives which the role of aid-catalyst opens for Canada do not remove CIDA from one of its prime occupations, to arrange its activities in such a way as to improve the condition of people living on the margin of incompletely developed societies. This is evident from the projects to which CIDA contributed in 1974-1975. This priority will be

metteurs en Haïti. Au cours de l'année écoulée, des techniciens apprenaient sept métiers différents et des enseignants haïtiens recevaient la formation nécessaire pour remplacer les professeurs canadiens.

L'une des caractéristiques de l'aide canadienne à Haïti est l'utilisation généralisée d'études préliminaires qui identifient les besoins et les ressources et qui sont suivies de l'élaboration de projets précis répondant aux recommandations des études. On a eu recours à cette méthode pour le projet qui pourrait bien être le plus important de l'Agence dans la République: une étude multisectorielle de \$1,8 million portant sur le développement intégré de la région Petit Goave - Petit Trou de Nippes.

On utilise la même méthode pour inventorier les ressources hydrauliques d'Haïti; coût du projet: \$1,5 million.

Pérou

La coopération canadienne dans ce pays des Andes continue d'appuyer étroitement les programmes péruviens de réforme de l'agriculture et de l'enseignement.

Le Canada aide particulièrement les sociétés agricoles et les coopératives de pêche, car son assistance peut y avoir des effets sociaux aussi bien qu'économiques.

En 1974-1975, l'Institut océanographique du Pérou a été doté d'un laboratoire mobile pour l'inventaire et l'évaluation des ressources halieutiques du pays. Des fonds ont été affectés à la construction sur place d'un bateau de pêche destiné à une coopérative. Le Canada a également envoyé neuf experts-conseils en techniques de pêche et en gestion des coopératives.

Dans le cadre du programme de développement des huiles comestibles du Pérou, l'ACDI a instauré un projet pilote de culture de graines de colza dans les hautes Andes.

Dans le cadre de sa participation à la réforme de l'enseignement, le Canada a envoyé six conseillers en enseignement professionnel. Un projet d'aide au Service national péruvien pour la formation de la main-d'oeuvre industrielle (SENATI), approuvé au cours de l'année financière précédente, a démarré avec l'établissement d'un cours de formation sur l'entretien et la réparation des systèmes de contrôle industriels.

Parmi les nouveaux projets on compte une étude sur l'exploitation systématique de la richesse forestière du pays (60 p. 100 du territoire est couvert de forêts, mais seulement 1 p. 100 des ressources sont utilisées) et une étude sur la réorganisation du système ferroviaire péruvien.

Le Canada fournissait déjà de l'aide technique à ENTEL, la régie de télécommunications du Pérou, dans le cadre du programme décennal d'expansion de son réseau de télécommunications. En 1974-1975, l'ACDI a terminé les plans de base pour la Sierra du Sud et la Sierra centrale qui permettront de déterminer les besoins en télécommunications de ces deux régions.

Dans le cadre de sa participation à un vaste programme d'électrification rurale, auquel l'ACDI versera une contribution totale de \$1,7 million, le

maintained, even if the program is diversified and expanded. It will be in accord with the Strategy 1975-1980 which also encourages the Canadian tradition of providing assistance to Haiti and the region south of the Rio Grande through non-governmental organizations which can expand their development programs among Latin Americans who need assistance to liberate themselves from poverty and participate in the work and rewards of socio-economic progress in Latin-America.

Canada a envoyé au Pérou du matériel canadien pour près de \$ 1 million.

Programme régional

Une série d'études de faisabilité, effectuées pour le compte du Groupe andin, dans les domaines des politiques tarifaires, de la programmation industrielle et de la planification économique et sociale, était presque achevée. Les frais supportés par l'ACDI s'élèvent à \$640 000.

De toutes les régions dont le Canada assiste le développement, l'Amérique latine est, sans doute, celle qui exige très naturellement l'"approche globale et organique de la coopération" qui est le premier des points de politique exposés dans la Stratégie 1975-1980. On y trouve tous les secteurs qui peuvent autoriser "la multiplicité des instruments du développement", depuis l'aide bénévole jusqu'aux accords commerciaux; on y trouve aussi de grandes zones de misère ou d'arriération technique où peuvent être mis en oeuvre tous "les instruments du développement" disponibles. Aussi bien, après seulement quatre années d'assistance bilatérale en Amérique latine, l'ACDI a-t-elle procédé, en 1974-1975, à l'élaboration d'un programme de coopération plus vaste qu'auparavant et s'apprête-t-elle à faire jouer le plus efficacement possible à l'aide canadienne son rôle de catalyseur suscitant le concours coordonné de tout ce qui peut, au Canada, avoir une incidence heureuse sur le développement latino-américain. Les vastes perspectives que le rôle de catalyseur de l'aide ouvre au Canada en Amérique latine, n'éloignent pas l'ACDI d'une de ses préoccupations primordiales, qui est d'ordonner son action de façon à relever la condition des masses qui demeurent en marge des sociétés incomplètement développées. C'est ce que montrent les projets à la réalisation desquels l'ACDI a contribué en 1974-1975. Cette priorité sera maintenue, même si le programme se diversifie en s'accroissant. Ce sera aussi rester conforme à la Stratégie 1975-1980 et, qui plus est, à une vénérable tradition canadienne d'assistance bénévole à Haïti et au sud du Rio Grande, que d'encourager de plus en plus les organisations non gouvernementales à multiplier leurs projets de développement dans les milieux latino-américains qui ont besoin d'aide pour se libérer de la misère et participer à l'effort et aux avantages du progrès socio-économique en Amérique latine.

Emergency Relief

Canada spent slightly more than \$25 million on emergency relief in 1974-75, including \$10 million in wheat and \$5 million in rapeseed for Bangladesh which had been ravaged by floods. Crop seeds of a value of \$1,500,000 were also provided to Bangladesh to help the country's farmers make a fresh start.

Although the rains returned to the drought-stricken African Sahel, relief assistance continued and will go on for several years. Canada provided \$500,000 to the World Food Program (WFP) of the United Nations for the purchase of non-food items to help the reconstruction of the six Sahel countries, Upper Volta, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Chad. This is in addition to the \$230 million committed over the next five years to the rebuilding program.

In Indochina, the first phase of Canada's relief program rose to \$6,750,000 in 1974-75. It includes \$2.5 million for the purchase of skim milk powder and canned fish by international organizations, including the International Red Cross, for South Vietnam and Cambodia; a cash grant of \$1.5 million to the Special Fund administered by Sir Robert Jackson, Coordinator of UN relief in Indochina; \$500,000 for air transport of goods bought in Canada; and \$1.75 million for the programs of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and the Indochina Operations Group of the International Red Cross.

To help victims of Hurricane Fifi in Honduras, Canada channeled \$500,000 through the League of Red Cross Societies, the WFP, UNICEF, the Pan American Health Organization and other relief agencies. A Canadian Forces aircraft also was used to ferry food, clothes and medical supplies.

Other relief funds provided during the 1974-75 fiscal year:

1. \$1.17 million in grants for three health and social welfare projects in the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.
2. \$350,000 grant for Mali, West Africa to buy 10 tanker trucks to carry water to villagers whose wells dried up during the drought.
3. Two \$25,000 grants through the Canadian Red Cross for earthquake relief in Pakistan and famine relief in Somalia.
4. \$60,000 in grants to the Canadian Red Cross for famine relief in Rwanda and \$15,000 for cyclone victims in Mauritius.
5. \$58,750 to the League of Red Cross Societies to help drought victims in the Sahel.
6. \$308,750 to the League of Red Cross Societies to help the drought victims of the Sahel regions and Ethiopia.
7. 14,000 tons of wheat and shipping costs from Canada and \$140,000 worth of trucks for famine victims in Ethiopia.

The regular appropriation for emergency relief is a nominal \$600,000 at the start of each fiscal year. Additional funds are voted by Parliament as needs arise or else are drawn by CIDA from bilateral funds.

Secours d'urgence

Le Canada a dépensé un peu plus de \$25 millions au titre des secours d'urgence en 1974-1975, dont \$10 millions sous forme d'envois de blé et \$5 millions sous forme de graines de colza pour le Bangla-Desh, frappé par des inondations. Ce pays a également reçu des graines de semence pour une valeur de \$1,5 million afin d'aider les fermiers à faire une nouvelle récolte.

Bien que la sécheresse soit terminée au Sahel, les secours se poursuivront encore pendant plusieurs années. Le Canada a versé \$500 000 au Programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) des Nations unies pour l'achat d'articles autres que des aliments afin d'aider à la reconstruction des six pays sahéliens: Haute-Volta, Mali, Mauritanie, Niger, Sénégal et Tchad. Cette somme vient s'ajouter aux \$230 millions qui seront engagés au cours des cinq prochaines années dans le programme de reconstruction.

La première phase du programme de secours canadien en Indochine s'est élevée en 1974-1975 à \$6,75 millions, répartis de la façon suivante: \$2,5 millions pour l'achat, par des organisations internationales, dont la Croix-Rouge internationale, de lait écrémé en poudre et de poisson en conserve, destinés au Vietnam du Sud et au Cambodge; une subvention en espèces de \$1,5 million au fonds spécial administré par Sir Robert Jackson, coordonnateur du programme de secours des Nations unies en Indochine; \$500 000 pour le transport aérien de biens achetés au Canada; enfin, \$1,75 million pour les programmes du Fonds des Nations unies pour l'enfance (UNICEF), du Haut-Commissariat des Nations unies pour les réfugiés et du Groupe opérationnel de la Croix-Rouge en Indochine.

Afin de venir en aide aux victimes du cyclone Fifi au Honduras, le Canada a distribué \$500 000, par l'entremise de la Ligue des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge, du PAM, de l'UNICEF, de l'Organisation panaméricaine de la Santé et d'autres organismes de secours. D'autre part, un avion des Forces canadiennes a servi à y transporter des aliments, des vêtements et des médicaments.

Autres fonds de secours fournis au cours de l'année financière 1974-1975:

1. des subventions totalisant \$1,17 million pour trois projets d'hygiène publique et de bien-être social dans la République démocratique du Vietnam;
2. subvention de \$350 000 au Mali, en Afrique de l'Ouest, pour acheter 10 camions-citernes servant à transporter de l'eau aux villages dont les puits se sont taris pendant la sécheresse;
3. deux subventions de \$25 000 à la Croix-Rouge canadienne pour secourir les victimes du tremblement de terre au Pakistan et de la famine en Somalie;
4. subvention de \$60 000 à la Croix-Rouge canadienne pour alléger la famine au Rwanda et une autre de \$15 000 pour venir en aide aux victimes du cyclone dans l'île Maurice;
5. un montant de \$58 750 à la Ligue des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge pour secourir les victimes de la sécheresse au Sahel;

6. une somme de \$308 750 à la Ligue des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge pour les victimes de la sécheresse au Sahel et en Éthiopie;
7. quatorze mille tonnes de blé, le fret à partir du Canada et des camions d'une valeur de \$140 000 pour les victimes de la famine en Éthiopie.

Un montant nominal de \$600 000 est voté au titre des secours d'urgence au début de chaque année financière. Des fonds supplémentaires sont votés par le Parlement au fur et à mesure que les besoins se présentent ou sont tirés des crédits bilatéraux de l'ACDI.



Multilateral Programs

Multilateral development institutions divide into two main groups — those carrying out assistance programs and projects in developing countries, and those primarily concerned with international economic policy issues affecting developing countries.

The former make up the largest grouping and include mainly the development banks and the UN programs. Their activities consist principally of financial and technical assistance. The bulk of financial assistance is used for lending to developing countries in a wide range of sectors, including capital projects, agriculture, rural development, education and sanitation.

Multilateral technical assistance programs range from the provision of advisers, teachers, consultants and researchers to feasibility studies and pilot plants. Such programs are carried out by a variety of international organizations, including the United Nations Development Program, agencies of the UN such as the World Health Organization and UNICEF, and special purpose organizations that may have regional or other limited country membership, such as the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation, certain institutions serving French speaking countries, and international agricultural research institutes.

Food aid is also a growing component in the spectrum of multilateral development assistance and is provided mainly through the World Food Program of the United Nations.

Canada sees distinct advantages in channeling a significant portion of aid funds through multilateral organizations. Participation through these institutions with other western as well as socialist and developing countries in the common objective of economic and social development of the Third World is a concrete means of fostering international cooperation. The pooling of technical, financial and other resources from a wide range of countries can increase the effectiveness of development programs, particularly those of an integrated nature. In addition, some developing countries prefer assistance through multilateral channels, where they may have a greater voice in the nature and quality of assistance provided.

The second grouping of international institutions — those concerned with international policy issues of major economic importance — includes such bodies as the United Nations General Assembly, the UN Economic and Social Council, the UN Conference on Trade and Development, and the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

These institutions discuss policy matters and may enter into appropriate arrangements on issues such as the review and appraisal of the United Nations' Second Development Decade, the development of a code of conduct for the transfer of technology, international commodity agreements, the establishment of international shipping regulations, and development of means to regulate the activities of multinational corporations.

The year under review was of great significance to multilateral development institutions. The success of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting

Programme d'assistance multilatérale

Les institutions multilatérales de développement se répartissent en deux grandes catégories: celles qui exécutent des programmes et des projets d'aide dans les pays en développement et celles qui s'intéressent surtout aux questions de politique économique internationale touchant ces pays.

Les premières, plus nombreuses, comprennent surtout les banques de développement et les programmes des Nations unies. Elles concentrent leurs activités dans les domaines de l'assistance technique et de l'aide financière. Cette dernière sert avant tout à consentir des prêts aux pays en développement dans des secteurs comme l'agriculture, l'aménagement rural, l'éducation, l'hygiène publique et les projets d'investissement.

Les programmes multilatéraux d'assistance technique comprennent l'envoi de conseillers, d'enseignants, d'experts-conseils ou de chercheurs, des études de faisabilité ou la construction d'usines pilotes. Ces programmes sont mis en oeuvre par diverses organisations internationales, notamment le Programme des Nations unies pour le développement, des organes des Nations unies comme l'Organisation mondiale de la santé et l'UNICEF, des organisations créées à des fins particulières, parfois limitées à une région ou à un groupe de pays, comme le Fonds du Commonwealth pour la coopération technique et certaines institutions desservant des pays francophones, et des instituts internationaux de recherche agricole.

L'aide agricole constitue aussi un élément de plus en plus important de l'assistance multilatérale et elle est fournie surtout par l'intermédiaire du Programme alimentaire mondial des Nations unies.

Le Canada estime qu'il est avantageux d'acheminer une partie importante de ses crédits d'aide par les voies multilatérales. Il peut ainsi, de concert avec d'autres pays occidentaux, des pays socialistes et des pays en développement, chercher à atteindre l'objectif commun du développement social et économique du tiers-monde et promouvoir de façon concrète la coopération internationale. La mise en commun de ressources techniques, financières et autres provenant de divers pays peut accroître l'efficacité des programmes de développement, notamment des programmes intégrés. En outre, certains pays en développement préfèrent recevoir de l'aide par l'entremise d'organismes multilatéraux, où ils peuvent discuter de la nature et de la qualité de l'aide fournie.

La deuxième catégorie d'institutions internationales, celles qui s'occupent des politiques internationales à forte incidence économique, est formée d'organes tels que l'Assemblée générale des Nations unies, le Conseil économique et social sur le commerce et le développement et le Comité d'aide au développement de l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques.

Ces institutions étudient les questions de politique et peuvent conclure des ententes appropriées sur des questions comme la deuxième Décennie des Nations unies pour le développement, l'élaboration d'un code de conduite pour le transfert de technologie, les accords internationaux sur les produits de base, la réglementation internationale du transport maritime et la mise au point des moyens permettant de réglementer les activités des

Countries in raising the price of oil gave developing countries a new confidence, reflected in a more forceful presence in international organizations.

Developing countries were responsible for initiating the Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Raw Materials and Development in April 1974 and for putting forward proposals for changes in the international economic order to make it more equitable. Changing economic conditions also resulted in the creation of new bodies such as the World Food Council and in revisions in existing organizations such as a redistribution of votes in the International Monetary Fund to give the oil exporting countries a somewhat greater voice. The World Population Conference held in August and the World Food Conference in November were important landmarks in 1974 and did much to focus world attention on the severe problems of the developing countries.

permettant de réglementer les activités des sociétés multinationales.

L'année à l'étude a été très importante pour les institutions multilatérales de développement. Le succès qu'a connu l'Organisation des pays exportateurs de pétrole dans ses efforts pour hausser le prix du pétrole a donné aux pays en développement une confiance nouvelle, qui se traduit par une présence plus remarquée au sein des organisations internationales.

Ce sont les pays en développement qui ont pris l'initiative de convoquer la Session extraordinaire de l'Assemblée générale des Nations unies sur les matières premières et le développement, tenue en avril 1974, et qui ont proposé que l'"ordre économique international" soit modifié pour le rendre plus équitable. La nouvelle conjoncture économique a également entraîné la création d'organismes tels que le Conseil mondial de l'alimentation et l'examen du fonctionnement de certaines organisations existantes, par exemple, la redistribution des votes au sein du Fonds monétaire international pour que les pays exportateurs de pétrole y jouent un rôle plus grand. La Conférence mondiale de la population, tenue en août, et la Conférence mondiale de l'alimentation, en novembre, ont constitué des événements importants en 1974 et ont grandement contribué à attirer l'attention de la communauté internationale sur les graves problèmes que connaissent les pays en développement.

Capital Assistance

To finance large-scale infrastructure projects such as roads, ports or power dams, developing countries usually borrow funds from multilateral financial institutions. The most widely used of these are the World Bank Group and the regional development banks. (Unlike Canadian domestic terminology, "regional" in international development denotes an area larger than one country.)

Canada is a member of, and contributes to, the World Bank and the Asian, Caribbean and Inter-American Development Banks. As a member Canada also participates in these banks' decision-making processes. During the fiscal year covered by this review Canada continued to press for greater consideration of the social aspects of development, especially the creation of employment and agricultural improvement. Canada has also consistently urged that a greater proportion of the banks' concessional funds be channeled to their least developed member countries.

The African Development Bank, the fourth of the regional institutions, restricts membership to African countries, but Canada played a major role in helping to establish the African Development Fund, which provides concessional loans to the bank's least developed members.

World Bank Group

This institution consists of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), often referred to singly as the World Bank; the International Development Association (IDA), the concessional loan arm of the group and the largest channel of multilateral funds in the world; and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), which invests in private enterprises.

During the 1974-75 fiscal year Canada made the first of four annual instalments on its total contribution of approximately \$274 million (current US dollars) to the fourth replenishment of IDA. As one of several measures to help buffer the impact of the increase in the price of oil and fertilizer on the most severely affected developing countries (MSAs), Canada also agreed to permit IDA to make advance commitments against the entire quadrennial pledge.

Canada's subscription to the IBRD is \$1.1 billion (current US dollars) of which 10 per cent was paid-in (the rest remained on call as a guarantee of the bank's obligations).

Canada had an equity of approximately \$4 million (current US dollars) in the IFC.

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Canada's subscribed equity capital in the Asian Development Bank, established in 1966, is \$75.4 million, of which \$20.5 million was paid in by the end of the 1974-75 fiscal year. Canada also contributed \$27 million to the bank's Multi-Purpose Special Fund and \$200,000 to its Technical Assistance Special Fund.

Canada's equity in the bank was untied, but its contributions to the two special funds continued to be linked to procurement of goods and services in Canada, with the exception of freight and insurance and purchases in developing member countries.

Aide financière

Pour financer les grands travaux d'infrastructure (routes, ports, barrages), les pays en développement empruntent habituellement des institutions multilatérales de financement. Parmi celles-ci, le Groupe de la Banque mondiale et les banques régionales de développement sont le plus fréquemment sollicitées.

Le Canada est membre cotisant de la Banque mondiale et des Banques asiatique et interaméricaine de développement ainsi que de la Banque de développement des Caraïbes. À ce titre, il participe au processus de prise de décisions de ces institutions. Au cours de l'année financière à l'étude, le Canada a continué de mettre l'accent sur la nécessité d'étudier plus en détail les aspects sociaux du développement, notamment la création d'emplois et l'avancement du secteur agricole. Le Canada, en outre, a toujours insisté pour qu'une plus grande partie des fonds accordés par les banques à des conditions de faveur soit acheminée vers les pays membres les moins développés.

La Banque africaine de développement, quatrième des institutions régionales, n'accepte comme membres que les seuls pays africains, mais le Canada y a joué un rôle important dans la création du Fonds africain de développement, qui consent des prêts à des conditions de faveur aux moins développés parmi les pays membres de la Banque.

Groupe de la Banque mondiale

Cette institution est constituée par la Banque internationale pour la reconstruction et le développement (BIRD), que l'on désigne souvent sous le seul nom de Banque mondiale, de l'Association internationale de développement (IDA), organisme qui consent des prêts à des conditions de faveur et qui constitue aussi la plus grande source de fonds multilatéraux au monde, et de la Société financière internationale (SFI), responsable d'investissements dans le secteur privé.

Au cours de l'année financière 1974-1975, le Canada a effectué le premier de quatre versements annuels, dont le total de quelque \$274 millions (dollars courants des EU) constitue son apport à la quatrième reconstitution des fonds de l'IDA. Le Canada a aussi permis à l'IDA de prendre des engagements anticipés, fondés sur la totalité de l'apport canadien pour les quatre années, pour aider à atténuer l'impact de la hausse des prix du pétrole et des engrais sur les pays en développement les plus gravement touchés.

L'apport du Canada à la BIRD est de \$1,1 milliard (dollars courants des EU), dont 10 p. 100 ont été versés (le reste étant exigible sur demande et servant de garantie aux obligations de la banque).

La participation canadienne au capital de la SFI se chiffre à environ \$4 millions (dollars courants des EU).

Banque asiatique de développement (BAD)

Le capital souscrit par le Canada à la Banque asiatique de développement, créée en 1966, est de \$75,4 millions, dont \$20,5 millions avaient été versés à la fin de l'année financière 1974-1975. Le Canada a aussi fourni \$27 millions au Fonds

In June 1974 the bank established the Asian Development Fund to finance the institution's concessional lending activities up to December 31, 1975. The new fund's target was \$525 million but it became operational when 10 developed member countries pledged over \$225 million in contributions. Canada's contribution was \$10 million, of which \$6.67 million was paid in during the year under review and \$3.33 million was payable on June 30, 1975.

Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)

Canada has been a member of the Caribbean Development Bank since its establishment in 1969. Canada's subscribed equity in the bank amounts to \$ US 27.385 million (1969) of which the final instalment of the \$5 million paid-in portion was made in early 1975.

Canada has also been a major supporter of the bank's Special Fund, with a total contribution of Cdn. \$10.04 million, the final instalment of which was paid in 1975. Canada also agreed to replenish the bank's Agricultural Development Fund in the amount of Cdn. \$6.1 million, payable over three years starting in 1975. The fund was established by Canada in 1971 with a contribution of Cdn. \$2.5 million in response to a well recognized need for low-cost agricultural credit in the region.

Apart from continuing the bank's program of extending credit to local agricultural credit institutions, the replenishment would also be used to develop an experimental program of lending direct to small agricultural non-governmental cooperatives.

African Development Bank (AfDB)

Established in 1964 for the purpose of contributing to the development of its 39 member countries, the African Development Bank commanded a subscribed capital of US \$455 million, half of which was paid in.

Although not a member (only African countries could join), Canada made a loan of Cdn. \$5 million to the bank and contributed Cdn. \$700,000 in grant funds for technical assistance.

In 1972 Canada took a leading part in the creation of the African Development Fund, set up to provide the bank's least developed member countries with soft loans. The fund's resources, at first amounting to Cdn. \$90 million, grew to Cdn. \$155 million after a special replenishment and the admission of new members.

After an initial contribution of \$16.7 million to the fund, Canada in 1975 pledged Cdn. \$8.3 million to the special replenishment, which made Canada the largest contributor.

The fund concentrates its operations in the poorest African countries and devotes some 40 per cent of its activities to agricultural infrastructure projects aimed at solving the long-term problem of drought.

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

The Inter-American Development Bank was established in 1959 and is the oldest of the regional banks. Canada became a member in 1972, with an equity participation of \$293 million, \$47 million of which was paid in over three years to be bank's Fund for Special Operations (FSO) from which loans are

spécial polyvalent de la Banque et \$200 000 à son Fonds spécial d'assistance technique.

Le capital souscrit par le Canada n'était pas lié, mais la contribution aux deux fonds spéciaux a continué d'être liée à l'achat de biens et de services au Canada, à l'exception des frais de transport et d'assurances et des achats effectués dans les pays membres en voie de développement.

En juin 1974, la Banque créait le Fonds asiatique de développement, chargé de financer les prêts consentis par l'institution à des conditions de faveur pour la période allant jusqu'au 31 décembre 1975. Le nouveau Fonds s'est fixé un objectif de \$525 millions, mais il est entré en activité après que 10 pays membres industrialisés eurent pris des engagements d'une valeur globale de plus de \$225 millions. L'apport du Canada a été établi à \$10 millions, dont \$6,67 millions ont été versés au cours de l'année à l'étude et \$3,33 millions devaient être remis le 30 juin 1975.

Banque de développement des Caraïbes (BDC)

Le Canada est membre de la Banque de développement des Caraïbes depuis sa fondation en 1969. Le capital souscrit par le Canada s'élève à \$27,385 millions (dollars des EU de 1969), dont la dernière partie du capital versé de \$5 millions a été décaissée au début de 1975.

Le Canada a également été l'un des plus importants cotisants au Fonds spécial de la Banque, y fournissant \$10,04 millions (Can.) dont le dernier versement a été fait en 1975. Le Canada a aussi accepté de participer à la reconstitution du Fonds de développement agricole de la Banque à raison de \$6,1 millions (Can.) payables sur une période de trois ans à compter de 1975. Ce Fonds a été créé par le Canada en 1971 par un apport de \$2,5 millions (Can.), en réponse à la nécessité manifeste d'établir des services de crédit agricole bon marché pour la région.

En plus de permettre à la Banque de poursuivre son programme de prêts aux établissements locaux de crédit agricole, la reconstitution devait aussi servir à lancer un programme expérimental de prêts directs aux petites coopératives agricoles non gouvernementales.

La Banque africaine de développement (BAD)

Créée en 1964 pour aider au développement de ses 39 pays membres, la Banque africaine de développement disposait, à la fin de la période à l'étude, d'un capital souscrit de \$455 millions (dollars des EU) dont la moitié avait été effectivement versée.

Même si l'adhésion à cette institution est réservée aux pays africains, le Canada a consenti à la Banque un prêt de \$5 millions (Can.) ainsi qu'une subvention de \$700 000 (Can.) pour de l'assistance technique.

En 1972, le Canada a joué un rôle moteur dans la création du Fonds africain de développement destiné à fournir des prêts à des conditions de faveur aux pays membres les moins développés. Les ressources du Fonds, qui s'établissaient au



The rice harvest in the Guayas River Basin of lowland Ecuador. Canada's contributions to the Inter-American Development Bank financed the feasibility study which led to the long-term project now underway to control the water flow through this potentially fertile region.

Récolte de riz dans le bassin de la Guayas, situé dans les terres basses de l'Équateur. Les contributions du Canada à la Banque interaméricaine de développement ont permis de financer les études de faisabilité d'un projet à long terme qui a été entrepris pour que la rivière valorise la fertilité de la région

made on concessional terms. As the bank still had sufficient resources to continue its programs, no replenishment was called for in 1974.

The IDB has made substantial progress over the last several years in directing its lending policies in favor of its less developed member countries, and in gradually diminishing its support for the industrial, mining and other large-scale infrastructure sectors. Canada continues to advocate that the wealthier members become net contributors to the FSO and also supports any action by the bank in channeling a greater flow of resources to rural and urban development, sanitation and education projects.

Early in 1974 a Canadian Project Preparation Fund was established in the IDB, with an initial CIDA contribution of \$1.5 million. The purpose of the fund was to identify and formulate development projects, including basic studies and final engineering design. The fund was tied to procurement in Canada or in the country where the project was to be implemented, or, under certain conditions, in other IDB member countries.

début à \$90 millions (Can.), sont passées à \$155 millions (Can.) après qu'on eut procédé à une campagne spéciale de reconstitution et admis de nouveaux membres.

Après un apport initial de \$16,7 millions au Fonds, le Canada s'est engagé, en 1975, à fournir \$8,3 millions à la reconstitution, ce qui fait de lui le cotisant le plus important.

Le Fonds concentre ses opérations dans les pays les plus pauvres d'Afrique et consacre quelque 40 p. 100 de son activité à des travaux d'infrastructure agricole visant à résoudre à long terme le problème de la sécheresse.

La Banque interaméricaine de développement (BID)

La Banque interaméricaine de développement, créée en 1959, est la plus ancienne des banques régionales. Le Canada est devenu membre en 1972 par une participation de \$293 millions au capital; de cette somme, \$47 millions avaient été

Sub-regional Institutions

Early in the fiscal year Canada made its first contribution to a sub-regional institution, the Andean Development Corporation. Based in Caracas, Venezuela, the corporation was established in 1970 to promote development and economic integration among its member countries, especially the less developed ones. Members are Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela.

The interest-free CIDA loan of \$5 million has a repayment period of 50 years with no payments during the first 10. Goods and services to be financed from the loan must be acquired in Canada or in an Andean Group country.

Canada also contributed \$40,000 in 1974-75 to the Institute for Latin American Integration (INTAL). The institute was created in 1965 to provide specialized technical assistance in the field of integration. Its basic budget (which amounted to \$600,000 in 1974) is provided half by the Inter-American Development Bank and half by Argentina, while its operational budget is financed with contributions from the IDB's member countries, based on their equity participation in the capital stock of the bank.

versés, après trois ans, au Fonds d'opérations spéciales qui consent des prêts à des conditions de faveur. Puisque la Banque possédait encore des fonds suffisants pour poursuivre ses programmes, il n'y a pas eu de reconstitution en 1974.

Depuis les dernières années, la Banque consent de plus en plus ses prêts à ceux parmi ses membres qui sont moins développés et elle diminue progressivement son appui à l'industrie, aux mines et aux autres grands secteurs d'infrastructure. Le Canada continue de préconiser que les membres les plus prospères deviennent des cotisants nets du Fonds d'opérations spéciales et il appuie toutes les mesures que prend la Banque pour affecter une plus grande partie de ses ressources au développement rural et urbain, à l'hygiène publique et à l'éducation.

Au début de 1974, on a créé au sein de la Banque un Fonds canadien de préparation de projets, auquel l'ACDI a versé une contribution initiale de \$1,5 million. Le fonds a pour objet d'identifier et de définir des projets de développement, ce qui comprend les études préliminaires et les travaux définitifs de génie. Les prêts consentis à même ce fonds sont liés à l'achat des biens et services nécessaires au Canada, dans le pays où le projet doit être réalisé ou, à certaines conditions, dans d'autres pays membres de la Banque.

Institutions sous-régionales

Au début de l'année financière, le Canada a consenti son premier prêt à une institution sous-régionale, la Société andine de développement. La Société, dont le siège est à Caracas (Venezuela), a été créée en 1970 pour promouvoir le développement et l'intégration économiques de ses pays membres (Bolivie, Chili, Colombie, Équateur, Pérou et Venezuela), surtout les moins développés.

Le remboursement des \$5 millions prêtés par l'ACDI sans intérêt est échelonné sur 50 ans, le premier versement n'étant exigible que dans 10 ans. Les biens et les services financés à même ce prêt doivent être acquis au Canada ou dans un pays membre du Groupe andin.

En 1974-1975, le Canada a aussi versé \$40 000 à l'Institut pour l'intégration de l'Amérique latine (INTAL). Créé en 1965 pour fournir de l'assistance technique spécialisée dans le secteur de l'intégration, l'Institut disposait, en 1974, d'un budget de base de \$600 000 composé à parts égales de contributions de la Banque interaméricaine de développement et de l'Argentine. Son budget de fonctionnement est constitué des cotisations des pays membres de la BID, qui sont fixées en fonction de la participation au capital social.

Technical Assistance

United Nations Development Program

During the year under review Canada continued to participate actively in the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the world's largest pre-investment and technical assistance organization. For 1974-75 Canada contributed \$22.2 million to the UNDP's total program of some \$430 million. For 1975-76 Canada pledged \$24.5 million, making it the seventh largest contributor (after United States, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany and United Kingdom) responsible for six per cent of total contributions.

The UNDP is the central organization that finances most of the development activities of the various UN agencies. Decisions taken by the UNDP Governing Council, of which Canada is a member, have implications for the UN system as a whole.

An increasing portion of the UNDP's resources are being concentrated on the 25 least developed countries (LLDCs). Of Canada's 1974-75 contributions to the UNDP, \$500,000 was devoted to a special supplementary program for the LLDCs.

During the year the Governing Council made some progress towards bringing into operation a new UN Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration. The council also decided to extend assistance to colonial countries and peoples not yet independent, and to give greater emphasis to mutual technical cooperation among developing countries.

For its 1975 session the Governing Council was planning a high-level policy discussion on new directions and the future role of the UNDP, in preparation for the September 1975 Seventh Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Development and International Economic Cooperation.

United Nations Children's Fund

A traditional supporter of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Canada increased its voluntary contribution to the fund by more than 30 per cent in 1974-75, to \$2.5 million from \$1.9 million the year before. In addition to financial support, Canada participated actively as a member of UNICEF's Executive Board in the evolution of the fund's policies and programs.

Canada favors greater cooperation between the various UN organizations and encourages efforts to remove inter-agency barriers and to evolve inter-sectoral or mutually reinforcing sectoral programs. In this respect a joint UNICEF-World Health Organization committee on health policy met in 1974 to prepare studies on priorities in child nutrition and alternative approaches to meeting basic health needs of developing countries. UNICEF also worked closely with the World Food Program to strengthen coordination of their programs.

World Food Conference

The United Nations World Food Conference, convened in November in Rome, was a major global event that successfully focused world attention on both the short-term problems of food supply for

Assistance technique

Programme des Nations unies pour le développement (PNUD)

Au cours de l'année à l'étude, le Canada a continué de participer activement au Programme des Nations unies pour le développement (PNUD), la plus vaste organisation mondiale d'assistance technique et de préinvestissement. En 1974-1975, le Canada a fourni \$22,2 millions au budget total du PNUD qui se chiffre à quelque \$430 millions. Pour 1975-1976, le Canada s'est engagé à fournir \$24,5 millions, soit 6 p. 100 de l'ensemble des contributions, ce qui le classe au septième rang parmi les cotisants (après les États-Unis, la Suède, le Danemark, les Pays-Bas, l'Allemagne et le Royaume-Uni).

Le PNUD est l'organisme central qui finance la plupart des activités de développement des diverses institutions de l'ONU. Les décisions prises par son Conseil d'administration, dont le Canada est membre, ont des incidences sur l'ensemble du système onusien.

Une part de plus en plus importante des ressources du PNUD est affectée aux 25 pays les moins développés. Des fonds versés par le Canada au PNUD en 1974-1975, \$500 000 ont servi à un programme supplémentaire spécial à l'intention des pays les moins développés.

Au cours de l'année, le Conseil d'administration a fait avancer le projet d'un Fonds de roulement de l'ONU pour l'exploration des ressources naturelles. Le Conseil a aussi décidé d'aider les pays colonisés et les peuples qui n'ont pas encore accédé à l'indépendance et de mettre davantage l'accent sur la coopération technique mutuelle entre pays en développement.

Durant sa session de 1975, le Conseil d'administration prévoyait examiner ses politiques concernant les orientations nouvelles et le futur rôle du PNUD en vue de la septième Session extraordinaire de l'Assemblée générale des Nations unies consacrée au développement et à la coopération économique internationale, en septembre 1975.

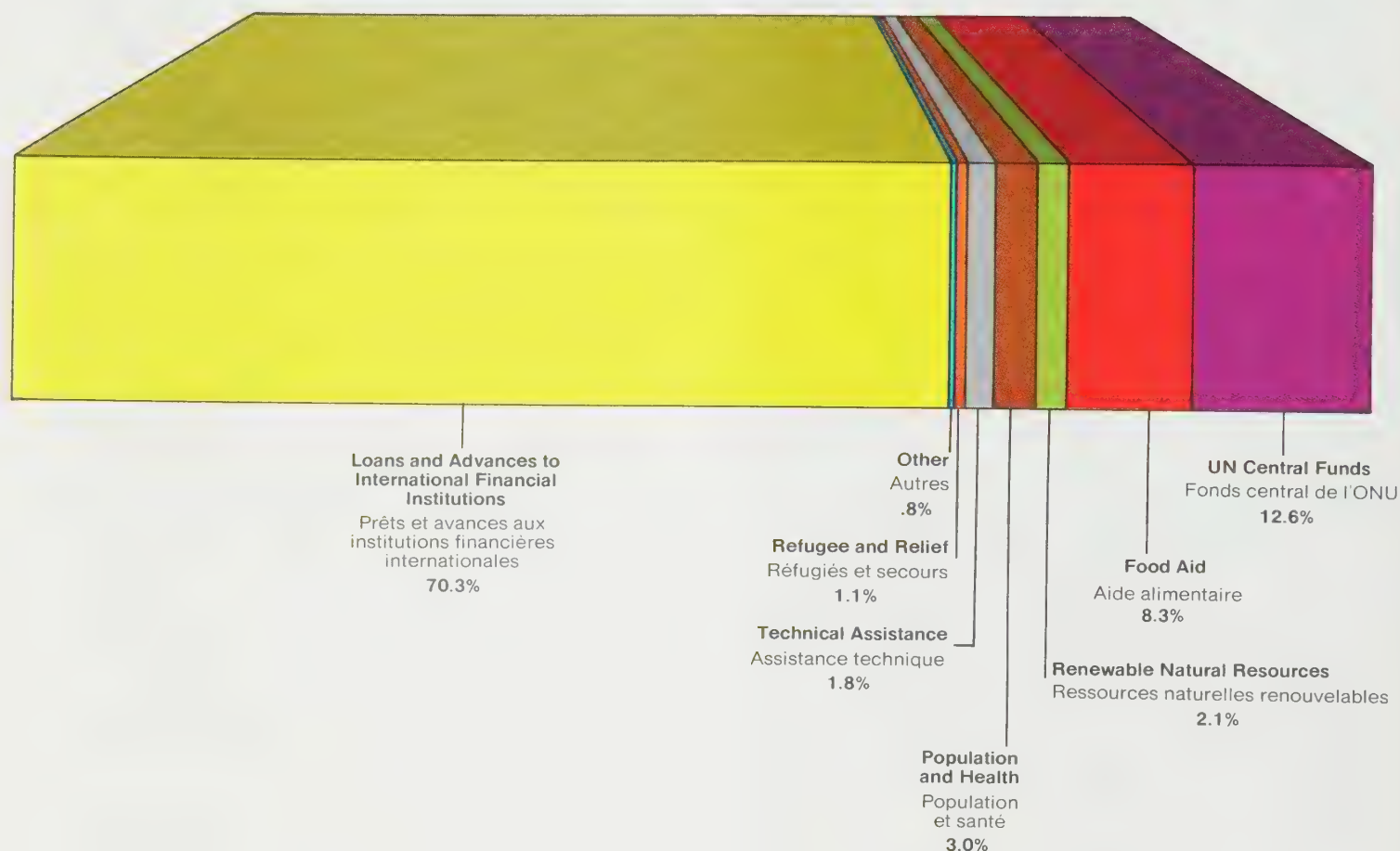
Le Fonds des Nations unies pour l'enfance (UNICEF)

Depuis ses débuts, le Canada appuie l'UNICEF et, en 1974-1975, il a augmenté de 30 p. 100 sa contribution volontaire au Fonds, la faisant passer de \$1,9 à \$2,5 millions. Outre cet apport financier, le Canada participe activement, à titre de membre du Conseil d'administration, à l'élaboration des politiques et des programmes du Fonds.

Le Canada préconise une plus grande coopération entre les institutions spécialisées des Nations unies et encourage les efforts visant à faire disparaître les obstacles qui se dressent entre elles et à mettre sur pied des programmes conjoints ou des programmes sectoriels complémentaires. À cet égard, un Comité conjoint de l'UNICEF et de l'Organisation mondiale de la santé sur les politiques en matière de santé s'est réuni en 1974 pour définir les priorités dans le domaine de l'alimentation de l'enfant et les différentes approches qui permettraient de répondre aux

Details of Multilateral Disbursements 1974-1975

Détail des décaissements d'aide multilatérale (1974-1975)



some poorer countries and the longer-term question of increasing global food production.

The Canadian response to the shorter-term food needs of the countries most seriously affected by changing economic conditions, and to the short supply and rising cost of both grains and fertilizer, was a pledge of one million tons of cereal grains and increased allocations of other foods for each of the three fiscal years 1975-76 to 1977-78. As part of this Canada will more than quadruple its previous contribution to the World Food Program (WFP), increasing it to approximately \$94.5 million in 1975-76 from \$19.2 million for the year under review.

The WFP uses approximately two-thirds of the food and cost contributions it receives to finance food-for-work projects, which have the dual benefit of feeding those in need and promoting the economic and agricultural development of their countries; the remaining WFP contributions are used in feeding programs for vulnerable groups and during emergencies. The WFP will also be the centre of a new Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programs, which will coordinate and advise on both bilateral and multilateral food aid.

besoins fondamentaux des pays en développement. L'UNICEF a aussi travaillé en étroite collaboration avec le Programme alimentaire mondial pour améliorer la coordination de leurs programmes respectifs.

La Conférence mondiale de l'alimentation

La Conférence mondiale de l'alimentation, tenue sous l'égide des Nations unies à Rome en novembre 1974, a réussi à attirer l'attention mondiale sur les problèmes à court terme posés par la fourniture de denrées à certains pays pauvres et sur la question de l'augmentation, à plus long terme, de la production alimentaire mondiale.

Pour pallier, d'une part, aux besoins alimentaires à court terme des pays les plus gravement touchés par la conjoncture économique et, d'autre part, à la pénurie et à l'augmentation des coûts des céréales et des engrais, le Canada s'est engagé à fournir un million de tonnes de céréales vivrières et à augmenter son aide en denrées autres que les céréales durant les trois années financières 1975-1976 à 1977-1978. Dans le cadre de cet engagement, le Canada fera plus que quadrupler sa contribution au Programme alimentaire mondial (PAM), la

To meet the longer-term problem of increasing food production, particularly in developing countries, the World Food Conference recommended the establishment of several new bodies. The first two were a Global Information and Early Warning System and the Committee on World Food Security, both being created within the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), to warn of future food crises and to plan adequate food stocks to cover such shortages. Another was the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programs, being organized within the framework of the WFP to improve coordination of the various countries' bilateral food aid programs.

To spur agricultural development the conference recommended the creation of two more entities, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, which is being considered as a means of increasing the flow of investment in agricultural projects in developing countries, and the Consultative Group on Food Production and Investment, which is charged with improving the volume and coordination of bilateral agricultural development efforts.

Finally, a high-level, ministerial body, the World Food Council, was created to coordinate the work of the other groups just mentioned, and to maintain the concern and attention of the world for the food problem. Although working groups met on all of these new organisms, the World Food Council was the only one actually in existence by the end of the year under review. It was planning its first meeting in June 1975.

Canada strongly supports these recommendations of the World Food Conference and CIDA delegations participating in the various relevant international meetings have consistently urged the speedy creation of the proposed structures.

International Agricultural Research

International agricultural research is coordinated through the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), which is sponsored by the World Bank, the UNDP and the FAO. The group supports research efforts at 11 international centres covering most of the ecological zones and dealing with all of the food crops of major importance to the developing areas.

During the year CIDA channeled some \$4 million to seven of the CGIAR-backed centres. Most of the contributions have been used to support their ongoing activities, but at two of the centres CIDA has assisted research into specific crops.

At the International Centre for Maize and Wheat Improvement (CIMMYT) in Mexico CIDA has supported the program of research into triticale, a cross between wheat and rye. Triticale is on the verge of becoming the first commercially successful man-made grain, well adapted to those marginal areas in developing regions where wheat cannot be grown commercially.

At the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) in Colombia CIDA has helped pay for research into cassava, a tropical root crop on which little previous research had been done. Research efforts to date have been most encouraging and yields of up to 16 tons per acre are regularly achieved in test plots. Efforts are now under way to duplicate these

faisant passer de \$19,2 millions en 1974-1975 à quelque \$94,5 millions en 1975-1976.

Le PAM utilise environ les deux tiers des apports en aliments et en espèces qu'il reçoit pour financer des projets de travail rémunéré en vivres. Ces projets nourrissent ceux qui ont faim et favorisent le développement économique et agricole des pays intéressés. Le reste des cotisations au PAM est affecté aux programmes d'alimentation des groupes vulnérables et aux secours d'urgence. Le PAM constituera aussi le centre d'un nouveau Comité des politiques et programmes d'aide alimentaire, qui agira comme conseiller et co-ordonnateur en matière d'aide alimentaire bilatérale et multilatérale.

Pour résoudre le problème de la production alimentaire, notamment dans les pays en développement, la Conférence mondiale de l'alimentation a recommandé la création de plusieurs organismes, dont un système mondial d'information et d'alerte rapide et un Comité de la sécurité alimentaire mondiale. Ces deux organismes, créés au sein de l'Organisation des Nations unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (FAO), auront pour rôle de prévoir les crises et d'assurer la constitution de réserves suffisantes pour faire face aux pénuries. Enfin, le Comité des politiques et programmes d'aide alimentaire, qui s'organise actuellement dans le cadre du PAM, vise à améliorer la coordination des divers programmes bilatéraux d'aide alimentaire.

Soucieuse de stimuler le progrès de l'agriculture, la Conférence a en outre recommandé la création de deux autres organismes: le Fonds international de développement agricole, destiné à accroître les investissements dans les projets agricoles des pays en développement, et le Groupe consultatif de la production alimentaire et de l'investissement, chargé de promouvoir et de coordonner les initiatives bilatérales en matière de développement agricole.

Enfin, le Conseil mondial de l'alimentation, organisme ministériel supérieur a été chargé, dès sa création, de coordonner le travail des groupes mentionnés ci-dessus et de maintenir l'intérêt de la communauté internationale dans le problème de l'alimentation. Des groupes de travail ont été formés pour chacun de ces organismes, mais seul le Conseil mondial de l'alimentation avait commencé ses travaux à la fin de l'année à l'étude. Il devrait tenir sa première réunion en juin 1975.

Le Canada appuie fermement les recommandations de la Conférence mondiale de l'alimentation et les délégations de l'ACDI qui ont participé aux diverses réunions internationales à ce sujet ont constamment demandé la création rapide des structures proposées.

Recherche agricole internationale

Le Groupe consultatif sur la recherche agricole internationale (GCRAI), parrainé par la Banque mondiale, le PNUD et la FAO, assure la coordination des activités dans ce secteur. Le Groupe appuie les travaux de 11 centres internationaux couvrant la plupart des zones écologiques du monde et s'intéressant à toute la gamme des produits agricoles d'importance primordiale pour les régions en développement.

results in farmers' fields, where the normal yield is two to three tons per acre.

Population and Health Programs

As 1974 was World Population Year, there was a concerted, worldwide effort to focus attention on population matters. A highlight was the World Population Conference, held in Bucharest in August. For the first time at a world conference political leaders were brought together with population specialists to discuss population problems and their impact on development. The World Population Plan of Action adopted at the conference recognizes the contribution population policies and programs can make to economic and social development, and calls for considerable expansion of international assistance in the demographic field.

The increased awareness generated by World Population Year and the Bucharest Conference led to a great increase in the volume of requests for assistance from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). Canada increased its contributions to the UNFPA to \$2.5 million (from \$2 million in 1973-74) and also raised its contribution to the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), to \$2 million from \$1.5 million. CIDA actively participated in many international discussions of population programs and priorities, and generally advanced the view that demographic problems can best be overcome in the context of general social development.

In the health sector, support in the past, including the year under review, has been given to specific programs, such as the global Smallpox Eradication Campaign and the River Blindness Eradication Campaign in West Africa. In future CIDA support would also be directed more towards strengthening the basic activities (e.g. research) of the international health institutions and towards helping them to carry out their mandates more fully.

Commonwealth and Francophone Institutions

Valuable contributions to international development are being made through the multilateral institutions created by Commonwealth and Francophone countries. Canada, as a member of both communities, contributes to the promotion of economic and social development through several such institutions and benefits from the interchange of ideas and contacts.

The principal Commonwealth development institution is the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC), created in April 1971 by the Commonwealth Heads of Government. The CFTC program includes the provision of advisers and operational experts under a general technical assistance program, an export development plan, and a training scheme in Commonwealth developing countries for personnel from other member developing countries.

Because of its relatively small size and informality, the CFTC is often able to respond to requests more quickly than bilateral or other multilateral agencies. To respond to high-priority requests a team of experts, the Technical Assistance Group is main-

Au cours de l'année, l'ACDI a versé quelque \$4 millions à sept centres qu'appuie le GCRAI. Le gros de cette contribution a servi aux activités courantes de ces centres, mais, dans deux cas, l'ACDI a appuyé la recherche sur certains produits définis.

Au Centre international pour l'amélioration du maïs et du blé (CIMMYT), au Mexique, l'ACDI appuie les recherches sur le triticales, croisement du blé et du seigle. Le triticales sera bientôt la première céréale artificielle commercialisée avec succès; il est bien adapté aux zones marginales des régions en développement où il est impossible de cultiver le blé sur une grande échelle.

Au Centre international d'agriculture tropicale (CIAT), en Colombie, l'ACDI a contribué aux recherches sur le manioc, plante tropicale à racines comestibles d'un potentiel méconnu. Les travaux sont très encourageants et l'on arrive à des rendements atteignant régulièrement 16 tonnes l'acre dans des champs expérimentaux. On tente actuellement d'obtenir ces résultats dans les champs des agriculteurs, où le rendement habituel est de deux à trois tonnes l'acre.

Programmes de population et de santé

En 1974, Année mondiale de la population, la communauté internationale a cherché à attirer l'attention du public sur les questions démographiques. Un des faits saillants de cette année a été la Conférence mondiale de la population, tenue à Bucarest, en août. Pour la première fois, une conférence mondiale réunissait chefs politiques et démographes pour discuter des questions démographiques et de leurs incidences sur le développement. Le Plan mondial d'action adopté par la Conférence reconnaît l'impact des politiques et des programmes démographiques sur le développement économique et social et préconise une expansion considérable de l'aide internationale dans ce secteur.

Le surcroît d'intérêt suscité par l'Année mondiale de la population et par la Conférence de Bucarest a grandement augmenté le nombre de demandes d'aide auprès du Fonds des Nations unies pour les activités en matière de population (UNFPA). Le Canada a porté à \$2,5 millions sa contribution au Fonds (comparativement à \$2 millions en 1973-1974) et il a augmenté sa contribution à la Fédération internationale pour le planning familial (IPPF), la faisant passer de \$1,5 million à \$2 millions. L'ACDI a participé activement à de nombreuses réunions internationales portant sur les programmes et les priorités démographiques, où elle a toujours soutenu que ces problèmes trouveraient leurs solutions dans le cadre d'un développement social général.

Dans le secteur de la santé, l'ACDI a appuyé, par le passé et au cours de l'année à l'étude, des programmes bien définis tels que la campagne mondiale pour l'éradication de la variole et la campagne pour l'éradication de l'onchocercose en Afrique occidentale. À l'avenir, le soutien de l'ACDI sera orienté davantage vers le renforcement des activités fondamentales (c'est-à-dire, la recherche) des organismes internationaux de

tained on headquarters staff. The group has provided top-level advice on such matters as the development of natural resources, negotiation of mineral agreements with multinational corporations, legislation governing the exploitation of minerals and geothermal energy, trade relations, double taxation agreements, and the pricing of mineral exports.

An important feature of the CFTC is that almost all members of the Commonwealth, developed and developing alike, contribute to the resources of the fund. Total contributions for 1974-75 were about \$8.5 million. Developing countries contributed \$2 million of this, Canada \$3 million.

The development activities of francophone multilateral institutions are becoming increasingly important. In 1974-75 Canada contributed to the *Fonds international de coopération universitaire* of the *Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française*, and to the *Village du Bénin*, a project of the *Agence de coopération culturelle et technique* (AGECOP). Canada also promoted the establishment of a multilateral fund for economic and social development within AGE COP.

Policy Institutions

CIDA has primary responsibility within the Canadian government for coordination and formulation of the Canadian input to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which is the principal forum for the exchange of views among donor countries on all issues of development assistance.

The DAC has been concerned with achieving an appropriate sharing of the development assistance burden through its deliberations on the volume and terms of aid, and its comprehensive examination and review of the aid program of each of its members. The committee has been particularly concerned with questions of food aid, agricultural development, aid contributions from oil producing countries, and the problems of those countries most affected by the high price of oil imports.

In 1974 CIDA submitted to the DAC, as it does each year, a memorandum detailing its development assistance activities during the previous calendar year.

Apart from aid questions there are many related development issues which are considered in the various international forums. Trade and monetary reform are perhaps foremost among these issues, but they also include problems of environment, immigration, shipping, transfer of technology, law of the sea, and control of multinational corporations.

The main responsibility for dealing with these matters lies with other Canadian government departments, but CIDA does provide an input into their deliberations. In 1974 this included preparations for the Special UN General Assembly in April, which adopted proposals for a "new international economic order" involving changes in the regulation of international trade, monetary issues, the use of resources, and other measures that would increase the benefits to developing countries.

Agreement was reached in the IMF and IBRD to

santé, pour les aider à remplir plus efficacement leur mandat.

Les institutions du Commonwealth et de la Francophonie

Une contribution précieuse au développement international a été faite par l'intermédiaire des institutions multilatérales créées par les pays du Commonwealth et de la Francophonie. Membre de ces deux groupes, le Canada contribue par leur intermédiaire au développement économique et social et il profite de l'échange d'idées et de contacts qu'ils rendent possible.

Créé en 1971 par les chefs de gouvernement du Commonwealth, le Fonds du Commonwealth pour la coopération technique (FCCT) constitue la principale institution de développement de ce groupe. Le FCCT fournit des conseillers et des experts techniques par son programme général d'assistance technique; il offre également un programme d'expansion des exportations et un programme de formation pour les ressortissants des pays membres en développement dans d'autres pays en développement du Commonwealth.

À cause de sa taille relativement modeste et du peu de formalités dont il s'entoure, le Fonds est souvent en mesure de répondre plus rapidement que les organismes bilatéraux ou multilatéraux aux demandes d'aide. L'administration centrale du Fonds compte une équipe d'experts, le Groupe de l'assistance technique, chargé de répondre aux demandes prioritaires. Le Groupe a conseillé des instances supérieures sur des questions telles que la mise en valeur des ressources naturelles, la négociation d'accords sur les minéraux avec des sociétés multinationales, les lois concernant l'exploitation des minéraux et de l'énergie géothermique, les relations commerciales, les accords sur la double taxation et le prix des minéraux exportés.

Fait important, presque tous les membres du Commonwealth, industrialisés ou en voie de développement, contribuent au Fonds. L'apport total pour 1974-1975 s'est chiffré à quelque \$8,5 millions. La part des pays en développement a totalisé \$2 millions et celle du Canada, \$3 millions.

L'activité de développement des institutions multilatérales de la Francophonie prend de plus en plus d'importance. En 1974-1975, le Canada a contribué au Fonds international de coopération universitaire de l'Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française et au Village du Bénin, projet de l'Agence de coopération culturelle et technique (AGECOP). Le Canada a également favorisé l'établissement d'un fonds multilatéral de développement économique et social au sein de l'Agence.

Les institutions de politique

C'est à l'ACDI qu'il appartient, au premier chef, de coordonner et de déterminer la participation du Canada au Comité d'aide au développement (CAD) de l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques (OCDE), principal centre de discussion des pays donateurs pour les questions d'aide au développement.

establish a joint ministerial committee responsible for examining means of increasing resource transfers to developing countries.

Under the auspices of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) a Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States was drafted. UNCTAD also established a committee on the transfer of technology and initiated action on developing a code of conduct to regulate the transfer of technology from one country to another.

During the year the UN established a Commission on Transnational Corporations, which will collect information and carry out research on the activities of multinational corporations and attempt to elaborate a code of conduct to govern their activities. There were detailed discussions on trade and commodity issues, where developing countries in particular pressed for indexing the price of commodities they export to take account of world inflation, increased production costs and increased costs of goods imported from the industrial world.

In addition to participating in all of these deliberations in 1974, Canada also implemented its generalized system of tariff preferences to developing countries as a means of facilitating imports from them. The scheme was first proposed by developing countries in UNCTAD in 1964.

Le partage équitable du fardeau de l'aide est une des préoccupations majeures du CAD; c'est dans cette optique qu'il s'engage dans des discussions sur le volume et les conditions de l'aide et qu'il examine le programme d'aide de chacun de ses membres. Le Comité s'intéresse tout particulièrement à l'aide alimentaire, au développement agricole, à l'aide fournie par les pays producteurs de pétrole et aux pays les plus gravement touchés par le prix du pétrole.

En 1974, comme chaque année, l'ACDI a présenté au CAD un mémoire constituant un exposé détaillé de ses activités de développement pour l'année civile précédente.

Outre les problèmes de l'aide, les divers centres de discussion internationaux étudient nombre de questions liées au développement. Le commerce international et la réforme monétaire sont peut-être les plus importants, mais il y a aussi les problèmes de l'environnement, de l'immigration, du transport maritime, du transfert de la technologie, du droit de la mer et du contrôle des sociétés multinationales.

Ces questions relèvent surtout d'autres ministères fédéraux, mais l'ACDI participe aux discussions. En 1974, elle a pris part aux préparatifs pour la Session extraordinaire de l'Assemblée générale des Nations unies, tenue en avril. On y a adopté des propositions pour l'établissement d'un "nouvel ordre économique international" qui prévoit des modifications dans les règles du commerce international, les questions monétaires et l'utilisation des ressources, ainsi que d'autres mesures propres à assurer des avantages accrus aux pays en développement.

Le FMI et la BIRD ont convenu d'établir un comité ministériel mixte qui étudiera les moyens d'augmenter les transferts de ressources vers les pays en développement.

Sous les auspices de la Conférence des Nations unies sur le commerce et le développement (CNUCED), on a rédigé une charte des droits et devoirs économiques des États. La CNUCED a aussi mis sur pied un comité sur le transfert de la technologie et amorcé l'élaboration d'un code de conduite devant régir cette question.

Au cours de l'année, l'ONU a créé une Commission des sociétés transnationales qui recueillera des données et effectuera des recherches sur l'activité des sociétés multinationales, et entreprendra la rédaction d'un code de conduite régissant leurs activités. Des études détaillées sur le commerce et les produits de base ont amené les pays en développement à demander instamment que soit indexé le prix des produits de base qu'ils exportent afin de tenir compte de l'inflation mondiale, de l'augmentation des coûts de production ainsi que des coûts des produits importés des pays industrialisés.

En plus d'avoir participé à toutes ces délibérations en 1974, le Canada a appliqué son régime de tarif préférentiel généralisé aux pays en développement pour faciliter l'importation des produits de ces pays. Ce système avait été proposé pour la première fois par les pays en développement lors de la première CNUCED, en 1964.

Non-Governmental Organizations

"Before, I could do nothing; now I can provide for my family." Near Chittagong, a Bengali fisherman reflects on the change in his daily life. The storm that took his boat took his livelihood as well, for he owns no land and there is no wood from which to build a new boat. But this year it is different; he puts out to sea in a ferrocement boat built by the National Fisherman's Cooperative Society of Bangladesh, with help from the Canadian Hunger Foundation, Oxfam Canada, and the Government of British Columbia.

"How much things have changed; may it continue." Inland, a hundred miles north, a teenaged girl hopes someday to become a doctor. She recalls the war, four years ago — but Gonoshasthya Kendra, the People's Health Centre, is more often in her mind. She remembers when Dr. Zafrullah Choudhury returned home from England to establish a clinic. She has seen it grow into a rural development centre. Now she is training there to become a paramedic. She knows that her father is learning to read, that her mother is earning cash from her jute handicrafts, that her friend now raises ducks. She is not yet fully aware that the clinic provides basic health care to 200,000 people, that in 60 villages it has sparked the country's first medical insurance scheme, and that some of the essential funds have come from the people of London, Ontario through their "Bangladesh We Hear You" campaign.

"This is my first crop, from my first field." Three thousand miles west, on a plain far from the main roads, an Ethiopian farmer is no longer a landless peasant. He is part of the new settlement of Angar Gutin, where each family clears its land and builds its home while learning skills needed by the community through on-the-job training. Angar Gutin hopes to be self-sufficient by 1980; this year, funds from the Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace are helping to improve the road, so the farmer's crops can reach the markets.

Many thousands of Canadians have done more than just talk about the world's problems — they have taken personal action to help meet those problems head on. In 1974-75 they gave time and money to help Canada's 200 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) undertake more than 600 projects worth about \$75 million in some 80 countries. Of this amount CIDA's Non-Governmental Organizations Division provided \$26 million in matching grants which helped to generate the other \$49 million of cash, goods and services from the private sector. Recently, some provincial governments have established similar matching-grant programs.

The work supported by these funds has ranged from fish-farming to mini-libraries for primary schools, and from isolated mountain slopes to the crowded cities of the Third World, but it has had a common thread of people-to-people involvement. CIDA originally established its NGO program in 1968 to increase Canada's ability to respond to a wider range of needs in developing countries. Because NGOs involve people in all walks of life and all parts of Canada, they give everyone the opportunity to participate directly in world development. And because they work closely with indigenous agencies overseas, they can often act faster and

Organisations non gouvernementales

"Avant, je ne pouvais rien faire; maintenant, je peux subvenir aux besoins de ma famille." Près de Chittagong, un pêcheur bengali réfléchit aux changements survenus dans sa vie quotidienne. L'orage qui lui a fait perdre son bateau lui a aussi arraché son gagne-pain, car il ne possède pas de terrain et il n'y a pas de bois pour construire un nouveau bateau. Mais cette année, les choses sont différentes; il prend le large dans un bateau construit en béton armé par la Société coopérative nationale des pêcheurs du Bangla-Desh avec l'aide de la Fondation canadienne contre la faim, d'Oxfam Canada et du gouvernement de la Colombie-Britannique.

"Comme les choses ont changé! pourvu que cela continue!". À cent milles au nord de Chittagong, dans les terres, une adolescente espère devenir médecin un jour. Elle se souvient de la guerre d'il y a quatre ans, mais elle pense plus souvent au Gonoshasthya Kendra, le centre d'hygiène populaire. Elle se souvient du jour où le docteur Zafrullah Choudhury est revenu d'Angleterre pour fonder une clinique, et comment celle-ci est devenue un centre de développement rural. Elle se forme maintenant au travail paramédical. Elle sait que son père apprend à lire, que sa mère tire des revenus de la vente d'objets d'artisanat en jute, que son amie élève des canards. Elle ne sait pas encore que la clinique fournit des soins à 200 000 personnes, que, dans 60 villages, elle a donné naissance au premier régime d'assurance médicale du pays et qu'une partie des fonds nécessaires ont été fournis par les gens de London, en Ontario, grâce à leur campagne "Bangla-Desh! Nous sommes là".

"C'est la première récolte de mon premier champ". Trois mille milles à l'ouest du Bangla-Desh, dans une plaine éloignée des routes principales, un agriculteur éthiopien n'est plus un paysan sans terre. Il fait partie d'un groupe qui s'est établi à Angar Gutin, où chaque famille défriche sa terre, construit sa maison et apprend, en travaillant, les techniques dont la collectivité a besoin. Angar Gutin espère être autosuffisant dès 1980; cette année, des fonds versés par l'Organisation catholique canadienne pour le Développement et la Paix aident le village à améliorer la route, pour que les récoltes puissent être livrées aux marchés.

Des milliers de Canadiens ont décidé de faire plus que de parler des problèmes mondiaux: ils passent à l'action. En 1974-1975, ils ont donné de leur temps et de leur argent pour aider les 200 organisations non gouvernementales (ONG) du Canada à mettre en chantier, dans quelque 80 pays, plus de 600 projets d'une valeur totale d'environ \$75 millions. La Direction des organisations non gouvernementales de l'ACDI a fourni \$26 millions en subventions d'appoint, aidant à recueillir, dans le secteur privé, \$49 millions en espèces, en biens et en services. Certains gouvernements provinciaux ont récemment élaboré des programmes de subventions d'appoint similaires.

Les projets appuyés par ces fonds vont de la pisciculture aux mini-bibliothèques pour écoles primaires et se retrouvent dans des petits villages de montagne aussi bien que dans les villes surpeuplées du tiers-monde; chaque fois, pourtant, on

more flexibly than governments, and operate more effectively at the local level.

The NGO program of CIDA seeks to stimulate and support development efforts by Canadian voluntary agencies, to expand the scope of the work they fund, to draw on the accumulated expertise found in the private sector, to encourage Canadians to get involved in practical ways, and to create informed awareness of the needs and the possibilities. Major goals include strengthening local efforts toward self-reliant development, tapping indigenous resources that might otherwise not be mobilized, and reaching the people whose need is greatest.

Since 1968, the NGO program has grown from \$5 million to \$26 million a year. In this way a total of almost \$90 million has been channeled by CIDA into human-scale, people-oriented development work, changing countless lives for the better. Unmet

retrouve les éléments d'une relation interpersonnelle. L'ACDI a lancé son programme des ONG en 1968 pour mieux répondre à l'éventail croissant des besoins du tiers-monde. Les ONG regroupent toutes les classes sociales et toutes les professions d'une extrémité à l'autre du Canada et donnent à chacun l'occasion de participer directement au développement mondial. Du fait qu'elles travaillent en coopération étroite avec les organisations nationales à l'étranger, elles peuvent souvent agir plus vite et avec plus de souplesse que les gouvernements et être plus efficaces à l'échelle locale.

Le programme des ONG de l'ACDI cherche à stimuler et à appuyer les efforts de développement déployés par les organismes bénévoles du Canada, à donner une portée plus grande au travail que financent ces organisations, à puiser dans le trésor de compétences du secteur privé, à inviter les

Volunteers from the Mennonite Central Committee (Canada) are helping farmers in Botswana to increase food production by growing vegetables under net enclosures which provide a more favorable climate for the plants.

Des coopérants bénévoles du Mennonite Central Committee (Canada) aident des paysans du Botswana à accroître leur production de produits alimentaires en faisant pousser des légumes sous des abris en filet qui assurent une température plus favorable à ces cultures.



human needs, however, are vast and have never been more pressing; much more could be done if more Canadians became aware, or could be moved to act on the awareness they already have. To mobilize potential support, the NGO Division conducts a public participation program that helps NGOs reach out — through such channels as resource centres and regional animators — to people in all parts of Canada, giving them a chance to take part in the world's most urgent work.

Some Canadian NGOs have been involved in international development for a century. In 1963, about 20 agencies were at work; today there are 10 times as many. To increase the effectiveness of their independent programs, the NGOs are carrying out two processes:

- They are coordinating their efforts, partly through membership in the Canadian Council for International Cooperation and partly by pooling resources (for example, money from one agency, people from another) to carry out multiagency projects that meet recognized needs.
- They are working to naturalize development by supporting projects originated and staffed by local people, thus encouraging local initiative that creates a more favorable climate for change.

In an effort to adapt its NGO program to the changing needs of developing countries, CIDA added a new dimension in 1974-75: a system for contributing to development projects and activities sponsored by international NGOs. Many of these international agencies play a key role in mobilizing resources from several countries, sometimes for work in developing countries where multilateral aid is preferred or where Canadian NGOs are not active. They also render valuable services to many Canadian NGOs, and often have links with developing country NGOs that have no Canadian affiliates. The goal of this new program is to provide another useful channel for help that best meets real needs.

CUSO and CESO

CIDA also supports two agencies that respond to overseas requests by making available a wide variety of manpower resources from the private sector in Canada — the Canadian Executive Service Overseas (CESO), and the Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO).

Since 1961, when CUSO started with only 17 volunteers, more than 5,000 Canadians have each worked two years or more overseas in response to requests received from developing countries. Currently about 900 Canadians ranging in age from the early 20s to the late 70s are working, at the same rate of pay as their local counterparts, as teachers, teacher trainers, doctors, nursing instructors, technicians, engineers, economists, and specialists in agriculture, fishery and forestry. CUSO volunteers are recruited through a network of 70 committees at Canadian universities and colleges.

In recent years, CUSO has broadened its traditional role by undertaking a wide variety of development projects ranging in value from less than \$500 up to \$1 million. Through these projects, preschool children in Ghana are treated at a clinic, farmers in Colombia have learned improved agricultural techniques, and students from the new nation of

Canadiens à participer concrètement au développement et à sensibiliser la population aux besoins et aux possibilités du tiers-monde. Les objectifs visés par le programme comprennent le renforcement des initiatives locales pour atteindre un développement autonome, la mise en valeur de ressources indigènes qui, autrement, n'auraient pas été mobilisées et l'aide aux plus démunis.

Depuis 1968, le programme des ONG est passé de \$5 millions à \$26 millions par année. L'ACDI a affecté au total près de \$90 millions à un travail de développement à l'échelle humaine, fondé sur l'engagement individuel, et qui a transformé l'existence d'une multitude de gens. Néanmoins, il reste encore beaucoup de besoins qui se font de plus en plus pressants. On pourrait faire bien davantage si un plus grand nombre de Canadiens étaient sensibilisés à la situation ou s'ils agissaient en fonction de ce qu'ils savent. Pour mobiliser cet appui, la Direction des ONG poursuit son programme de participation au développement et aide les organisations non gouvernementales, par les centres de ressources et les animateurs régionaux, à atteindre tous les Canadiens et à leur donner la possibilité de participer à cette oeuvre pressante.

Certaines ONG du Canada s'occupent de développement international depuis un siècle. En 1963, vingt organismes y travaillaient; aujourd'hui, il y en a dix fois plus. Pour accroître l'efficacité de leurs programmes individuels, les ONG mènent un combat sur deux fronts:

- elles coordonnent leurs efforts, soit par leur affiliation au Conseil canadien pour la coopération internationale, soit par la mise en commun de leurs ressources (en puisant les fonds chez un organisme et le personnel chez un autre, par exemple) afin de réaliser des projets qui répondent à des besoins reconnus;
- elles travaillent à "autochtoniser" le développement en appuyant les projets commencés sur place par des effectifs locaux, encourageant l'initiative locale qui crée un climat plus favorable au changement.

Afin d'adapter son programme des ONG aux nouveaux besoins des pays en développement, l'ACDI y a ajouté une dimension nouvelle en 1974-1975: un secteur appelé à fournir des fonds pour les projets et les activités de développement parrainés par les ONG internationales. Bon nombre d'entre elles jouent un rôle de premier plan dans la mobilisation des ressources de plusieurs pays, pour réaliser des projets dans des pays en développement qui préfèrent l'aide multilatérale ou qui ne reçoivent pas l'aide d'ONG canadiennes. Ces organismes rendent aussi de précieux services à de nombreuses ONG canadiennes et entretiennent souvent des relations avec des ONG des pays en développement qui n'ont pas de contrepartie au Canada. Ce programme crée un nouveau moyen d'acheminer une aide qui réponde le mieux possible à des besoins réels.

SACO et SUCO

L'ACDI appuie également deux organisations qui répondent aux demandes des pays en mettant à leur disposition un large éventail de ressources

Papua New Guinea have learned about community development by studying it in the Philippines.

CESO has now undertaken more than a thousand assignments in 40 countries since 1968, when it was established to make middle and senior-level management expertise available to both private and public enterprises overseas. CESO began by putting retired executives back to work, so that their wealth of experience could yield benefits to the developing countries, but more and more of its volunteers are Canadian businessmen on temporary loan from their companies. The range of assignments is wide: from a Quebec chemist serving as a consultant in the Philippines to a Vancouver man in Nigeria helping to provide training in modern fishing methods.

Non-Governmental Organizations Programs for 1974-1975

Programme des organisations non gouvernementales pour 1974-1975

74.3%

Flow of resources overseas from Canadian Non-Governmental Organizations

Apport des organisations non gouvernementales canadiennes à l'étranger

25.7%

CIDA Non-Governmental Organizations program

Programme des organisations non gouvernementales de l'ACDI



humaines du secteur privé canadien: le Service administratif canadien outre-mer (SACO) et le Service universitaire canadien outre-mer (SUCO). En 1961, année de sa création, le SUCO comptait 17 bénévoles; depuis lors, plus de 5 000 Canadiens ont travaillé deux ans ou plus à l'étranger, en réponse aux demandes des pays en développement. À l'heure actuelle, quelque 900 Canadiens âgés de 20 à 80 ans travaillent, au même salaire que leurs confrères locaux, comme enseignants, professeurs d'école normale, médecins, instructeurs en nursing, techniciens, ingénieurs, économistes et spécialistes en agriculture, en pêche et en forêt. Quelque 70 comités dans les universités et les collèges du Canada recrutent les bénévoles du SUCO.

Au cours des dernières années, le SUCO a élargi le champ de ses activités en entreprenant toute une gamme de projets de développement dont la valeur va de moins de \$500 à \$1 million. Grâce à ces projets, des Ghanéens d'âge préscolaire reçoivent des soins médicaux, des fermiers colombiens se sont familiarisés avec des techniques agricoles plus perfectionnées et des étudiants de Papouasie Nouvelle-Guinée, qui vient d'accéder à l'indépendance, ont suivi des cours de développement communautaire aux Philippines.

Créé en 1968 pour offrir à des entreprises privées et publiques à l'étranger les services de cadres moyens et supérieurs, le SACO a depuis entrepris plus de mille missions dans 40 pays. Il a d'abord retenu les services d'administrateurs à la retraite qui pouvaient faire profiter de leur expérience les pays en développement; toutefois de plus en plus de ses bénévoles sont des hommes d'affaires canadiens prêtés provisoirement par leurs employeurs.

L'éventail des affectations est très vaste, qu'il s'agisse d'un chimiste québécois oeuvrant à titre d'expert-conseil aux Philippines ou d'un homme de Vancouver aidant les pêcheurs nigériens à assimiler les méthodes de pêche modernes.

Business and Industry Program

For years international aid agencies and developing countries have realized the importance of attracting foreign investment as a stimulant for economic growth. Private funds, however, have tended to flow to the more advanced of the developing countries and into capital-intensive industries. Canadian investment funds, low in comparison with those of other developed nations, have generally followed this pattern.

To overcome these problems, CIDA established a Business and Industry Division whose prime function is to encourage private industry to play a more active role in international development, mainly through assisting firms to form joint ventures with partners in developing countries. To this end, the division prepares economic profiles on various countries and offers a Pre-Investment Incentive Program consisting of starter and feasibility studies. Under a starter study, CIDA may provide up to \$2,500 to compensate a Canadian for expenses incurred in making an initial investigation of a possible joint venture. The maximum CIDA contribution for a feasibility study, a more detailed investigation, is \$25,000.

Last year business interest in the CIDA program continued to grow. The number of CIDA-assisted starter and feasibility studies reached 54, compared to 30 in the previous year. There was also a significant increase in the number of proposals from developing countries requesting Canadian investment partners. Of the 98 proposals received by the Division, 43 were under active consideration at year-end and the remainder were also being assessed.

On a geographical basis, most Canadian firms interested in overseas operations concentrate investment funds in African and Asian countries. To alert the private sector to the possibilities for industrial development elsewhere, notably in Central and South America, the division last year took steps to increase Canadian knowledge of this part of the world. The first step was to sign a contract, last July, under which the Canadian Association for Latin America (CALA) will help the division identify industrial development projects in Latin America. This was followed by a joint CIDA-CALA effort to encourage Canadian private investment in the six countries comprising the Andean Community — Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. At a meeting in Ottawa in October attended by some 30 businessmen, senior officials of the community described its policies, plans and programs.

Programme du commerce et de l'industrie

Les organismes d'aide internationaux et les pays en développement ont depuis longtemps compris l'importance d'attirer les investissements étrangers pour stimuler la croissance économique. Les fonds privés ont tendance, toutefois, à se diriger vers les plus avancés des pays en développement et vers les industries à fort coefficient de capital. Les fonds d'investissement canadiens, peu importants si on regarde les autres pays industrialisés, ont habituellement suivi cette orientation.

Pour surmonter ce problème, l'ACDI s'est dotée d'une Direction du commerce et de l'industrie, dont le rôle principal est d'encourager l'industrie privée canadienne à jouer un rôle plus actif dans le développement international, surtout en aidant ces sociétés à lancer des entreprises en coparticipation avec des partenaires du tiers-monde. À cette fin, la Direction a dressé les profils économiques de divers pays et offre un Programme d'incitation aux préinvestissements qui comprend des études exploratoires et de faisabilité. Dans le cas d'une étude exploratoire, l'ACDI peut fournir jusqu'à concurrence de \$2 500 pour les dépenses engagées pour examiner la possibilité de participer à une entreprise à l'étranger. L'apport maximal de l'ACDI à une étude de faisabilité, un examen plus détaillé, est de \$25 000.

L'an dernier, l'intérêt du monde des affaires canadien à l'égard du programme de l'ACDI a continué de s'accroître. Le nombre des études exploratoires et de faisabilité appuyées par l'ACDI a atteint 54, comparativement à 30 l'année précédente. Il y a eu aussi une hausse significative du nombre des projets présentés par les pays en développement pour trouver des partenaires canadiens. Des 98 projets reçus par la Direction, 43 faisaient l'objet d'un examen attentif à la fin de l'année, et on évaluait les mérites des autres.

Sur le plan géographique, la plupart des sociétés canadiennes concentrent leurs investissements en Afrique et en Asie. Pour éveiller le secteur industriel aux possibilités qui existent ailleurs, notamment en Amérique centrale et en Amérique latine, la Direction a pris des mesures, l'an dernier, pour mieux faire connaître cette partie du monde aux Canadiens. La Direction a signé un contrat en juillet dernier avec l'Association canadienne pour l'Amérique latine (ACAL) afin d'identifier des projets de développement industriel en Amérique latine. Ce geste a été suivi d'un projet conjoint ACDI-ACAL pour encourager les investissements privés canadiens dans les six pays de la Communauté andine (Bolivie, Chili, Colombie, Équateur, Pérou et Venezuela). Au cours d'une réunion, tenue à Ottawa, en octobre, à laquelle assistaient une trentaine d'hommes d'affaires canadiens, les dirigeants de la Communauté ont expliqué leurs politiques, leurs projets et leurs programmes.

A farm workman binds sheaves of millet.

Travailleur agricole attachant des gerbes de mil



Food Aid and Agricultural Development

In response to critical food shortages in the Sahel region and the Indian subcontinent and to fulfil the pledge made at the World Food Conference, Canada's food allocations for 1975-76 amount to a record \$280 million, an increase of 41.4 per cent over 1974-75. The total includes \$25 million for transportation costs.

In fiscal year 1974-75, Canada spent \$147.2 million in food aid under the bilateral program (\$131.4 million) and the multilateral program (\$15.8 million).

A new feature of the food aid program, in addition to the substantial increase in grant funds, is the increasing volume channeled through multilateral agencies, in particular the World Food Program (WFP). Traditionally, the WFP received about 15 per cent of Canada's food aid plus a cash grant to cover transportation costs. About 40 per cent of Canadian cereal and non-cereal food aid is being channeled through the WFP in 1975, with small amounts going to UNICEF and UNRWA (United National Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees).

In announcing the 1975-76 allocations to the House of Commons Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defence, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Hon. Allan J. MacEachen, emphasized that the substantial increase "does not reflect a fundamental change in Canada's development assistance policy, but rather a short-term response to pressing needs that we could not ignore.

"We are doing what we can to fend off the threat of starvation in those areas most severely affected by the crisis of recent years; but if anything, such rearguard action has made us painfully aware of the urgent need for massive investment in agricultural production and rural development in most developing countries.

"Canada's international development policies will henceforth give a much higher priority to programs designed to enhance agricultural productivity and, in general, the efficient exploitation and husbandry of renewable resources. CIDA will naturally concentrate on areas where Canadian expertise and capabilities are considerable or can be easily expanded: the provision of fertilizer, research in dryland farming, water resource evaluation and harnessing, the development of wheat farming, cattle and dairy farming, the planning and provision of storage and bulk handling facilities, fisheries and forestry management, soil sciences, animal breeding, animal nutrition and crop storage and processing."

The Minister noted that the long-term agricultural development strategy was drawn up by CIDA in cooperation with the Canada Department of Agriculture. He said it "will require some rearrangement of our economic priorities so as to channel more investment into the agricultural sector than would strictly be required by domestic needs: more funds for agricultural education and training, more funds for research, a larger industrial capacity for the production of fertilizer, farm implements and other agricultural inputs." The cooperation of provincial governments and all segments of the agricultural industry will be sought, he added, for the challenge in the coming decades is "to improve substantially the living and working conditions of the rural poor of the world — about 750 million people,

Aide alimentaire et développement agricole

Afin de répondre aux graves pénuries alimentaires qui ont frappé la région du Sahel et le sous-continent indien et de remplir l'engagement pris à la Conférence mondiale de l'alimentation, le Canada consacrera à l'alimentation, pour 1975-1976, la somme record de \$280 millions, soit une hausse de 41,4 p. 100 par rapport à 1974-1975. Cette somme comprend \$25 millions en frais de transport.

Durant l'année financière 1974-1975, le Canada a déboursé \$147,2 millions en aide alimentaire, dont \$131,4 millions par la voie bilatérale et \$15,8 millions par les voies multilatérales.

Outre la hausse importante des subventions, il importe de signaler qu'une proportion plus grande de l'aide alimentaire est maintenant acheminée par les organismes multilatéraux, notamment par le Programme alimentaire mondial (PAM). Auparavant, le PAM recevait quelque 15 p. 100 de l'aide alimentaire du Canada, à quoi s'ajoutait une subvention en espèces destinée à régler le coût du transport. Environ 40 p. 100 de l'aide sous forme de céréales et d'aliments autres que les céréales a été acheminée par l'intermédiaire du PAM en 1975, de petites quantités allant également à l'UNICEF et à l'Office de secours et de travaux des Nations unies pour les réfugiés de Palestine (UNRWA).

En annonçant les affectations d'aide pour 1975-1976 au Comité permanent des Affaires extérieures et de la Défense nationale, M. Allan J. MacEachen, secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures, a précisé que la hausse importante "ne constitue pas une transformation fondamentale de la politique canadienne d'aide, mais plutôt une réponse à court terme à des besoins urgents que nous ne pouvions ignorer.

"Nous tentons de repousser la famine qui menace encore les régions frappées par la crise des dernières années; ce combat d'arrière-garde nous aura au moins montré qu'il est urgent d'investir largement dans la production agricole et le développement rural des pays en développement.

"La politique canadienne de développement international accordera dorénavant une priorité beaucoup plus grande à l'amélioration de la production agricole, à l'exploitation et à la gestion des ressources renouvelables. L'ACDI concentrera ses efforts dans les secteurs où les compétences et les possibilités canadiennes sont considérables et peuvent être étendues: fourniture d'engrais, recherche dans le domaine de la culture en sol sec, évaluation et aménagement des ressources hydrauliques, amélioration de la culture du blé, de l'élevage du boeuf et de la production laitière, mise sur pied et fourniture d'installations de stockage et de manutention en vrac, gestion des pêches et des forêts, sciences des sols, élevage, stockage et transformation des récoltes."

Le ministre a fait remarquer qu'une stratégie de développement agricole à long terme avait été établie par l'ACDI en collaboration avec le ministère de l'Agriculture du Canada. Cette stratégie, a-t-il dit, "nécessitera un réaligement de nos priorités économiques et des investissements plus importants dans le secteur agricole que ne l'exigeraient les besoins strictement nationaux. Il

some 40 per cent of the total population of developing countries."

The Pledge at Rome

The substantial increase in food aid and additional support for agricultural development in Third World countries pledged at the World Food Conference in Rome includes:

- 1) A minimum supply of one million tons of cereal grains (includes wheat and flour plus all coarse grains such as maize, barley, oats, sorghum, etc., suitable for human consumption) in 1975-76 to 1977-78 inclusive.
- 2) An increase in the provision of non-grain foods to approximately \$45 million annually for 1975-76 to 1977-78 inclusive. This includes fish, milk powder, rapeseed, beans, egg powder, and beef.
- 3) An increase in the proportion of food aid supplied through multilateral channels to a minimum of 20 per cent of total food aid.
- 4) A reallocation of \$50 million in 1974-75 to boost commitments to approximately \$173 million for immediate food aid and fertilizer shipments to countries in greatest need. They are: the Sahel region, \$19 million; Pakistan, \$9.4 million; Bangladesh, \$5 million; India, \$5 million; Tanzania, \$5 million; Ethiopia, \$3.5 million; Indochina, \$2.5 million; Honduras, \$1 million; Sri Lanka, \$1 million.

Accordingly, Canada was to provide an estimated \$280 million in food aid and related shipping costs in 1975-76 to assist nations most seriously affected by food shortages. This sum represents 27 per cent of Canada's total proposed international development expenditures of \$903 million for the 1975-76 fiscal year.

Other Canadian Activities

Besides pledging food and cash at the World Food Conference, Canada participates actively in a number of other international initiatives undertaken at that time. Among the more important:

- 1) World Food Council,
 - 2) Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programs,
 - 3) FAO Committee on World Food Security,
 - 4) International Fund for Agricultural Development,
 - 5) Consultative Group on Food Production and Investment.
- 1) World Food Council
Canada is a founding member of this body of 36 nations which is envisioned as an umbrella structure to coordinate the activities of the many international organizations concerned with agriculture.
 - 2) Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programs
The Intergovernmental Committee of the WFP is being reconstituted as the CFAPP, the mandate of which will include not only WFP matters but also the wider review of international food aid policies and programs. The CFAPP will report to the WFC and will act as a forum for intergovernmental consultations on bilateral and multilateral food aid programs, especially to discuss ways they can be improved. Canada has been an enthusiastic supporter of the WFP since its inception.
 - 3) FAO Committee on World Food Security
This committee will keep under continuous review

faudra des crédits pour l'éducation et la formation agricoles ainsi que pour la recherche, et une capacité industrielle plus grande pour la production d'engrais, d'instruments aratoires et d'autres composantes agricoles." M. MacEachen a ajouté qu'on sollicitera la coopération des gouvernements provinciaux et de tous les secteurs de l'industrie agricole pour relever le défi des décennies à venir, soit "améliorer les conditions de vie et de travail des populations rurales démunies, quelque 750 millions de personnes, 40 p. 100 de la population des pays en développement."

L'engagement de Rome

L'engagement pris à la Conférence mondiale de l'alimentation, à Rome, de hausser considérablement l'aide alimentaire et d'accorder un appui encore plus ferme au développement agricole dans les pays du tiers-monde comprend:

- 1) la fourniture d'au moins un million de tonnes de céréales par an (blé, farine et céréales secondaires propres à la consommation humaine, comme le maïs, l'orge, l'avoine, le sorgho, etc.), de 1975-1976 à 1977-1978 inclusivement;
- 2) la fourniture accrue de denrées non céréalières, devant atteindre quelque \$45 millions par année de 1975-1976 à 1977-1978 inclusive; ces aliments comprennent le poisson, le lait en poudre, le colza, les haricots, les oeufs en poudre et le boeuf;
- 3) une hausse de l'aide alimentaire acheminée par les voies multilatérales jusqu'à au moins 20 p. 100 de l'ensemble de l'aide alimentaire;
- 4) une réaffectation de \$50 millions en 1974-1975, portant les engagements à quelque \$173 millions pour l'envoi immédiat de denrées alimentaires et d'engrais aux pays qui en ont le plus besoin; ce sont dans l'ordre: la région du Sahel (\$19 millions); le Pakistan (\$9,4 millions); le Bangla-Desh (\$5 millions); l'Inde (\$5 millions); la Tanzanie (\$5 millions); l'Éthiopie (\$3,5 millions); l'Indochine (\$2,5 millions); le Honduras (\$1 million) et Sri Lanka (\$1 million).

Le Canada devrait donc fournir en 1975-1976 quelque \$280 millions sous forme d'aide alimentaire et de frais de transport connexes pour venir en aide aux pays les plus durement touchés par la pénurie alimentaire. Cette somme représente 27 p. 100 des \$903 millions prévus pour le développement international durant l'année financière 1975-1976.

Autres activités canadiennes

Outre l'engagement de fournir de l'aide alimentaire et financière, le Canada participe activement à plusieurs initiatives internationales qui ont vu le jour au moment de la Conférence de Rome.

Mentionnons, parmi les plus importantes:

- 1) le Conseil mondial de l'alimentation,
- 2) le Comité des politiques et programmes d'aide alimentaire,
- 3) le Comité de la sécurité alimentaire mondiale de la FAO,
- 4) le Fonds international de développement agricole,
- 5) le Groupe consultatif de la production alimentaire et de l'investissement.

the prospective world food supply-demand situation and seek to ensure adequate basic food stocks. Canada has participated in the ad-hoc consultations on world food security. Canada is also participating in the newly expanded information and early warning system of crop shortages.

- 4) **International Fund for Agricultural Development**
A working group of governments interested in the fund has been meeting to establish the conditions that should govern the creation and operations of the fund. Canada supports the idea of the fund, provided that it is able to develop substantial additional resources for investment in agriculture and food production.

- 5) **Consultative Group on Food Production and Investment**

This group has been established under the auspices of the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program and the FAO.

It is to discuss priorities for investment in agriculture and food production and to increase the volume and efficiency of aid flows to the agricultural sector in developing countries.

A Commonwealth Ministerial Conference in London in March, 1975, dealt with food production and rural development. A Canadian proposal to establish a special Food Production and Rural Development Division within the Commonwealth Secretariat was endorsed. The division will assist Commonwealth collaboration in this area by acting as a clearing house for information flows, as a source of advice on manpower and training and in support of project planning activities.

Multilateral Allocations

The major shift in the volume of Canadian food aid through multilateral channels (WFP, UNICEF and UNRWA) represents a fourfold increase — from \$21.1 million in 1974-75 to \$98.5 million in 1975-76. The allocation to the WFP will rise from \$19.2 million in 1974-75 to \$94.5 million in 1975-76.

In effect, Canada will provide 400,000 tons of cereal grains worth \$71.5 million, \$13 million in other foods and \$10 million in cash for the various programs of the WFP. These programs serve as a catalyst to promote development activities in rural areas which are essential if food production, population and employment are to be brought into balance.

The WFP was established in 1963 under the joint auspices of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). About two-thirds of WFP food resources have gone towards supporting job-intensive development projects.

The WFP, with a competent and experienced staff to supervise food-for-work projects and to ensure that food is not being wasted or lost, can often promote development that is beyond the reach of Canada's bilateral programs.

Bilateral Allocations

Under the bilateral program, Canada intended to provide \$156.5 million in food aid during 1974-75. The largest allocations were earmarked for India, where drought caused crop shortfalls, and Bangladesh, recovering from three years of disasters.

- 1) *Le Conseil mondial de l'alimentation*

Le Canada est membre fondateur de cet organisme de 36 pays destiné à coordonner l'activité des nombreuses organisations internationales qui s'occupent d'agriculture.

- 2) *Le Comité des politiques et programmes d'aide alimentaire*

Une fois remanié, le Comité intergouvernemental du PAM deviendra le Comité des politiques et programmes d'aide alimentaire, qui s'occupera non seulement des questions propres au PAM mais aussi de la révision globale des politiques et des programmes d'aide alimentaire internationale. Le nouveau comité fera rapport au PAM et servira de centre de consultations intergouvernementales sur les programmes bilatéraux et multilatéraux d'aide alimentaire, surtout dans le but de les améliorer. Le Canada appuie le PAM depuis sa création.

- 3) *Le Comité de la sécurité alimentaire mondiale de la FAO*

Ce Comité surveillera la situation prospective de l'offre et de la demande en matière d'alimentation mondiale et veillera à ce que des stocks suffisants d'aliments de base soient constitués. Le Canada a participé aux consultations spéciales sur la sécurité alimentaire mondiale, et prend également part au nouveau système élargi d'information et d'alerte rapide dans le cas de pénurie des récoltes.

- 4) *Le Fonds international de développement agricole*

Un Groupe de travail formé de gouvernements intéressés à la création du Fonds s'est réuni pour en définir les modalités d'établissement et de fonctionnement. Le Canada appuie cette initiative à condition que le Fonds puisse mobiliser d'importantes ressources additionnelles pour les investir dans l'agriculture et la production alimentaire.

- 5) *Le Groupe consultatif de la production alimentaire et de l'investissement*

Le Groupe a été établi sous les auspices de la Banque mondiale, du Programme des Nations unies pour le développement et de la FAO. Il devra fixer les priorités concernant les investissements dans l'agriculture et la production alimentaire et accroître le volume et l'efficacité des apports d'aide dans le secteur agricole des pays en développement.

La Réunion ministérielle du Commonwealth tenue à Londres en mars 1975 a étudié la production alimentaire et le développement rural, et approuvé la proposition du Canada visant l'établissement d'une Direction de la production alimentaire et du développement rural au sein du Secrétariat du Commonwealth. Cette Direction facilitera la coopération au sein du Commonwealth en servant de centre de diffusion de l'information, de conseiller en main-d'oeuvre et en formation et de soutien pour la planification des projets.

Affectations multilatérales

Le Canada quadruplera le volume de l'aide alimentaire qu'il achemine par les voies multilatérales (PAM, UNICEF et UNRWA), le faisant passer de \$21,1 millions en 1974-1975 à \$98,5 millions en

The Sahel Region

A special administrative unit was set up in CIDA's bilateral branch in 1974 to work on a five-year, \$230 million rehabilitation program for the six countries of the Sahel region which had suffered several years of drought.

About half the disbursements in 1974-75 were on food aid in the form of wheat, skim milk, semolina and sorghum and totalled \$19,500,000. (Senegal, \$3,320,980; Niger, \$5,370,758; Chad, \$2,037,408; Mali, \$5,314,479; Mauritania, \$1,824,901; Upper Volta, \$1,609,518.)

Objectives of the middle to longer-term assistance to the Sahel are to increase cereal production by improvement of cultivation methods and of irrigation schemes, especially along the Niger and Senegal rivers and Lake Chad; to improve storage and transportation facilities and promote a regional grain reserve; to improve water supplies for humans and live stock.

Bangladesh

Food aid to Bangladesh totalled \$60 million, including shipping costs, in 1974-75. This country received an average of \$40 million worth of Canadian food aid annually during the past three years.

Since the food aid component represents about 75 per cent of total Canadian aid disbursements in Bangladesh and because food aid and food production are critical to human welfare as well as long-term development, a special mission headed by CIDA President Paul Gérin-Lajoie reviewed the production, procurement and distribution system, from unloading of ships at Chittagong to the inland ration system.

The mission concluded that Canada must continue its food aid to the country to help make up for crop shortfalls and support, together with other food donors, efforts of the Bangladesh Government to prevent smuggling and to improve the distribution system to the rural poor.

Purchasing Practices

Canadian wheat delivered in food programs is purchased by CIDA from the Canadian Wheat Board while other foodstuffs are purchased for CIDA after tenders are called by either the Canadian Commercial Corporation of the Department of Supply and Services, the Department of Agriculture, Canadian Dairy Commission, Fisheries Prices Support Board or the National Farm Marketing Products Council. CIDA's responsibility for the food ends when the food is unloaded in the country of destination.

Counterpart Funds

A counterpart fund is the money made by the sale of Canadian-donated food in a developing country which must be used for developmental purposes. Counterpart funds have been part of CIDA food and commodity aid agreements with 21 developing countries ever since Canada signed the first accord with India in 1951 (Treaty Series 1951 No. 25). The most recent authority on the use of counterpart funds is contained in the Government's 1970 document, *Foreign Policy for Canadians*.

CIDA President Paul Gérin-Lajoie, appearing before the Standing Committee on External Affairs

1975-1976. De \$19,2 millions en 1974-1975, la somme affectée au PAM atteindra \$94,5 millions en 1975-1976.

Le Canada fournira 400 000 tonnes de céréales d'une valeur de \$71,5 millions, d'autres denrées d'une valeur de \$13 millions et \$10 millions en espèces aux divers programmes du PAM. Ces programmes jouent le rôle de catalyseur et servent à favoriser, dans les régions rurales, les activités de développement qui sont essentielles pour parvenir à un équilibre entre la production alimentaire, la population et l'emploi.

Le PAM a été établi conjointement par les Nations unies et l'Organisation pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (FAO) en 1963. Environ les deux tiers des ressources alimentaires du PAM ont servi à des projets de développement à fort coefficient de main-d'oeuvre.

Disposant d'un personnel compétent et expérimenté pour superviser les projets de travail rémunéré en vivres et éviter que les aliments soient gaspillés ou perdus, le PAM peut obtenir de meilleurs résultats que les programmes bilatéraux du Canada.

Les affectations bilatérales

Dans le cadre de son programme bilatéral, le Canada devait fournir \$156,5 millions en aide alimentaire en 1974-1975. La plus grande partie était destinée à l'Inde, où la sécheresse a détruit les récoltes et au Bangla-Desh, qui se relève de trois années de catastrophes.

La région du Sahel

En 1974, la Direction générale des programmes bilatéraux de l'ACDI a chargé une unité administrative spéciale d'un programme quinquennal de reconstruction d'une valeur de \$230 millions à l'intention des six pays du Sahel qui ont connu la sécheresse pendant plusieurs années.

Environ la moitié (\$19 millions) des décaissements de 1974-1975 ont porté sur l'aide alimentaire sous forme de blé, de lait écrémé, de semoule et de sorgho. De ce montant, le Sénégal a reçu \$3 320 980; le Niger, \$5 370 758; le Tchad, \$2 037 408; le Mali, \$5 314 479; la Mauritanie, \$1 824 901; et la Haute-Volta, \$1 609 518.

Les objectifs de l'aide au Sahel à moyen et à long terme consistent à augmenter la production céréalière en améliorant les méthodes de culture et d'irrigation, particulièrement le long des fleuves Niger et Sénégal et du lac Tchad; à améliorer les installations d'entreposage et les moyens de transport, à promouvoir la constitution d'un stock régional de céréales et à améliorer l'approvisionnement en eau pour la population et le bétail.

Bangla-Desh

En 1974-1975, l'aide alimentaire au Bangla-Desh s'est chiffrée à \$60 millions, y compris les frais d'expédition. Au cours des trois dernières années, ce pays a reçu en moyenne \$40 millions par année d'aide alimentaire du Canada.

Puisque l'aide alimentaire représente quelque 75 p. 100 de l'ensemble des versements canadiens au Bangla-Desh et que l'aide et la production alimentaires sont essentielles à la fois au bien-être

and National Defence, explained that the funds have to be used by the government of the recipient country to finance development projects or development activities generally and the Government of Canada must be informed of how that money has been used. Periodically Canada receives reports as to how counterpart funds have been used.

Mr. Gérin-Lajoie said that while the prime goal of food aid is to feed the hungry in a country that is short of food and the cash to buy food on the world market, there are secondary beneficial economic effects. One of these is the money generated by the sale of the food by the local government. This money then can be used for other development projects within the country. In the case of Bangladesh, he noted, food in the ration shops was sold at a lower rate than the prevailing price the government was paying for food imports.

Under appropriate conditions, counterpart funds not allocated to specific projects or programs within a reasonable time may be released to the recipient to provide support for its general development program. Of the total amount of food aid donated by Canada in 1974-75, approximately 80 per cent was sold and about 20 per cent donated to local people. Of the 20 per cent, most was given through multi-lateral organizations such as the WFP or in response to emergency situations.

Monitoring Procedures

The following procedures apply for the monitoring of counterpart fund expenditures:

- when grant-financed food from the Canadian Government is sold to the public of the recipient, counterpart funds are set aside in a special account;
- separate records are kept of the amounts placed in the account in connection with each specific grant program;
- the recipient government will pay into this account the local currency value of the Canadian expenditure on goods and services supplied under any such program;
- the recipient government will from time to time report to the Government of Canada the position of this account, (usually as of June the 30th) in audited statements indicating: the total counterpart funds credited to the account during the preceding twelve month period; the total withdrawals made from the account for any agreed development projects;
- the two governments will, from time to time, agree on the economic development projects in the recipient country to be financed from this account;
- the Minister for External Affairs normally approves such projects.

Fertilizer

It is CIDA's current policy to supply fertilizers as commodity loans and grants when requested to do so and when supplies are available in Canada. In 1974-75 CIDA supplied \$30.3 million of fertilizer to India, Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Guyana in the form of potash and sulphur.

de l'homme et au développement à long terme, une mission spéciale dirigée par le président de l'ACDI, M. Paul Gérin-Lajoie, a examiné le fonctionnement du système de production, d'achat et de distribution des aliments à partir du déchargement des navires, à Chittagong, jusqu'à la distribution des rations, à l'intérieur des terres.

La mission a conclu que le Canada doit continuer à fournir de l'aide alimentaire pour compenser les mauvaises récoltes et appuyer, comme les autres donateurs de denrées, les efforts du Gouvernement du Bangla-Desh pour empêcher la contrebande et améliorer la distribution des vivres à la population rurale pauvre.

La procédure d'achat

Le blé canadien, distribué dans le cadre de l'aide alimentaire, est acheté par l'ACDI à la Commission canadienne du blé alors que les autres denrées alimentaires sont achetées par l'ACDI à la suite d'appels d'offres de la Corporation commerciale canadienne du ministère des Approvisionnements et Services, du ministère de l'Agriculture, de la Commission canadienne du lait, de l'Office des prix des produits de la pêche ou du Conseil national de commercialisation des produits agricoles. La responsabilité de l'ACDI prend fin lorsque les denrées sont déchargées dans le pays de destination.

Les fonds de contrepartie

Les fonds de contrepartie sont constitués des recettes réalisées par la vente dans un pays en développement des aliments donnés par le Canada et doivent servir à des fins de développement. Ces fonds sont prévus par les accords sur l'aide alimentaire et en produits de base conclus entre l'ACDI et 21 pays en développement depuis la signature du premier accord, conclu avec l'Inde, en 1951 (Recueil de traités, 1951, no 25). Le plus récent document qui fait foi en matière d'utilisation des fonds de contrepartie, est la déclaration de *Politique étrangère au service des Canadiens*, publiée par le Gouvernement en 1970.

Comparaissant devant le Comité permanent des Affaires extérieures et de la Défense nationale, M. Paul Gérin-Lajoie, président de l'ACDI, a expliqué que les fonds doivent être utilisés par le gouvernement du pays bénéficiaire pour le financement de projets ou d'activités de développement en général et que le Gouvernement du Canada doit être informé de l'utilisation de ces fonds. Le Canada reçoit périodiquement des rapports à ce sujet.

M. Gérin-Lajoie a précisé que, si le but premier de l'aide alimentaire est de nourrir les affamés dans un pays qui manque de nourriture et des fonds nécessaires pour s'en procurer sur le marché mondial, cette aide comporte également des effets économiques secondaires avantageux. Ainsi, les gouvernements bénéficiaires peuvent affecter à d'autres projets de développement les recettes qu'ils tirent de la vente des aliments. Le président a indiqué que, dans le cas du Bangla-Desh, les aliments sont vendus au détail à des prix inférieurs à ceux payés par le Gouvernement pour l'importation.

Task Force on Food and Renewable Resources

In October, 1974, CIDA created a Task Force on Food and Renewable Resources to make policy recommendations on the means of achieving the most effective Canadian contribution towards helping developing countries increase their production in food crops, fisheries and forestry. CIDA considers increased food production as both a precondition of rural development and a result of it under optimum conditions. In addition, rural development ensures that increases in food stocks will be distributed amongst the poorest segment of the population.

CIDA had defined rural development as "development programs designed to bring benefits to the rural poor." They may involve any of or all of the following: production programs, infrastructure, education and training programs, social animation.

Rural development as an aspect of increasing food production was given special attention by the Task Force. Throughout the report, the Task Force recognized the shortage of appropriate expertise in Canada as the major constraint to shifting quickly into renewable resources. Projects in these sectors require a high proportion of technical assistance which is not readily available in the time frames required. Recommendations about means by which CIDA could enhance and increase its access to expertise in renewable resources took up a large part of the report. If CIDA could increase the availability of appropriate expertise, it would be able to participate more fully in rural development projects.

The CIDA Task Force identified two viable donor approaches to rural development:

- 1) The comprehensive or "integrated" approach where the donor takes responsibility for physically providing or at least funding and coordinating nearly all the inputs required for a total rural development program. CIDA has no more than five projects approaching this definition because of the manpower limitations mentioned above, and also because of the danger of interfering in an area very near the national political domain.
- 2) The "minimum input" approach, whereby a limited input of equipment, seeds, etc., is provided to complement activity undertaken locally by the host government. Contributions may also include project management, social animation or crop specific skills. To be successful, the inputs must be part of a package with the host government or target groups providing the other components. Much of CIDA's past and current involvement in the rural sectors of developing countries has reflected this "minimum input" approach. The effectiveness of this approach lies in the concentration in certain sectors and regions which enables a greater focus of Canadian resources and thus greater impact.

It is difficult to quantify components related to agriculture in bilateral projects. Many projects have multiple components, only some of which relate directly to agriculture. Others, such as some of CIDA's hydro-electric projects in Pakistan, have important links to agriculture but are not regarded as agricultural projects. Nevertheless it is estimated that in the fiscal year 1974-75 about 23 per cent of

Selon certaines conditions, les fonds de contrepartie qui ne sont pas affectés à des projets ou à des programmes définis dans un temps raisonnable, peuvent servir au programme général de développement du pays bénéficiaire. Environ 80 p. 100 de l'aide alimentaire fournie par le Canada en 1974-1975 a été vendue et 20 p. 100 donnée à la population locale. De ces 20 p. 100, la plus grande partie a été donnée par des voies multilatérales, comme le PAM, ou en réponse à des situations d'urgence.

Méthodes de contrôle

Les méthodes suivantes servent à contrôler l'utilisation des fonds de contrepartie:

- lorsque des denrées subventionnées par le Gouvernement canadien sont vendues à la population du pays bénéficiaire, les fonds de contrepartie sont gardés dans un compte de banque spécial;
- les sommes inscrites au compte font l'objet d'une comptabilité distincte dans le cas de chaque programme de subventions;
- le gouvernement bénéficiaire verse à ce compte, en monnaie locale, la valeur des biens et services offerts par le Canada dans le cadre de chacun des programmes;
- le gouvernement bénéficiaire fait rapport au Gouvernement du Canada sur la situation de ce compte (habituellement au 30 juin) dans des états de compte vérifiés indiquant: le total des fonds de contrepartie déposés au cours des douze mois précédents; le total des retraits effectués pour tout projet de développement convenu;
- les deux gouvernements conviennent, de temps à autre, des projets de développement économique qui doivent être financés à même ce compte;
- le ministre des Affaires extérieures approuve normalement ces projets.

Engrais

La politique actuelle de l'ACDI est de fournir des engrais sur demande grâce à des prêts et à des subventions pour produits de base, lorsque les stocks sont disponibles au Canada. En 1974-1975, l'ACDI a fourni du soufre et de la potasse d'une valeur de \$30,3 millions à l'Inde, au Bangla-Desh, à l'Indonésie et à la Guyane.

Le Groupe de travail sur l'alimentation et les ressources renouvelables

En octobre 1974, l'ACDI a créé un Groupe de travail sur l'alimentation et les ressources renouvelables, qu'elle a chargé de faire des recommandations de principe quant aux meilleurs moyens d'aider les pays en développement à augmenter leur production dans les secteurs de l'agriculture, de la pêche et de la forêt. L'ACDI considère que la hausse de la production alimentaire est à la fois une condition du développement rural et le résultat de ce développement dans des conditions idéales. En outre, le développement rural permet de distribuer aux plus pauvres le surcroît de la production.

the total bilateral program was spent on agriculture, fishing and related forestry programs, a greater disbursement than in any other sector.

Private Agencies

NGO Agricultural Projects

CIDA has contributed more than \$80 million to voluntary agencies for development activities on a matching basis over the last six years. While it is difficult to obtain precise figures regarding NGO assistance to agriculture and rural development programs, those available indicate that about one-third are in the rural development sector and 11.6 per cent of funds go to agricultural projects.

Involvement of other Private Agencies

Non-government organizations, businesses, private individuals, and the provincial governments have all expressed concern to the Federal Government about the world food crisis and have shown a desire to cooperate in food aid programs beyond the current pledge. In response to this expressed desire, the Canadian Government is now consulting with the provinces on the advisability of setting up a "Voluntary Food Aid and Agricultural Development Program". This will enable us to channel additional resources on a voluntary basis to the solving of the world food problem.

Agricultural Research and Transfers of Technology

International work on agricultural research is coordinated through the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) sponsored by the World Bank, United Nations Development Program and the FAO. Financing can be provided to Consultative Group sponsored centres in three ways: direct contributions to their operational or capital budgets (unrestricted core budget support) contributions earmarked for particular, sometimes new, portions of their programs (restricted core support) and support for special, short term projects. The total Canadian contributions including both CIDA and the International Development Research Centre to the nine research centres supported by the CGIAR in 1975, was expected to be \$5.4 million, or about 11 per cent of total donor support.

The IDRC has been playing an active role in supporting the centres, mainly through restricted core and special project support. It has also undertaken the administration for CIDA of the restricted core contributions to the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) in Colombia and the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT) in Mexico. Because of its particular mandate, IDRC is more able than CIDA to encourage the centres to move into new research areas and help them on a short-term basis. IDRC also has technical competence to carry out this role and is doing so through close contact with the centres.

Canadian involvement in support of "outreach" activities — in the efforts to transmit and apply the results of the research in developing countries — has fallen to both CIDA and IDRC depending on the specifics of individual cases. Financial support of this nature has been minor until now but is likely to increase substantially in the coming years as more

L'ACDI a défini le développement rural comme "un exemple de programmes de développement destinés à profiter à la population rurale pauvre". Ce développement peut comprendre les programmes de production, l'infrastructure, l'éducation et la formation ainsi que l'animation sociale.

Le Groupe de travail s'est particulièrement intéressé à la gestion du développement rural, dans la mesure où celle-ci peut augmenter la production alimentaire. Le Groupe reconnaît dans son rapport que la pénurie d'experts canadiens constitue le principal obstacle à un changement d'orientation rapide en faveur des ressources renouvelables. Les travaux qu'il faut réaliser dans ces secteurs exigent un apport considérable d'assistance technique qu'il sera difficile d'obtenir dans les délais imposés. Une grande partie du rapport comprend des recommandations sur les moyens que pourrait prendre l'ACDI pour s'assurer les services d'experts en matière de ressources renouvelables, lui permettant ainsi de prendre une part plus active à des projets de développement rural.

Le Groupe de travail a dégagé deux approches fructueuses au développement rural.

- 1) L'approche globale ou "intégrée" selon laquelle le donateur prend sur lui de fournir ou, du moins, de financer et de coordonner à peu près tous les éléments nécessaires à un programme complet de développement rural. L'ACDI ne compte guère plus de cinq projets de cette sorte en raison des contraintes en main-d'oeuvre déjà mentionnées et du danger de s'ingérer dans un secteur qui touche de très près au domaine politique national.
- 2) L'approche de "l'apport minimal" selon laquelle le donateur fournit un minimum d'équipement, de semences, etc., comme complément à l'activité entreprise sur le plan local par le gouvernement d'accueil. Cet apport peut aussi comprendre la gestion des projets, l'animation sociale ou l'implantation de techniques propres à certaines cultures. Pour être fructueux, cet apport doit faire partie d'un tout dont le gouvernement d'accueil ou les groupes cibles fournissent les autres éléments. Une bonne part de l'activité passée et actuelle de l'ACDI dans les secteurs ruraux des pays en développement traduit l'approche de "l'apport minimal". L'efficacité de cette approche provient de la concentration dans certains secteurs et certaines régions, ce qui permet de canaliser les ressources canadiennes et, par conséquent, d'obtenir un impact plus grand.

Il est difficile de quantifier les éléments qui sont propres à l'agriculture dans les projets bilatéraux. Beaucoup de projets comportent de nombreux éléments, dont quelques-uns seulement ont trait directement à l'agriculture. D'autres, comme les travaux de l'ACDI au Pakistan dans le secteur hydro-électrique, présentent des liens importants avec l'agriculture mais ne sont pas considérés comme des projets agricoles. On estime néanmoins que, pour l'année financière 1974-1975, environ 23 p. 100 du programme bilatéral a été consacré à l'agriculture, à la pêche et à la forêt, ce qui représente les décaissements par secteur les plus élevés.

*A man builds the walls for a rice paddy near Cali, Colombia.
Cet homme construit le mur d'une rizière près de Cali, en
Colombie*



Organismes privés

Projets agricoles des ONG

Au cours des six dernières années, l'ACDI a affecté plus de \$80 millions, en subventions d'appoint, à des activités de développement des organismes bénévoles. Bien qu'il soit difficile d'obtenir des chiffres précis en ce qui concerne l'aide des ONG à l'agriculture et au développement rural, les données disponibles montrent qu'environ le tiers de cette aide profite au développement rural et que 11,6p. 100 des fonds sont consacrés à des projets agricoles.

Participation d'autres organismes privés

Les organisations non gouvernementales, des particuliers, le monde des affaires et les gouvernements provinciaux ont tous fait part au Gouvernement fédéral de leur inquiétude concernant la crise alimentaire mondiale et ont exprimé le désir de coopérer à des programmes d'aide alimentaire en sus de l'engagement actuel. En réponse à cette initiative, le Gouvernement du Canada poursuit actuellement des consultations avec les provinces sur l'opportunité de mettre sur pied un Programme bénévole d'aide alimentaire et de développement agricole qui permettrait de consacrer des fonds additionnels provenant de sources privées au problème de l'alimentation mondiale.

Recherche agricole et transferts technologiques

L'activité internationale en matière de recherche agricole est coordonnée par le Groupe consultatif sur la recherche agricole internationale (GCRAI), parrainé par la Banque mondiale, le Programme des Nations unies pour le développement et la FAO. Le financement des centres appuyés par le GCRAI se fait de trois façons: contributions directes au budget de fonctionnement ou au budget d'investissement (engagement ferme); contributions destinées à des éléments particuliers, parfois nouveaux, des programmes des centres (engagement ponctuel); et, enfin, soutien de projets spéciaux, à court terme. L'apport total du Canada (ACDI et Centre de recherches pour le développement international, CRDI) aux neuf centres de recherche appuyés par le GCRAI en 1975 devait atteindre \$5,4 millions, soit quelque 11 p. 100 des contributions totales des pays donateurs.

Le CRDI appuie activement les centres, notamment par des engagements ponctuels et le soutien de projets spéciaux. Il a aussi pris en main, au nom de l'ACDI, l'administration des engagements ponctuels au Centre international de l'agriculture tropicale (CIAT), en Colombie, et au Centre international pour l'amélioration du maïs et du blé (CIMMYT), au Mexique. À cause de la nature de son mandat, le CRDI est plus en mesure que l'ACDI d'encourager les centres à entreprendre des recherches nouvelles et d'appuyer leurs travaux à court terme. Le CRDI possède aussi la compétence technique nécessaire pour tenir ce rôle qu'il remplit en entretenant d'étroites relations avec les centres.

Centre programs begin yielding breakthroughs. CIDA has been exploring bilateral outreach operations with CIMMYT in Peru and Ghana. IDRC is financing a series of cooperative research networks in which a specific international agricultural research centre program is linked with several developing countries.

In CIDA's bilateral aid program, there are a few projects with a research emphasis. These include the projects in the Caribbean which deal with "comfith" technology for using sugar cane to feed livestock, and the drylands research project in Hyderabad, India. CIDA is open to bilateral research projects of this type, and will continue to support them under appropriate conditions.

La participation du Canada aux activités de diffusion, c'est-à-dire la transmission et l'application des résultats de la recherche dans les pays en développement, est confiée soit à l'ACDI, soit au CRDI. Le financement de ces activités a été assez peu important jusqu'à maintenant, mais il devrait s'accroître considérablement au cours des années, à mesure que les programmes donneront des résultats. L'ACDI étudie la possibilité de coopérer avec le CIMMYT à des activités bilatérales de diffusion au Pérou et au Ghana. Le CRDI finance plusieurs réseaux coopératifs de recherche qui relient un programme de recherche agricole dans un centre donné à plusieurs pays en développement.

Dans le programme bilatéral de l'ACDI, il existe quelques projets où l'accent porte sur la recherche. On peut mentionner le projet de traitement de la canne à sucre pour l'alimentation du bétail dans les Antilles, ainsi que la recherche agricole en terre sèche à Hyderabad, en Inde. L'ACDI accepte volontiers les projets bilatéraux de recherche et elle continuera à les appuyer lorsque les conditions s'y prêteront.

Mothers prepare a meal for children from WFP foodstuffs at a school in Botswana.

Dans une école du Botswana on prépare le repas des enfants avec les aliments fournis par le PAM.



Note of Explanation

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) requires tables to be calculated on a calendar year basis. Thus, tables of international comparisons showing Net Flows of Official Development Assistance from DAC Member Countries, Total Net Flow of Financial Resources (including Private) from DAC Member Countries, and Comparative Aid-Giving Performance of DAC Countries, as well as tables showing technical assistance activity, are calculated in this way. Other tables are on a fiscal year basis.

Official Development Assistance is shown separately from Total Net Flow of Financial Resources in order to make a clear distinction between assistance on concessionary terms provided by the Canadian Government on the one hand, and private investment and Government commercial loans for international development on the other.

The table showing Comparative Aid-Giving Performance illustrates the degree of "softness" or the "grant element" of official development assistance and other official flows offered by various DAC member countries in contrast to the dollar volume of their aid.

Note explicative

Le Comité d'aide au développement (CAD) de l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques (OCDE) demande que les tableaux soient établis selon l'année civile. On a donc établi de cette façon les tableaux comparatifs montrant les Apports financiers nets de l'assistance publique au développement fournie par les pays membres du CAD, l'Apport financier total net (incluant le secteur privé) des pays membres du CAD et leur aide comparée quant à leur rang comme pays donateurs membres du CAD de même que les tableaux illustrant l'assistance technique. Les autres tableaux sont établis d'après l'année budgétaire.

L'assistance publique au développement est calculée séparément de l'apport financier total net de façon à établir la différence entre l'aide accordée à des conditions faciles par le gouvernement canadien, d'une part, et, d'autre part, les investissements privés canadiens et l'aide gouvernementale sous forme de prêts commerciaux au développement international.

Le tableau comparatif du rang des pays donateurs tient compte de l'assistance publique au développement ainsi que des autres transferts de ressources à caractère public offerts par les pays membres du CAD en rapport avec le volume d'aide en dollars qu'ils apportent.

Official Development Assistance

Appropriations and Statutory Authorizations

Assistance publique au développement

Affectations et autorisations statutaires

1972-73 to 1975-76 (\$ millions)	1972-1973 à 1975-1976 (millions de dollars)				
Vote or Authorization	Crédit ou autorisation	1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976 (initial) (prévisions)
Grant Aid	Subventions				
International Development Assistance	Assistance au développement international	100.98	144.34	147.53	121.55
International Food Aid	Aide alimentaire internationale	90.50	68.00	95.00	248.80
Multilateral Assistance Program	Programme d'assistance multilatérale	33.04	36.50	43.46	50.26
International Emergency Relief	Secours internationaux d'urgence	1.60	.60	.60	.60
Non-Governmental Organizations	Organisations non gouvernementales	16.13	20.77	26.00	31.79
International Development Research Centre	Centre de recherches pour le développement international	8.00	14.00	19.00	27.00
Incentives to Canadian Private Investment in Developing Countries	Incitation aux investissements privés canadiens dans le tiers-monde	.25	.15	.21	.60
Canadian Scholarship Assistance	Programme de bourses pour les Canadiens	.13	.12	.20	.30
Sub-total	Total partiel	250.63	284.48	332.00	480.90
Administration	Administration				
Forgiveness of obligations made by the Export Development Corporation to Pakistan and later repatriated by Bangladesh.	Remise de la dette du Pakistan, assumée plus tard par le Bangladesh envers la Société pour l'expansion des exportateurs.	—	—	16.47	—
Total Budgetary Support	Apport financier total	250.63	284.48	348.47	480.90
Special Loan Assistance	Assistance en prêts spéciaux	173.06	201.19	217.29	230.79
Total Votes	Total des crédits	423.69	485.67	565.76	711.69
Advances to International Financial Institutions (Legislative Authority)	Avances à des institutions financières internationales (par voie législative)	67.30	79.36	88.82	69.01
Total Official Development Assistance	Total de l'assistance publique au développement international	490.99	565.03	654.58	780.70

Note: Official Development Assistance (ODA) reflects total official (Government) assistance of a concessional nature. It is exclusive of other official assistance such as export credits. Sub-votes for Multilateral Assistance, International Emergency Relief, Non-Governmental Organizations, Incentives to Canadian Private Investment and Canadian Scholarship Assistance are subject to lapsing if not fully disbursed. Figures shown above for the years prior to 1973-74 are net of lapsing amounts which totalled \$1.1 million in 1972-73.

The figures shown for "Advances to International Financial Institutions" reflect the amounts authorized by Parliament for payment in the years indicated rather than the actual Parliamentary votes in those years. Parliamentary authority is generally provided in a single vote for payments over a period of several years.

Additional contributions to the UN and UN agencies that may be considered as ODA appear in the External Affairs Dept. budget.

Note: L'assistance publique au développement (APD) rend compte de l'aide publique (gouvernementale) fournie à des conditions faciles. Elle exclut les autres sortes d'aide publique comme les crédits à l'exportation. Les sous-crédits à l'assistance multilatérale, aux secours internationaux d'urgence, l'assistance sous forme d'incitation aux investissements privés canadiens dans le tiers-monde et sous forme de bourses canadiennes, ainsi que l'assistance aux organisations non gouvernementales, s'ils ne sont pas déboursés en entier, tombent en annulation. Les chiffres pour les années antérieures à 1973-1974 ne comprennent pas les crédits annulés dont le montant total est de 1,1 million de dollars en 1972-1973.

Les "Avances à des institutions financières internationales" reflètent les décaissements autorisés par le Parlement pour les années indiquées plutôt que les crédits votés durant ces années. Le Parlement autorise habituellement par un seul vote des crédits qui seront décaissés sur plusieurs années. Les autres contributions à l'ONU et à ses agences, qui peuvent relever de l'APD paraissent au budget du ministère des Affaires extérieures.

Official Development Assistance

Assistance publique au développement

Disbursements by Vote or Authorization

Décaissements par crédit ou autorisation

1972-73 to 1974-75 (\$ millions)

1972-1973 à 1974-1975 (millions de dollars)

Vote or Authorization	Crédit ou autorisation	1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975
Grant Aid	Subventions			
International Development Assistance	Assistance au développement international	95.17	140.23	175.68
International Food Aid	Aide alimentaire internationale	94.27	66.27	106.98
Multilateral Assistance Program	Programme d'assistance multilatérale	32.24	36.88	43.24
International Emergency Relief	Secours internationaux d'urgence	10.40	.60	.60
Non-Governmental Organizations	Organisations non gouvernementales	16.12	20.77	26.00
International Development Research Centre	Centre de recherches pour le développement international	8.00	14.00	19.00
Incentives to Canadian Private Investment in Developing Countries	Incitation aux investissements privés canadiens dans le tiers-monde	.06	.14	.12
Canadian Scholarships	Bourses canadiennes	.04	.10	.15
Sub-total	Total partiel	256.30	278.99	371.77
Administration	Administration			
Forgiveness of obligations made by the Export Development Corporation to Pakistan and later repatriated by Bangladesh.	Remise de la dette du Pakistan, assumée plus tard par le Bangladesh envers la Société pour l'expansion des exportations.	—	—	16.25
Total Budgetary Support	Apport financier total	256.31	278.99	388.02
Special Loan Assistance	Assistance spéciale sous forme de prêts	165.70	226.69	273.30
Total Votes	Total des crédits	422.00	505.68	661.32
Advances to International Financial Institutions	Avances à des institutions financières internationales	85.31	82.19	97.89
Repayment of loans administered by the Inter-American Development Bank and kept as a contribution to the Fund for Special Operations.	Remboursement des prêts administrés par la Banque interaméricaine de développement et portés au compte du Fonds pour les opérations spéciales	—	—	.80
Total Official Development Assistance	Total de l'assistance publique au développement	507.31	587.87	760.01

Official Development Assistance

Assistance publique au développement

Disbursements by Programs

Décaissements par programme

1972-73 to 1974-75 (\$ millions)

1972-1973 à 1974-1975 (millions de dollars)

		1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975
Multilateral	Aide multilatérale			
UN Central Funds	Fonds central de l'ONU	19.40	22.58	24.70
Renewable Natural Resources	Ressources naturelles renouvelables	1.37	2.96	4.00
Non-Renewable Natural Resources	Ressources naturelles non renouvelables	.07	.09	.09
Population and Health	Population et santé	3.16	5.11	5.92
Education	Éducation	.41	.75	.51
Refugee and Relief	Réfugiés et secours	1.20	2.88	2.21
Food Aid	Aide alimentaire	16.38	20.91	16.12
Trade Promotion	Promotion du commerce	—	.33	.03
Technical Assistance	Assistance technique	.81	2.57	3.54
Other	Autres	3.92	1.36	.98
Loans and Advances to International Financial institutions	Prêts et avances à des institutions financières internationales	107.06	125.43	137.66
Sub-total	Total partiel	153.78	184.97	195.76
Bilateral	Assistance bilatérale			
Technical Assistance	Assistance technique	39.67	50.59	51.93
Economic Assistance (exclusive of food aid) ¹	Assistance économique (à l'exclusion de l'aide alimentaire) ¹	183.21	221.91	291.75
International Food Aid	Aide alimentaire internationale	96.03	94.80	158.45
International Emergency Relief	Secours internationaux d'urgence	10.39	.60	.60
Sub-total	Total partiel	329.30	367.90	502.73
Other Programs	Autres programmes			
Non-Governmental Organizations	Organisations non gouvernementales	16.13	20.76	26.00
International Development Research Centre	Centre de recherches pour le développement international	8.00	14.00	19.00
Incentives to Canadian Private Investment in Developing Countries	Incitation aux investissements privés canadiens dans le tiers-monde	.06	.14	.12
Canadian Scholarships	Bourses pour les Canadiens	.04	.10	.15
Sub-total	Total partiel	24.23	35.00	45.27
Administration	Administration			
Forgiveness of obligations made by the Export Development Corporation to Pakistan and later repatriated by Bangladesh	Remise de la dette du Pakistan, assumée plus tard par le Bangladesh envers la Société pour l'expansion des exportations.	—	—	16.25
Sub-total	Total partiel	—	—	16.25
Grand Total	Total général	507.31	587.87	760.01

1. Includes \$14.9 million of food aid paid out of the International Development Assistance account in 1972-73, \$353 million in 1973-74 and \$64.0 million in 1974-75. In addition \$9.9 million was paid out of Development Loans in 1973-74.

1. Sont compris dans l'aide alimentaire internationale les décaissements effectués à même le compte de l'assistance au développement international: \$14,9 millions en 1972-1973, \$35,3 millions en 1973-1974 et \$64 millions en 1974-1975, et une somme de \$9,9 millions versée à même les Prêts au développement en 1974-1975.

Details of Multilateral Disbursements

Détail des décaissements d'aide multilatérale

1972-73 to 1974-75 (\$ millions)

1972-1973 à 1974-1975 (millions de dollars)

		1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975
Grants	Subventions			
UN Central Funds	Fonds central de l'ONU			
United Nations Development Program	Programme des Nations unies pour le développement	17.70	20.28	22.20
UN Children's Fund	Fonds des Nations unies pour l'enfance	1.70	2.30	2.50
Sub-total	Total partiel	19.40	22.58	24.70
Renewable Natural Resources	Ressources naturelles renouvelables			
International Institute for Tropical Agriculture	Institut international pour l'agriculture tropicale	.74	.75	.75
International Centre for Tropical Agriculture	Centre international pour l'agriculture tropicale	.57	.78	.98
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre	Centre international pour l'amélioration du maïs et du blé	.06	.33	.50
International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics	Institut international de recherche sur les cultures des régions tropicales semi-arides	—	.80	1.00
International Potato Centre	Centre international de la pomme de terre	—	.20	.32
West Africa Rice Development Association	Association pour le développement de la riziculture en Afrique de l'Ouest	—	.10	—
International Laboratory on Animal Diseases	Laboratoire international de recherche sur les maladies des animaux	—	—	.40
Other	Autres	—	—	.05
Sub-total	Total partiel	1.37	2.96	4.00
Non-Renewable Natural Resources	Ressources naturelles non renouvelables			
International Atomic Energy Agency	Agence internationale de l'énergie atomique	.07	.09	.09
Sub-total	Total partiel	.07	.09	.09
Population and Health	Population et santé			
UN Fund for Population Activities	Fonds des Nations unies pour les activités en matière de population	2.00	1.94	2.50
International Planned Parenthood Federation	Fédération internationale pour le planning familial	.99	1.50	2.00
World Health Organization	Organisation mondiale de la santé	—	1.00	1.40
— population	— population	—	1.00	1.40
— smallpox eradication campaign	— lutte contre la variole	.15	.15	—
— onchocerciasis	— onchocercose	—	.50	—
Organization for Economic Development	Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques	—	—	—
— Population	— Population	.02	.02	.02
Sub-total	Total partiel	3.16	5.11	5.92
Education	Éducation			
International Institute for Educational Planning	Institut international de planification de l'éducation	.10	.10	.10
Pan-African Institute for Development	Institut panafricain pour le développement	.08	.08	.10
International University Cooperation Fund	Fonds international de coopération universitaire	—	.20	.20
Other	Autres	.23	.37	.11
Sub-total	Total partiel	.41	.75	.51
Refugee and Relief	Réfugiés et secours			
UN High Commissioner for Refugees	Haut-Commissariat des Nations unies pour les réfugiés	.40	.95	.55
UN High Commissioner for Refugees — Cyprus	Haut-Commissariat des Nations unies pour les réfugiés — Chypre	—	—	.15
UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	Office de secours et travaux des Nations unies pour les réfugiés de Palestine dans le Proche-Orient	.65	1.15	1.15
Food and Agricultural Organization — Sahel	Organisation des Nations unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture — Sahel	—	.70	—
UN Education and Training Program for Southern Africans	Programme d'enseignement et de formation des Nations unies pour l'Afrique australe	.05	—	.18
International University Exchange Fund	Fonds international d'échange universitaire	.05	—	.10
Other	Autres	.05	.08	.08
Sub-total	Total partiel	1.20	2.88	2.21

Details of Multilateral Disbursements

Détail des décaissements d'aide multilatérale

1972-73 to 1974-75 (\$ millions)		1972-1973 à 1974-1975 (millions de dollars)		
		1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975
Grants	Subventions			
Food Aid	Aide alimentaire			
World Food Program	Programme alimentaire mondial			
— cash	— en espèces	3.28	3.74	3.61
— food	— en nature	12.20	15.79	11.62
UN Relief and Works Agency	Office de secours et de travaux des Nations unies	.90	.88	.89
World Food Program — Sahel	Programme alimentaire mondial — Sahel	—	.50	—
Sub-total	Total partiel	16.38	20.91	16.12
Trade Promotion	Promotion du commerce			
International Trade Centre	Centre du commerce international	—	.30	—
Other	Autres	—	.03	.03
Sub-total	Total partiel	—	.33	.03
Technical Assistance	Assistance technique			
Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation	Fonds du Commonwealth pour la coopération technique	.72	1.01	3.46
Inter-American Development Bank	Banque interaméricaine de développement	.04	1.50	.04
African Development Bank	Banque africaine de développement	.01	—	—
Other	Autres	.04	.06	.04
Sub-total	Total partiel	.81	2.57	3.54
Other	Autres			
Society for International Development	Sté internationale pour le développement	.01	.01	.01
Indus Basin Fund	Fonds d'aménagement du bassin de l'Indus	3.39	1.01	.51
African Cooperative Savings and Credit Association	Association africaine de coopératives d'épargne et de crédit	.17	.18	.11
Food and Agriculture Organization	Organisation des Nations unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture			
— Freedom from Hunger Action for development	— Campagne mondiale contre la Faim/Action pour le développement	.15	—	.15
Other	Autres	.20	.16	.20
Sub-total	Total partiel	3.92	1.36	.98
Total (Grants)	Total (subventions)	46.72	59.54	58.10
Loans and Advances	Prêts et avances			
International Financial Institutions	Institutions financières internationales			
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Banque internationale pour la reconstruction et le développement	16.06	—	—
International Development Association	Association internationale de développement	53.94	61.17	75.82
Asian Development Bank	Banque asiatique de développement	.26	6.16	10.09
African Development Bank	Banque africaine de développement	—	5.60	5.47
Caribbean Development Bank	Banque de développement des Caraïbes	1.08	6.03	3.63
Inter-American Development Bank	Banque interaméricaine de développement	35.72	41.47	42.65
Andean Development Corporation	Société andine de développement	—	5.00	—
Total (Loans and Advances)	Total (Prêts et avances)	107.06	125.43	137.66
Grand Total	Total général	153.78	184.97	195.76

Details of Bilateral Disbursements

by Countries and Areas

Détail des décaissements d'aide bilatérale

par pays et par région

1972-73 to 1974-75 (\$ millions)

1972-1973 à 1974-1975 (millions de dollars)

		1972- 1973	1973- 1974	1974- 1975
Asia	Asie			
Afghanistan	Afghanistan	1.01	.23	1.77
Bangladesh	Bangla-Desh	48.28	59.27	69.13
Burma	Birmanie	3.04	1.72	1.39
Cambodia (Kampuchea)	Cambodge (Kampuchea)	.04	.09	.55
Fiji	Fidji	.01	.03	.05
India	Inde	78.26	69.28	96.40
Indonesia	Indonésie	14.75	21.64	19.52
Korea	Corée	.02	.01	—
Laos	Laos	.16	.28	.20
Malaysia	Malaysia	2.84	2.31	1.61
Maldiv Islands	Iles Maldives	—	—	.01
Nepal	Népal	.78	1.06	.07
Pakistan	Pakistan	9.41	37.51	32.23
Philippines	Philippines	.01	.02	.02
Samoa	Samoa	.04	.02	—
Singapore	Singapour	.47	.63	.34
South Vietnam	Vietnam du Sud	1.91	2.76	2.07
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	7.53	5.65	10.84
Thailand	Thaïlande	.32	.42	.41
Turkey	Turquie	5.51	.33	4.85
Regional Programs	Programmes régionaux	.24	.54	2.79
Colombo Plan Bureau	Bureau du Plan de Colombo	.01	—	—
Sub-total	Total partiel	174.64	203.80	244.25
Francophone Africa	Afrique francophone			
Algeria	Algérie	4.96	5.06	9.21
Burundi	Burundi	.23	.20	.14
Cameroon	Cameroun	4.58	3.91	4.58
Central African Rep.	République centrafricaine	.20	.16	.06
Chad	Tchad	.24	.96	3.42
Congo	Congo	.11	.48	4.03
Dahomey (Benin)	Dahomey (Bénin)	2.16	1.30	4.50
Gabon	Gabon	.35	.52	.77
Guinea	Guinée	.01	.02	.51
Ivory Coast	Côte d'Ivoire	6.54	4.23	4.24
Malagasy	Madagascar	.63	.43	.48
Mali	Mali	.70	1.79	6.57
Mauritania	Mauritanie	.50	1.42	3.13
Morocco	Maroc	4.31	5.55	4.86
Niger	Niger	8.59	8.40	16.84
Rwanda	Rwanda	1.66	1.55	3.68
Senegal	Sénégal	4.85	5.62	5.69
Togo	Togo	2.37	1.01	1.44
Tunisia	Tunisie	13.59	13.06	11.72
Upper Volta	Haute-Volta	.95	1.51	4.02
Zaire	Zaire	1.08	3.54	6.33
Regional Programs	Programmes régionaux	.47	5.93	2.28
Council of the Entente	Conseil de l'Entente	—	—	.04
Sub-total	Total partiel	59.08	66.65	98.54
Commonwealth Africa and other countries	Afrique du Commonwealth et autres pays			
Botswana	Botswana	15.00	8.98	7.20
Ethiopia	Éthiopie	.51	1.51	6.47
Ghana	Ghana	9.21	9.66	13.17
Kenya	Kenya	2.24	6.19	5.20
Lesotho	Lesotho	.07	.19	.62
Malawi	Malawi	1.09	.27	9.11
Mauritius	Ile Maurice	.08	.14	.12
Namibia	Namibie	.02	.04	.02
Nigeria	Nigeria	12.61	11.98	10.20
Rhodesia	Rhodésie	.08	.09	.01
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	—	.30	.29
Somalia	Somalie	—	—	.99
Swaziland	Swaziland	.04	.30	.65
Tanzania	Tanzanie	6.22	17.67	38.34
Uganda	Ouganda	1.66	1.15	.36
Zambia	Zambie	2.10	2.35	4.39
Regional Programs	Programmes régionaux	.07	.51	.24
East African Community	Communauté de l'Afrique orientale	1.87	2.50	11.39
U.B.L.S.	U.B.L.S.	1.08	.39	.70
Sub-total	Total partiel	53.95	64.22	109.47

Details of Bilateral Disbursements

by Countries and Areas

1972-73 to 1974-75 (\$ millions)

Détail des décaissements d'aide bilatérale

par pays et par région

1972-1973 à 1974-1975 (millions de dollars)

		1972- 1973	1973- 1974	1974- 1975
Commonwealth Caribbean	Antilles du Commonwealth			
Antigua	Antigua	.50	.14	.15
Barbados	La Barbade	1.74	2.93	.77
Belize	Belize	.80	.41	1.39
Dominica	La Dominique	.62	.61	.56
Grenada	Grenade	.54	.35	.24
Guyana	La Guyane	1.54	2.85	4.05
Jamaica	Jamaïque	4.74	3.24	3.11
Leeward and Windward Islands	Iles Leeward et Windward	.08	.36	3.31
Montserrat	Montserrat	.79	.51	.68
St. Kitts	Saint-Christophe	.41	.37	.21
St. Lucia	Sainte-Lucie	1.35	1.39	2.93
St. Vincent	Saint-Vincent	.53	.17	.76
Trinidad and Tobago	La Trinité-et-Tobago	.65	.90	.57
Regional Programs	Programmes régionaux	.02	.12	.17
University of the West Indies	Université des Indes occidentales	1.19	.99	.73
Agricultural Development Fund	Fonds de développement agricole	.04	.17	4.25
Sub-total	Total partiel	15.54	15.51	23.88
Latin America	Amérique latine			
Bolivia	Bolivie	—	.56	.99
Brazil	Brésil	3.10	1.13	1.44
Chile	Chili	2.11	2.15	.30
Colombia	Colombie	5.28	3.71	1.74
Costa Rica	Costa Rica	—	.05	.15
Cuba	Cuba	.05	.43	.43
Dominican Republic	République Dominicaine	—	.16	3.71
Ecuador	Équateur	.57	1.07	3.33
El Salvador	El Salvador	.07	.11	1.42
Guatemala	Guatemala	.13	.05	.02
Haiti	Haiti	—	.15	1.34
Honduras	Honduras	.53	.31	2.19
Mexico	México	—	.01	—
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	.01	1.41	1.02
Peru	Pérou	.17	.66	1.61
Regional Programs - Central America	Programmes régionaux - Amérique centrale	.15	.27	.13
Regional Programs - Latin America	Programmes régionaux - Amérique latine	.33	.55	.80
Sub-total	Total partiel	12.50	12.78	20.62
Other Programs	Autres programmes			
International Emergency Relief	Secours internationaux d'urgence	10.40	.60	.60
Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan	Programme de bourses du Commonwealth	1.28	1.80	1.90
Other	Autres	1.92	2.54	3.47
Sub-total	Total partiel	13.60	4.94	5.97
Grand Total	Total général	329.30	367.90	502.73

Canadians on Assignment Abroad and Students and Trainees in Canada

by Area and Country,
as at January 1, 1974
and January 1, 1975

		Advisers Conseillers		Educators Coopérants en éducation		Students and Trainees Boursiers	
		1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
Asia	Asie						
Afghanistan	Afghanistan	—	—	—	—	11	15
Bangladesh	Bangla-Desh	—	3	—	—	7	—
Burma	Birmanie	1	1	—	—	22	13
Cambodia (Kampuchea)	Cambodge (Kampuchea)	—	—	—	—	14	6
Fiji	Fidji	1	1	1	1	—	—
India	Inde	2	3	—	—	5	—
Indonesia	Indonésie	4	2	1	1	19	11
Laos	Laos	—	1	2	—	25	19
Malaysia	Malaysia	9	10	3	1	53	40
Nepal	Népal	—	—	—	—	11	11
Pakistan	Pakistan	—	—	—	—	2	11
Philippines	Philippines	—	—	—	—	1	—
Samoa	Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	7
Singapore	Singapour	—	—	11	—	45	29
South Vietnam	Vietnam du Sud	4	2	—	—	—	—
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	—	—	—	—	7	9
Thailand	Thaïlande	—	—	6	1	9	—
Sub-total	Total partiel	21	23	24	4	231	171
Francophone Africa	Afrique francophone						
Algeria	Algérie	2	1	11	8	69	74
Burundi	Burundi	—	—	5	3	5	4
Cameroon	Cameroun	9	7	59	46	62	61
Central African Rep.	République centrafricaine	—	—	1	1	6	6
Chad	Tchad	—	—	8	1	4	3
Congo	Congo	—	26	4	4	3	3
Dahomey (Benin)	Dahomey (Bénin)	—	—	12	13	31	46
Gabon	Gabon	2	1	14	12	20	23
Guinea	Guinée	—	—	—	—	2	2
Ivory Coast	Côte d'Ivoire	26	21	45	35	12	16
Malagasy	Madagascar	—	—	16	9	4	13
Mali	Mali	—	2	10	10	20	24
Mauritania	Mauritanie	—	—	6	7	39	48
Morocco	Maroc	10	11	32	68	14	10
Niger	Niger	10	14	23	15	22	29
Rwanda	Rwanda	4	8	21	29	23	30
Senegal	Sénégal	11	11	52	44	13	8
Togo	Togo	—	—	15	15	45	44
Tunisia	Tunisie	12	11	9	5	23	14
Upper Volta	Haute-Volta	1	—	7	9	41	41
Zaire	Zaire	5	1	3	—	18	9
Sub-total	Total partiel	92	114	353	334	476	508

Coopérants canadiens à l'étranger et boursiers du tiers-monde au Canada

par pays et par région. Situation
au premier janvier 1974 et
au premier janvier 1975

		Advisers Conseillers		Educators Coopérants en éducation		Students and Trainees Boursiers	
		1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
Commonwealth Africa	Afrique du Commonwealth						
Botswana	Botswana	6	11	1	—	10	12
Ghana	Ghana	1	5	19	8	79	94
Kenya	Kenya	16	23	12	17	50	35
Lesotho	Lesotho	3	5	—	—	24	23
Malawi	Malawi	2	7	1	1	11	16
Mauritius	Ile Maurice	5	4	1	—	2	—
Nigeria	Nigeria	7	9	70	48	73	56
Rhodesia	Rhodésie	—	—	—	—	2	2
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	—	—	—	—	—	1
Swaziland	Swaziland	5	10	4	4	7	18
Tanzania	Tanzanie	39	26	15	3	113	124
Uganda	Ouganda	1	—	1	—	19	36
Zambia	Zambie	13	12	22	16	52	66
East African Community	Communauté de l'Afrique orientale	25	4	—	—	30	39
U.B.L.S.	U.B.L.S.	1	2	9	11	—	—
Sub-total	Total partiel	124	118	155	108	472	522
Commonwealth Caribbean	Antilles du Commonwealth						
Antigua	Antigua	—	—	4	—	13	21
Barbados	La Barbade	1	1	1	—	30	13
Belize	Belize	—	2	—	—	31	28
Dominica	La Dominique	1	1	—	—	14	10
Grenada	Grenade	1	1	—	—	20	10
Guyana	La Guyane	4	3	1	—	31	24
Jamaica	Jamaïque	11	4	8	5	22	19
Montserrat	Montserrat	—	—	—	—	5	2
St. Kitts	Saint-Christophe	2	4	6	—	11	11
St. Lucia	Sainte-Lucie	1	8	2	5	28	38
St. Vincent	Saint-Vincent	—	—	2	1	17	14
Trinidad and Tobago	La Trinité-et-Tobago	2	1	—	—	23	16
Caribbean Development Bank	Banque de développement des Caraïbes	—	1	—	—	—	—
University of the West Indies	Université des Indes occidentales	—	1	2	2	—	—
Sub-total	Total partiel	23	27	26	13	245	206
Latin America	Amérique latine						
Brazil	Brésil	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chile	Chili	—	—	—	—	3	3
Colombia	Colombie	7	5	—	—	2	1
Costa Rica	Costa Rica	—	2	—	—	5	4
Cuba	Cuba	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ecuador	Équateur	2	2	—	—	—	1
El Salvador	El Salvador	1	1	3	5	—	—
Haiti	Haiti	3	1	—	11	—	—
Honduras	Honduras	—	2	—	—	4	—
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	—	—	—	—	3	—
Peru	Pérou	2	11	—	1	1	6
Sub-total	Total partiel	16	25	3	17	18	15
Other Countries and Territories	Autres pays et territoires						
Ethiopia	Éthiopie	11	7	—	—	23	23
Namibia	Namibie	—	—	—	—	5	6
Sub-total	Total partiel	11	7	—	—	28	29
Other auspices	Autres	6	—	—	—	98	75
Sub-total	Total partiel	6	—	—	—	98	75
Grand Total	Total	293	314	561	476	1568	1526

Students in Canada During 1974

by Area and by Sector of Study

(Calendar year)

Étudiants au Canada en 1974

Régions d'origine et discipline

(année civile)

Program	Programme	Total Students Nombre d'étudiants	Total Man-months Nombre de mois-hommes	Humanities Sciences humaines	Education Éducation	Fine Arts Beaux-Arts	Law Droit	Social Sciences Sciences sociales	Economics Économie	Natural Sciences Sciences naturelles	Engineering Génie	Medical Sciences Sciences médicales	Agriculture Agriculture
Asia	Asie	194	1673	2	34	—	—	22	18	15	58	18	27
Francophone Africa	Afrique francophone	502	4625	22	108	4	—	16	55	33	192	13	59
Commonwealth Africa	Afrique du Commonwealth	449	4049	8	155	7	3	25	58	26	67	31	69
Commonwealth Caribbean	Antilles du Commonwealth	101	871	2	30	1	1	2	26	8	13	1	17
Latin America	Amérique latine	6	45	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—
Total	Total	1252	11263	34	329	12	4	67	158	82	331	63	172

Trainees in Canada During 1974

by Area and by Sector of Study

(Calendar year)

Stagiaires au Canada en 1974

Régions d'origine et discipline

(année civile)

Program	Programme	Total Trainees Nombre de stagiaires	Total Man-months Nombre de mois-hommes	Economic Planning Planification économique	Public Administration Administration publique	Power, Transport, Communications Énergie, transports, communications	Industries, Mining, Handicrafts Industries, mines, artisanat	Agriculture Agriculture	Health Services Santé	Education Enseignement	Social Services Services sociaux	Others Autres
Asia	Asie	74	388	5	14	17	7	7	—	24	—	—
Francophone Africa	Afrique francophone	257	1640	75	80	13	14	23	13	38	1	—
Commonwealth Africa	Afrique du Commonwealth	279	1790	36	16	49	35	18	11	108	5	1
Commonwealth Caribbean	Antilles du Commonwealth	224	1719	42	3	15	51	4	8	99	2	—
Latin America	Amérique latine	21	112	3	6	5	1	1	—	4	1	—
Total	Total	855	5649	161	119	99	108	53	32	273	9	1

Advisers During 1974

by Area and Specialty

(Calendar year)

Conseillers en 1974

par région et par spécialisation

(année civile)

Program	Programme	Number Nombre	Total Man months Nombre de mois-hommes	Economic Planning Planification économique	Public Administration Administration publique	Power, Transport, Communications Énergie, transports, communications	Industries, Mining, Handicrafts Industries, mines, artisanat	Trade, Banking, Tourism Commerce, act. bancaires, tourisme	Agriculture Agriculture	Health Santé	Social Services Services sociaux
Asia	Asie	43	353	4	6	9	4	3	9	8	—
Francophone Africa	Afrique francophone	174	1322	14	20	39	14	39	30	15	3
Commonwealth Africa	Afrique du Commonwealth	202	1591	36	41	40	31	14	39	—	1
Commonwealth Caribbean	Antilles du Commonwealth	38	224	5	6	10	5	5	6	1	—
Latin America	Amérique latine	45	344	5	11	1	4	10	13	—	1
Other ¹	Autres ¹	10	44	1	7	—	—	—	2	—	—
Total	Total	512	3878	65	91	99	58	71	99	24	5

1. Canadian advisers abroad under UN and FAO auspices.

1. Conseillers canadiens à l'étranger sous les auspices de l'ONU et de la FAO.

Educators During 1974

by Area and Specialty

(Calendar year)

Coopérants en éducation en 1974

par région et par spécialisation

(année civile)

Program	Programme	Number Nombre	Total Man-months Nombre de mois-hommes	Primary, Secondary Primaire, secondaire	University Université	Teacher Trainers Formation pédagogique	Technical, Vocational Form. technique et professionnelle	Education Administration Admin. scolaires	Education Advisers Conseillers pédagogiques
Asia	Asie	24	180	3	8	1	9	2	1
Francophone Africa	Afrique francophone	497	4531	325	88	7	36	20	21
Commonwealth Africa	Afrique du Commonwealth	220	1934	35	67	9	78	13	18
Commonwealth Caribbean	Antilles du Commonwealth	47	357	6	7	3	23	4	4
Latin America	Amérique latine	24	165	4	—	—	12	2	6
Other ¹	Autres ¹	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total	Total	813	7170	373	171	20	158	41	50

1. Canadian educators abroad under FAO auspices.

1. Coopérants en éducation à l'étranger sous les auspices de la FAO.

Third Country Students and Trainees

by Area and Country of Origin
as at January 1, 1975

Commonwealth Africa and other Countries	Afrique du Commonwealth et autres pays	
Ethiopia	Éthiopie	3
Gambia	Gambie	3
Ghana	Ghana	4
Kenya	Kenya	3
Lesotho	Lesotho	3
Liberia	Libéria	2
Malawi	Malawi	6
Mauritius	Ile Maurice	3
Nigeria	Nigeria	3
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	2
Somalia	Somalie	1
Swaziland	Swaziland	2
Tanzania	Tanzanie	7
Uganda	Ouganda	7
Zambia	Zambie	4
Sub-total	Total partiel	53

Note: Of the 53 Commonwealth Africa and other countries' third country students and trainees, 33 are studying under the auspices of the Association of African Universities. The remaining 20 students and trainees are at various Commonwealth Africa institutions.

Note: Des 53 boursiers en tiers pays de l'Afrique du Commonwealth, 33 étudient sous les auspices de l'Association des universités africaines. Les 20 autres étudient dans différentes institutions de l'Afrique du Commonwealth.

Étudiants et stagiaires en tiers pays

par région et pays d'origine
au premier janvier 1975

Francophone Africa	Afrique francophone	
Cameroon	Cameroon	17
Central African Rep.	Rép. Centrafricaine	2
Chad	Tchad	12
Dahomey (Benin)	Dahomey (Bénin)	19
Gabon	Gabon	6
Ivory Coast	Côte d'Ivoire	18
Mali	Mali	11
Mauritania	Mauritanie	2
Niger	Niger	11
Rwanda	Rwanda	4
Senegal	Sénégal	
Togo	Togo	17
Tunisia	Tunisie	3
Upper Volta	Haute-Volta	33
Zaire	Zaire	2
Sub-total	Total partiel	184

Note: Of the 184 Francophone Africa third country students and trainees, 33 are studying under the auspices of the Association of African Universities and 105 are at an institute of information techniques (CESTI) in Dakar. The other 46 Francophone Africa students and trainees are at various Francophone Africa institutions.

Note: Cent cinq des 184 boursiers en tiers pays de l'Afrique francophone sont au Centre d'études supérieures en techniques de l'information (CESTI), à Dakar. Trente-trois étudient sous les auspices de l'Association des universités africaines. Les 46 autres étudient dans différentes institutions d'Afrique francophone.

Commonwealth Caribbean	Antilles du Commonwealth	
Antigua	Antigua	30
Belize	Belize	17
British Virgin Islands	Iles Vierges britanniques	1
Cayman Islands	Iles Cayman	2
Dominica	La Dominique	17
Grenada	Grenade	21
Guyana	Guyane	
Jamaica	Jamaïque	7
Montserrat	Montserrat	18
St. Kitts	Saint-Christophe	35
St. Lucia	Sainte-Lucie	50
St. Vincent	Saint-Vincent	39
Trinidad and Tobago	La Trinité-et-Tobago	6
Sub-total	Total partiel	243

Note: Of the 243 Commonwealth Caribbean third country students and trainees, 158 are at the University of the West Indies, 27 at the Jamaica School of Agriculture, 9 at the Jamaica College of Arts, Science and Technology, 10 at the Barbados Hotel School and 33 at the St. Lucia Technical Teacher Training College. The remaining 6 West Indian students and trainees are at various Caribbean institutions.

Note: 243 boursiers des Antilles du Commonwealth poursuivent leurs études ou leur formation technique en tiers pays. On en compte 158 à l'Université des Indes occidentales, 27 à l'École d'agriculture de la Jamaïque, 9 au Collège des arts, des sciences et de la technologie de la Jamaïque, 10 à l'École d'hôtellerie de la Barbade et 33 au Collège de formation de professeurs pour l'enseignement technique de Sainte-Lucie. Les autres étudient dans différentes institutions des Antilles.

Asia	Asie	
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	1
Cambodia (Kampuchea)	Cambodge (Kampuchea)	6
Fiji	Fidji	9
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	Iles Gilbert-et-Ellice	5
India	Inde	4
Indonesia	Indonésie	10
Laos	Laos	9
Malaysia	Malaysia	7
New Hebrides	Nouvelles-Hébrides	3
Pakistan	Pakistan	3
Philippines	Philippines	11
Samoa	Samoa	4
Singapore	Singapour	4
Solomon Islands	Iles Salomon	6
South Vietnam	Vietnam du Sud	7
Thailand	Thaïlande	24
Tonga	Tonga	5
Sub-total	Total partiel	118

Note: Of the 118 Asian third country students and trainees, 11 are at the FAO International Food Technology Training Centre, Mysore, 14 are at the Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, 7 are at the Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture, Los Banos, Philippines, 35 are at the University of the South Pacific, Fiji, 25 are at the Regional Centre for Education in Science and Mathematics, Penang, 18 are in Tropical Medicine at Mahidol University, Bangkok, and 8 are at the Regional English Language Centre, Singapore.

Note: Des 118 boursiers asiatiques, 11 sont au Centre de l'alimentation de la FAO, à Mysore, en Inde, 14 à l'Institut asiatique de technologie, à Bangkok, 7 au Centre régional d'études supérieures et de recherche en agriculture de l'Asie du Sud-Est, à Los Banos, aux Philippines, 35 à l'Université du Pacifique Sud, à Fidji, 25 au Centre régional d'éducation en sciences et en mathématiques de Penang, 18 étudient la médecine tropicale à l'Université Mahidol, à Bangkok, et 8 sont au Centre régional d'études anglaises à Singapour.

Latin America	Amérique latine	
Colombia	Colombie	1
Sub-total	Total partiel	1

Note: The Latin America student is at the University of Los Andes, Venezuela.

Note: Ce boursier étudie à l'Université Los Andes, au Venezuela.

Grand Total	Total général	599
-------------	---------------	-----

Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan Students in Canada

by Country of Origin
as at January 1, 1975

Programme de bourses du Commonwealth Étudiants au Canada

par pays d'origine
au premier janvier 1975

Antigua	Antigua	1
Australia	Australie	19
Bahamas	Bahamas	3
Bangladesh	Bangla-Desh	16
Barbados	La Barbade	1
Belize	Belize	1
British Virgin Islands	Iles Vierges britanniques	1
Dominica	La Dominique	1
Fiji	Fidji	1
Gambia	Gambie	1
Ghana	Ghana	7
Gibraltar	Gibraltar	1
Grenada	Grenade	1
Guyana	La Guyane	2
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	9
India	Inde	47
Jamaica	Jamaïque	6
Kenya	Kenya	6
Malawi	Malawi	3
Malaysia	Malaysia	10
Malta	Malte	3
Mauritius	Ile Maurice	3
Montserrat	Montserrat	1
New Zealand	Nouvelle-Zélande	11
Nigeria	Nigeria	21
Pakistan	Pakistan	2
Papua New Guinea	Papua Nouvelle-Guinée	2
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	2
Singapore	Singapour	7
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	14
St. Kitts	Saint-Christophe	1
St. Lucia	Sainte-Lucie	2
St. Vincent	Saint-Vincent	1
Swaziland	Swaziland	1
Tanzania	Tanzanie	6
Tonga	Tonga	1
Trinidad and Tobago	La Trinité-et-Tobago	6
Uganda	Ouganda	7
United Kingdom	Royaume-Uni	28
Zambia	Zambie	7
Grand Total	Total	263

Net Flows of Official Development Assistance

from DAC Member Countries to Less Developed Countries and Multilateral Agencies, 1970-1974.

Apports financiers nets de l'assistance publique au développement

fournie par les pays membres du CAD aux pays en voie de développement et aux organismes multilatéraux de 1970 à 1974

		Per capita GNP 1973 Produit national brut par habitant 1973		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 (prelim.) (prélim.)
		\$US	Rank Rang					
Australia	Australie	4901	A	202	202	267	286	430
			B	.59	.53	.59	.44	.55
			C	3	3	3	6	5
Austria	Autriche	3708	A	11	12	18	40	60
			B	.07	.07	.09	.15	.18
			C	16-17	17	16-17	16	14-15
Belgium	Belgique	4705	A	120	146	193	235	263
			B	.46	.50	.55	.51	.49
			C	4	4	4	4	8
Canada	Canada	5364	A	346	391	492	515	713
			B	.42	.42	.47	.43	.50
			C	5	7	6	7	7
Denmark	Danemark	5564	A	59	74	96	132	168
			B	.38	.43	.45	.48	.54
			C	6-7	6	7	5	6
Finland	Finlande	3670	A	7	13	20	28	38
			B	.07	.12	.15	.16	.18
			C	16-17	15-16	15	14-15	14-15
France	France	4888	A	971	1075	1320	1488	1638
			B	.66	.66	.67	.58	.60
			C	1	1	1-2	1	3
Germany	Allemagne	5625	A	599	734	808	1102	1435
			B	.32	.34	.31	.32	.37
			C	9-10	9	10	10	10
Italy	Italie	2529	A	147	183	102	192	204
			B	.16	.18	.09	.14	.14
			C	14	14	16-17	17	16-17
Japan	Japon	3758	A	458	511	611	1011	1126
			B	.23	.23	.21	.25	.25
			C	12-13	12-13	13-14	12	12-13
Netherlands	Pays-Bas	4443	A	196	216	307	322	429
			B	.61	.58	.67	.54	.62
			C	2	2	1-2	3	2
New Zealand	Nouvelle-Zélande	3740	A	14	17	21	29	37
			B	.23	.23	.25	.27	.30
			C	12-13	12-13	12	11	11
Norway	Norvège	4756	A	37	42	63	85	131
			B	.32	.33	.43	.42	.57
			C	9-10	10	8	8	4
Sweden	Suède	6089	A	117	159	198	275	402
			B	.38	.44	.48	.56	.72
			C	6-7	5	5	2	1
Switzerland	Suisse	6427	A	30	28	65	65	67
			B	.15	.12	.21	.16	.14
			C	15	15-16	13-14	14-15	16-17
United Kingdom	Royaume-Uni	3096	A	447	562	609	603	722
			B	.37	.41	.39	.34	.38
			C	8	8	9	9	9
United States	États-Unis	6154	A	3050	3324	3349	2968	3439
			B	.31	.32	.29	.23	.25
			C	11	11	11	13	12-13

A Net flows (\$US millions)

B Flow as percentage of GNP at market prices

C Rank of members based on flow as percentage of GNP

A Apports financiers nets en millions de dollars américains

B Pourcentage du produit national brut consacré à la coopération aux prix du marché

C Rang des pays membres d'après ce pourcentage

Total Net Flow of Financial Resources (including Private)

from DAC Member Countries to Less Developed Countries and Multilateral Agencies, 1970-1974.

Apport financier total net (incluant le secteur privé)

des pays membres du CAD aux pays en voie de développement et aux organismes multilatéraux de 1970 à 1974

			1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 (prelim.) (prélim.)
Australia	Australie	A	395	530	445	354	544
		B	1.15	1.38	.98	.55	.69
		C	4	1	4-5	11	10
Austria	Autriche	A	96	93	112	144	203
		B	.67	.56	.55	.53	.61
		C	11-12	14	14	12	13-14
Belgium	Belgique	A	309	317	405	479	590
		B	1.19	1.09	1.16	1.04	1.11
		C	3	3	2	3	5
Canada	Canada	A	630	924	1015	1105	1677
		B	.77	1.00	0.98	.93	1.18
		C	8	5-6-7	4-5	5	3
Denmark	Danemark	A	86	153	120	202	191
		B	.54	.88	.57	.74	.61
		C	15	9-10	13	6	13-14
Finland	Finlande	A	26	32	48	27	60
		B	.25	.29	.36	.16	.29
		C	17	17	17	17	16
France	France	A	1835	1624	2082	2800	3386
		B	1.24	1.00	1.06	1.10	1.23
		C	2	5-6-7	3	2	2
Germany	Allemagne	A	1487	1915	1756	1790	3177
		B	.79	.88	.68	.51	.83
		C	7	9-10	8	13	6
Italy	Italie	A	582	871	691	645	406
		B	.73	.86	.58	.47	.27
		C	10	11	11-12	14-15	17
Japan	Japon	A	1824	2141	2725	5844	2962
		B	.92	.95	.93	1.44	.65
		C	6	8	7	1	11
Netherlands	Pays-Bas	A	428	438	722	612	899
		B	1.34	1.18	1.59	1.03	1.30
		C	1	2	1	4	1
New Zealand	Nouvelle-Zélande	A	23	26	32	36	46
		B	.38	.36	.38	.33	.37
		C	16	16	15-16	16	15
Norway	Norvège	A	67	65	56	93	186
		B	.59	.50	.38	.47	.81
		C	14	15	15-16	14-15	7
Sweden	Suède	A	229	244	273	360	640
		B	.74	.67	.66	.73	1.15
		C	9	12	9-10	7-8	4
Switzerland	Suisse	A	137	245	177	299	300
		B	.67	1.00	.58	.73	.64
		C	11-12	5-6-7	11-12	7-8	12
United Kingdom	Royaume-Uni	A	1241	1438	1501	1145	1500
		B	1.02	1.05	.97	.65	.79
		C	5	4	6	9	8
United States	États-Unis	A	6211	6888	7574	8346	9931
		B	.63	.65	.66	.64	.71
		C	13	13	9-10	10	9

A Total net flow (\$US millions)
 B Flow as percentage of GNP at market prices
 C Rank of members based on flow as percentage of GNP

A Apport financier total net en millions de dollars américains
 B Pourcentage du produit national brut
 C Rang des pays membres d'après ce pourcentage

Comparative Aid - Giving Performance of DAC Countries

Ranked by Grant
Element as a Percentage of
Commitments (see footnote)

Comparaison des apports d'aide des pays membres du CAD

Élément de libéralité
des engagements
(voir note)

		Commitments for Official Development Assistance Loans Engagements d'aide publique au développement Prêts		Commitments for Official Development Assistance Total Engagements d'aide publique au développement Total	
		Rank Rang 1973	Rank Rang 1974 (prelim.) (prélim.)	Rank Rang 1973	Rank Rang 1974 (prelim.) (prélim.)
Australia	Australie	2	3	8	9
Austria	Autriche	17	16	15	17
Belgium	Belgique	6	6	4	6-7
Canada	Canada	7	5	2	10
Denmark	Danemark	5	8	5	4
Finland	Finlande	13	10	14	15
France	France	9	11	3	5
Germany	Allemagne	14	15	10	8
Italy	Italie	16	7	16-17	13
Japan	Japon	15	17	11-12-13	12
Netherlands	Pays-Bas	12	12	7	3
New Zealand	Nouvelle-Zélande	4	1-2	11-12-13	6-7
Norway	Norvège	1	1-2	5	2
Sweden	Suède	3	4	1	1
Switzerland	Suisse	8	14	16-17	16
United Kingdom	Royaume-Uni	11	13	9	11
United States	États-Unis	10	8	11-12-13	14
DAC Average	Moyenne du CAD	11	12	10	12

Note: The grant or concessional element of a commitment is based upon two factors: whether repayment is or is not required and the rate of interest charged as compared to the generally accepted discount rate of 10 per cent. It is found by subtracting the present value of scheduled future debt service payments (using the discount rate of 10 per cent) from the face value of a commitment. For grant aid the concessional element is 100 per cent. For a loan it is zero if interest is charged at 10 per cent. In 1974 the concessional element of Canadian loans was 87.6 per cent and for grants and loans combined was 97.2 per cent.

Note: L'élément de libéralité repose sur deux facteurs: l'exigence ou la non-exigence du remboursement d'un montant et le taux d'intérêt chargé comparativement au taux de 10% généralement accepté pour les transactions financières. L'élément de libéralité est trouvé en soustrayant la valeur présente des paiements prévus pour le service de la dette (d'après le taux d'escompte de 10%) de la valeur nominale des engagements financiers. Pour les subventions l'élément "don" est de 100%. Pour les prêts cet élément devient nul si le taux d'intérêt atteint 10%. En 1974, l'élément de libéralité de l'aide canadienne sous forme de prêts fut 87,6%; il s'élève à 97,2% si l'on combine les prêts et les subventions.

Non-Governmental Organizations Programs

Programme des organisations non gouvernementales

1972-1973

Region or Program	Région ou programme	Total Cost Coût total	CIDA Contribution Contributions de l'ACDI
Francophone Africa	Afrique francophone	\$ 2,635,817	\$ 1,231,499
Anglophone Africa	Afrique anglophone	5,888,675	1,114,935
Asia, Middle East and Oceania	Asie, Moyen-Orient et Océanie	4,402,517	1,716,733
Caribbean	Antilles	4,289,589	1,287,207
Central America	Amérique centrale	546,376	222,900
South America	Amérique du Sud	5,649,848	1,027,890
Special Programs	Programmes spéciaux	6,562,872	1,143,836
Development Participation	Participation au développement	2,135,898	810,000
CUSO	SUCO	14,300,000	6,700,000
CESO	SACO	4,000,000	875,000
Total	Total	50,411,592	16,130,000

1973-1974

Francophone Africa	Afrique francophone	\$ 4,098,580	\$ 1,605,470
Anglophone Africa	Afrique anglophone	7,931,326	1,244,384
Asia and Middle East	Asie et Moyen-Orient	11,529,126	2,312,715
East Asia and Oceania	Asie de l'Est et Océanie	4,708,439	1,318,640
Caribbean	Antilles	5,252,947	1,410,543
Central America	Amérique centrale	757,649	305,750
South America	Amérique du Sud	5,504,008	1,448,024
Special Programs	Programmes spéciaux	7,145,391	1,888,674
Development Participation	Participation au développement	2,073,938	930,800
CUSO	SUCO	13,150,000	7,300,000
CESO	SACO	4,000,000	1,000,000
Total	Total	66,151,404	20,765,000

1974-1975

Francophone Africa	Afrique francophone	\$ 6,155,015	\$ 1,615,295
Anglophone Africa	Afrique anglophone	8,502,919	1,813,525
Asia and Middle East	Asie et Moyen-Orient	9,272,607	2,252,986
East Asia and Oceania	Asie de l'Est et Océanie	11,214,253	2,363,800
Caribbean	Antilles	3,906,324	1,618,963
Central America	Amérique centrale	3,052,327	804,951
South America	Amérique du Sud	4,435,409	1,272,949
Special Programs	Programmes spéciaux	5,814,352	2,025,084
Development Participation	Participation au développement	2,630,648	1,174,447
CUSO	SUCO	12,500,000	7,200,000
CESO	SACO	4,800,000	1,200,000
Canada World Youth	Jeunesse Canada Monde	2,600,000	2,600,000
International Non-governmental Organizations	Organisations non gouvernementales internationales	150,000	58,000
Total	Total	75,033,854	26,000,000

Import and Export Trade

between Canada and some
Development Assistance Partners

(\$ millions) (Calendar year)

Importations et exportations

du Canada avec certains pays en
développement

(millions de dollars) (année civile)

		Imports to Canada Importations canadiennes en provenance du tiers-monde			Exports from Canada Exportations canadiennes à destination du tiers-monde		
		1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974
Asia	Asie						
Afghanistan	Afghanistan	.1	—	.1	.2	.3	1.6
Bangladesh	Bangla-Desh	—	4.9	6.1	—	54.3	60.5
Burma	Birmanie	—	—	—	1.6	1.9	1.1
Cambodia (Kampuchea) and Laos	Cambodge (Kampuchea) et Laos	—	—	—	—	.1	.3
India	Inde	44.4	38.5	59.2	101.8	155.4	120.7
Indonesia	Indonésie	2.3	3.1	4.6	14.4	17.6	53.6
Malaysia	Malaysia	31.8	54.0	61.4	15.5	28.8	29.3
Pakistan	Pakistan	9.7	6.7	15.7	40.7	43.1	71.5
South Vietnam	Vietnam du Sud	—	—	.2	3.3	1.7	6.9
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	9.8	7.6	18.6	6.7	4.5	3.6
Thailand	Thaïlande	3.0	4.1	6.6	11.5	14.9	24.8
Sub-total	Total partiel	101.1	118.9	172.5	195.7	322.6	373.9
Francophone Africa	Afrique francophone						
Algeria	Algérie	1.2	1.4	6.8	29.2	27.5	152.8
Cameroon	Cameroun	.7	3.5	3.3	.5	.7	1.5
Dahomey	Dahomey (Bénin)	—	—	—	1.2	.2	1.3
Gabon	Gabon	1.5	2.4	4.8	.7	.7	1.8
Ivory Coast	Côte d'Ivoire	1.8	.8	4.1	3.3	2.3	1.9
Malagasy	Madagascar	.5	.6	.8	.4	.2	.5
Mauritania	Mauritanie	—	4.8	7.2	.4	.1	.1
Morocco	Maroc	.7	1.8	1.1	5.8	3.3	2.5
Senegal	Sénégal	—	—	—	1.9	3.5	1.2
Togo	Togo	—	—	—	1.5	.5	.9
Tunisia	Tunisie	—	—	.1	7.5	13.5	9.7
Zaire	Zaire	3.1	6.5	8.6	1.7	3.4	9.5
Sub-total	Total partiel	9.5	21.8	36.8	54.1	55.9	183.7
Commonwealth Africa	Afrique du Commonwealth						
Ghana	Ghana	12.0	6.6	7.4	8.7	8.6	20.5
Kenya	Kenya	5.4	10.0	11.7	4.9	6.0	5.5
Malawi	Malawi	.9	.4	.5	.4	1.1	.6
Mauritius	Ile Maurice	18.1	29.4	76.7	.3	.4	1.6
Nigeria	Nigeria	60.8	82.2	53.8	20.9	22.8	23.4
Tanzania	Tanzanie	4.1	4.6	9.1	8.3	4.7	11.9
Uganda	Ouganda	4.5	2.2	3.5	.8	.4	.7
Zambia	Zambie	—	.4	—	1.8	6.7	23.5
Sub-total	Total partiel	105.8	135.8	162.7	46.1	50.7	87.7
Commonwealth Caribbean	Antilles du Commonwealth						
Barbados	La Barbade	2.1	3.2	4.7	11.3	15.7	13.2
Belize	Belize	2.9	4.2	1.8	1.6	1.5	2.1
Guyana	La Guyane	15.9	14.4	14.2	6.0	7.8	10.5
Jamaica	Jamaïque	19.6	22.0	24.6	39.8	42.3	45.1
Leeward and Windward Islands	Iles Leeward et Windward	5.5	2.3	.5	11.1	10.7	12.5
Trinidad and Tobago	La Trinité-et- Tobago	13.6	13.7	22.3	21.9	27.5	25.8
Sub-total	Total partiel	59.6	59.8	68.1	91.7	105.5	109.2
Latin America	Amérique latine						
Brazil	Brésil	61.9	87.1	112.2	86.4	112.3	393.4
Chile	Chili	6.5	35.7	54.6	10.5	23.0	29.8
Colombia	Colombie	30.4	32.6	39.1	28.5	34.0	41.9
Costa Rica	Costa Rica	10.3	12.8	9.7	7.0	6.8	14.5
Cuba	Cuba	11.1	16.6	76.3	58.7	81.9	144.7
Ecuador	Équateur	10.7	15.5	39.1	5.1	6.7	11.5
El Salvador	El Salvador	3.8	4.9	7.2	3.9	5.5	8.2
Guatemala	Guatemala	6.8	6.9	10.3	4.7	6.9	9.0
Haiti	Haïti	1.7	2.7	4.3	5.0	10.1	11.3
Honduras	Honduras	19.4	16.5	15.3	3.0	4.6	8.6
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	2.6	3.4	6.6	2.1	3.9	5.4
Peru	Pérou	9.2	18.9	13.4	59.8	50.9	64.6
Sub-total	Total partiel	174.4	253.6	338.1	274.7	346.6	742.9
Other Countries	Autres pays						
Ethiopia	Éthiopie	.1	.2	.4	.3	.4	2.9
Sub-total	Total partiel	.1	.2	.4	.3	.4	2.9
Grand Total	Total général	450.5	590.1	778.6	662.6	881.7	1500.3

EA 81

-A58

Government
Publications



Canadian International
Development Agency

Agence canadienne de
développement international



Canada and Development Cooperation



Canada and Development Cooperation

Annual Review 1975-1976

Canadian International Development Agency

This booklet was prepared by the Information Division, Communications Branch, Canadian International Development Agency, and published under the authority of the Hon. Donald C. Jamieson, Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Available in French on request

If you wish to receive Government publication on international development programs, please write the Information Division, Communications Branch, Canadian International Development Agency, 122 Bank St., Ottawa, K1A 0G4

Telephone (613) 996-7761

Telex 053-4140

Cover photo: Tegucigalpa Honduras
Jack Redden

Design: Stephen Clarke

Printed by Richelieu Graphics

© Minister of Supply and Services Canada 1976

Cat. No.: E94-4/1976
ISBN: 0-662-00301-2

December 1976

CONTENTS

Minister's Message	3
President's Message	5
Orientations	7
Canadian Development Assistance	23
Bilateral Programs	27
Asia	32
Francophone Africa	38
Commonwealth Africa	45
Commonwealth Caribbean	51
Latin America	56
Multilateral Programs	61
Operational Organizations	66
Policy Institutions	72
Special Programs	75
Non-Governmental Organizations	77
Business and Industry Programs	80
Other Programs	83
Technical Cooperation	85
Food Aid	88
Emergency Relief	91
Communications and Public Opinion	92
Relations with Others	95
Information on CIDA	101
Consultants, Contractors, Suppliers and Manufacturers	107
Assistance to the Business Community	109
Non-Governmental Organizations	110
Advisers and Educators	112
Students and Trainees	114
CIDA Employees	115
CIDA Scholarships for Canadians	117
Tables	119

Minister's Message



This has been an historic period for Canada's program of international development cooperation. The year 1975 marked a quarter of a century since Canada began its aid program through the Colombo Plan, and with the launching of the *Strategy for International Development Cooperation 1975-1980* the Government reaffirmed its commitment to continuing support of developing countries in their efforts to climb out of the quicksand of poverty, disease and misery.

The year 1975 saw the deepening of public interest in the cooperation program, as evidenced by the formation of a special Parliamentary Subcommittee on International Development. The members of this subcommittee examined at great length the connection between the traditional assistance program and the broader issues that relate to the establishment of a new International Economic Order. The establishment of such a new order will have long-range effects on Canadian economic activities and therefore it is important that elected representatives examine the implications of these proposed changes.

An event of major significance that took place in 1976 was the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD IV) in Nairobi, Kenya. This conference attempted to initiate a formal dialogue between the have and have-not nations. Like all conferences where countries are required to make compromises to ensure agreement, this conference did not achieve all that Canada or other countries might have wished. But it was, without question, a most important step in the efforts to

reduce disparities between developed and developing countries.

Another major interface between developed and developing countries was in Paris, where the Conference on International Economic Cooperation took place during 1976. It is an indication of Canada's stature in the international community that the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada was co-chairman of this conference.

As the Strategy indicates, the Government intends to pursue policies of more precise and more effective development assistance. I am proud to have the responsibility for such a program in the difficult but stimulating years ahead.

Donald C. Jamieson
Secretary of State for External Affairs

President's Message



The international events surrounding our cooperation with the Third World take up an ever increasing part of today's news. This all-pervasive political texture is bound to affect our way of life and our way of thinking. We consider it essential to keep the Canadian public well informed about these shifting realities of the international scene, for the strength and future of our cooperation programs depend on a firm commitment by our entire national community. That's why CIDA attaches great importance to disseminating information and to improving its quality, content and methods of distribution.

This year CIDA is trying something new, a departure from the traditional kind of annual report produced by Canadian government departments and agencies. In physical format this report takes the form of a handy, manageable reference work. Its content has been increased and made more substantial, and new tables have been added to the statistical appendix. Doubled in size and appearing in separate English and French editions, it is designed to provide the greatest body of information on Canadian international development cooperation ever assembled in one volume. More specifically it is intended to give more in-depth information about CIDA: its nature, its goals, how it works, a progress report on its operations, and ways in which Canadians can participate in its work.

Most of the chapters dealing with the various programs (bilateral, multilateral, private sector) have been considerably increased in content. New sections dealing with recent changes in aid policies and with ways in which Canadians can get involved with CIDA have been added. Our

aim has been to present much more specific information on all areas of activity expressing Canada's international development policies.

However, this annual review not only means to describe the agency's activities but also to situate these activities within the larger framework of the significant political and economic questions that have affected international cooperation. The facts reported and topics dealt with are also tied to specific points in the *Strategy for International Development Cooperation 1975-1980* published by the Canadian Government in September 1975.

Since publication of the Strategy CIDA has undertaken a careful reassessment of its activities. This annual review shows some of the results: broadened criteria for cooperation taking multi-dimensional problems into account; a willingness to direct a substantial share of its financial resources to the poorest countries; more flexible conditions for aid determined in the light of each partner-country's economic situation—all elements which demonstrate CIDA's concern for bringing about greater justice among peoples.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Paul Gérin-Lajoie". The signature is stylized, with a large, sweeping initial "P" and "G".

Paul Gérin-Lajoie
President

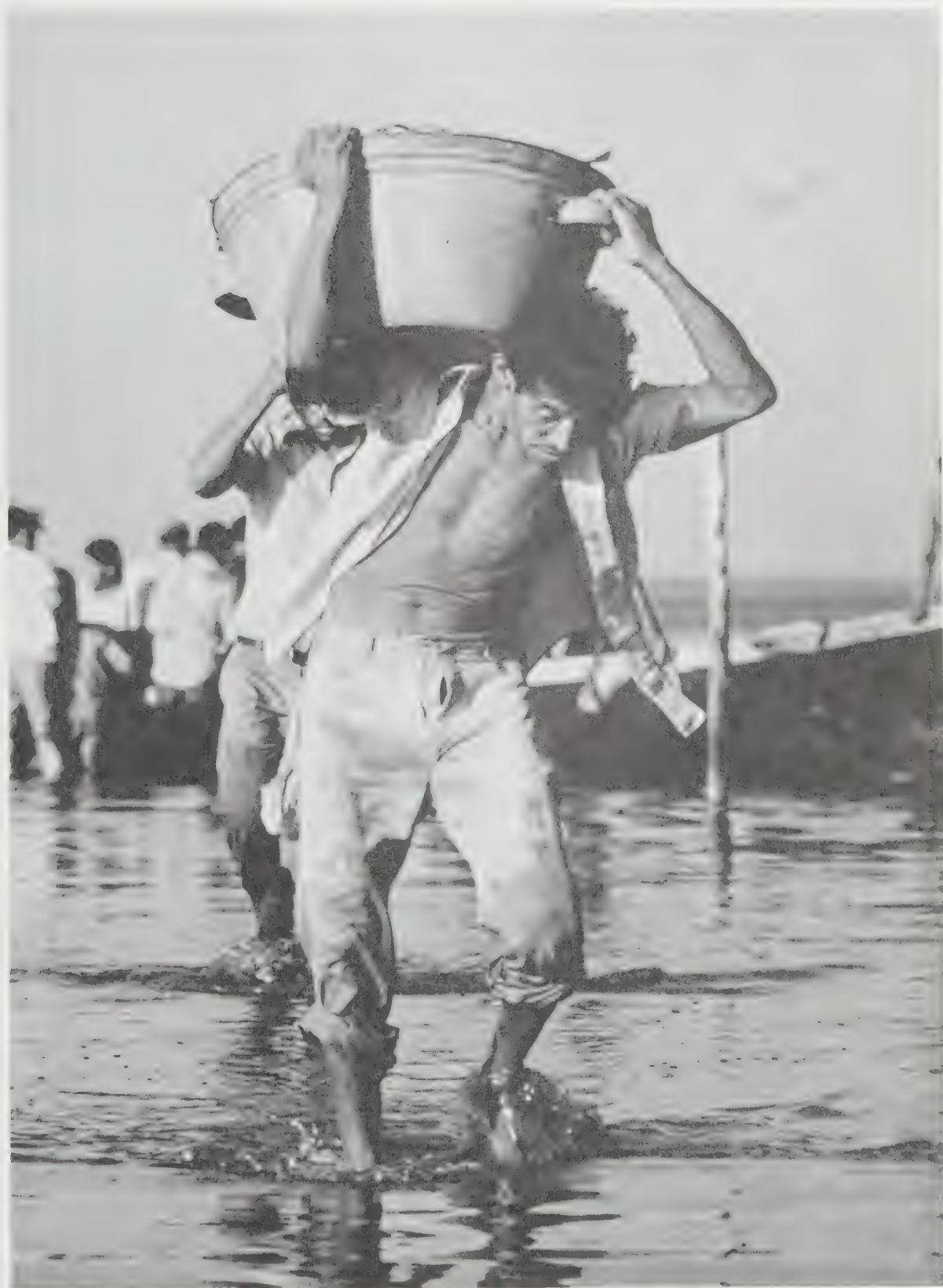


Photo: Jack Redden, CIDA

Orientations

Poverty divides our world into two very unequal camps: on the one hand, the rich countries, including Canada and some 20 others, whose people enjoy one of the highest standards of living ever known, and on the other hand the developing countries (more than 100 of them), where three quarters of the world's population must survive on only one quarter of the world's wealth, where the income of most families is less than \$300 a year and where a billion people suffer from hunger every day.

However, through international development cooperation, the two sides have attempted to draw closer together and establish links of solidarity with each other. But what are the roots of the international imbalance? What contribution is Canada making towards solving the problem? What is Canada's strategy for action? These are questions that this first chapter of the 1976 Annual Review will attempt to answer, to acquaint Canadians with the general background in which to place the Government's undertakings in this field.

Origins of the International Imbalance

It was in the early Fifties that the problem of international development, seen as the relation between rich and poor countries, thrust itself on the consciousness of the world. More specifically, it was between 1949 (the victory of the Chinese revolution) and 1955 (the Bandung Conference) that international public opinion began to concern itself with the development of what soon became known as the Third World.

At the time of the Bandung Conference the industrialized nations were forced to realize, with feelings of mingled fear and guilt, that the prevailing international order left two thirds of humanity in a manifestly disadvantaged position. To reduce the sizeable gap between the two camps it was necessary to start planning for action to encourage the economic progress of the less developed countries. This was the origin of aid policies, which were motivated at first by a mixture of commercial, political and moral considerations.

But above all, it became evident that, to make the proposed solutions as effective as possible, it would be necessary to grasp the phenomenon as a whole. The first analyses confirmed the ideas expressed at the Bandung Conference: the international economic and political system was seriously off balance and this disequilibrium was increasing constantly. The years to follow

and further research into the matter would lead to even more dramatic findings: the underdevelopment of a large portion of humanity was directly related to the overdevelopment of a minority of well-endowed nations. The analyses were categorical; the international economic order then prevailing caused grave injustice to the poorest countries.

So the problem was clearly perceived. But what were its root causes? Had underdevelopment appeared spontaneously in the world? Had it occurred without the knowledge of the "progressive" countries or, on the contrary, had it always existed? The plentiful research on the subject led to the discovery of manifold origins of the phenomenon. It gradually emerged as the end result of a complex historical process in which the profoundly destructive economic and social effects of centuries of colonial rule imposed by the industrial powers combined with the injustices created by an international political and economic order operating to the advantage of the industrialized countries.

Since that time many contradictory theories have been advanced on the subject and the argument continues. One hypothesis defines underdevelopment as a natural phenomenon: the poor countries are reduced to this state because they lack natural resources, because they are over-populated, because they exist in climates unsuitable for industrial development, because they are fatalistic, and so on. Aside from its strongly racist connotations, such a belief clearly leads to the negation of the economic component of underdevelopment and thus to the ineffectiveness of any financial assistance policy adopted by the more fortunate countries.

Another theory sees underdevelopment simply as a delay in development: it is perceived as a necessary step, a phase in the history of the non-industrialized countries. According to the exponents of this theory, aid policies and bringing the developing countries into the structure of the international market economy will eventually rectify the situation.

A third hypothesis, finally, maintains that underdevelopment constitutes a freeze on growth: it is the end result of a particular time in history, when the rich countries steadily dominated the poor countries. The underdevelopment of some thus results directly from the overdevelopment of the others. The situation displays all the characteristics of an unequal partnership, in which the countries with a low labor productivity trade their goods beneath their true value and are obliged to buy the overpriced products of the rich countries. To correct the situation there is only one

possibility: the establishment of a New Economic Order, particularly by restructuring the economies of the less-developed nations.

At one time, despite the complexity of the problems, the industrialized nations still believed in the possibility of correcting the imbalance in a lasting way. Thus the first tendency was to try solutions that were both simple and vigorous: the very dynamics of the economic system which had helped to create the situation could bring about the necessary corrections. Massive financial assistance programs were all that was needed.

This approach, however, neglected a fundamental dimension of the problem — the fact that development is retarded or frozen by both internal and external forces. The external forces result from the very functioning of the international economic system, which operates in the best interest of the dominant nations. The internal forces may result as much from the inefficiency of the economic and political structures of the developing countries as from individual attitudes or behavior inherited from centuries of colonialism.

The relative lack of consideration given to these factors had grave repercussions: the solutions worked out by the rich countries failed to correct the situation to any significant degree. These magic-potion solutions, with their failure to put the emphasis on the development capabilities of the poor countries themselves, resulted in the imposition of the economic, political and social systems of the industrialized world to such an extent that: (a) the policies undertaken seriously neglected the human development and the indigenous culture of the assisted countries and (b) commercial interests of the advanced countries quickly perverted the way the system functioned.

For most of the Third World nations, aid from the advanced countries soon resulted in destruction of their own economic structure, introducing cultural and educational policies that were unsuited to their context and, most particularly, bringing an excessive and destructive specialization into their sectors of economic activity.

The Present World Situation

Thus, after 20 years of trying, the economically-developed countries have had to recognize the inadequacy of their policies in the field of development cooperation.

This awareness has coincided with the shattering of the traditional divisions in the interna-



Tea Pickers in West Java, Indonesia. Photo: T. Sennett, IDA

tional community. The world was customarily divided into three air-tight compartments: the capitalist countries, the socialist bloc, and the Third World. But, after the measures taken by the petroleum-producing nations, the Third World in turn subdivided itself into several distinct categories of its own: the petroleum-producing nations with sparse populations, those with larger populations, those in which petroleum production was sufficient for their own needs and those which had raw materials other than petroleum and of potentially greater value (copper, phosphate, natural rubber, and so on).

This phenomenon profoundly changed the global checkerboard. Its most obvious effect was that a fifth group could be clearly identified: the poorest countries of the Third World—in greater want and in a more critical situation than ever. Designated the “Fourth World”, and with 25 per cent of the world’s population, this bloc’s condition appears increasingly hopeless.

How does the situation look for these 900 million people? Robert S. McNamara, President of the World Bank, described them in these words:

"They subsist on incomes of less than \$75 a year in an environment of squalor, hunger, and hopelessness. They are the absolute poor, living in situations so deprived as to be below any rational definition of human decency. Absolute poverty is a condition of life so limited by illiteracy, malnutrition, disease, high infant mortality, and low life expectancy as to deny its victims the very potential of the genes with which they are born. In effect, it is life at the margin of existence."¹

Is this, then, the result of many years of assistance policies and effort? Yet the situation is even worse than that, since most of the other half of the Third World (815 million to add to the 900 million) lives in a barely more tolerable state, in conditions of chronic poverty where food, housing, and standards of health and education are grossly inadequate.

In fact, this "Fourth World" is the group of countries most seriously affected by the disastrous international economic situation of recent years. It is precisely these countries that were the hardest hit by worldwide inflation, the rise in petroleum prices, a considerable increase in the price of the products they import (in greater proportion than the prices of their export products), and a levelling out of their exports, so that today their economic position is more precarious than ever. They are less and less able to pay the interest on their debts or to purchase the imported goods essential to their survival—still less those needed for development—unless the financial support provided by the rich nations is increased and given under preferential conditions.

This serious imbalance within the world's economy is accompanied by a growing separation between rich and poor countries in their cultural and intellectual spheres. This gulf increasingly finds expression in a growing cleavage between customs and cultures, with differing ways of thinking, social organizations and value systems. Cultural inequality in turn creates a rift in international relationships, giving rise to a confrontation between different perceptions of reality.

In this general context the Third World countries are increasingly involved in economic and cultural liberation movements, and the industrialized countries find themselves face to face with a strong protest against a world economic order which appears less and less acceptable to the most disadvantaged peoples.

But how can so many years devoted to implementing development cooperation result in such a discouraging picture? A quick survey of the

activities undertaken in the last 15 years will help in understanding this.

The First Development Decade (1961-1970)

In December 1961 the United Nations decided to launch the first international development cooperation decade. To assist the less-developed countries in catching up, the General Assembly set two major goals: (1) an annual increase of five per cent in total production by the developing countries and (2) an annual net transfer of financial or other support from the rich countries equal to one per cent of their Gross National Product (GNP).

In theory, these economic solutions should have produced conclusive results by the end of the decade. The two goals, however, overlooked some important factors: the rapid population growth in the developing countries slowed economic growth; the poorest countries did not have sufficient diversity in their economic development; and the equitable distribution of economic benefits within the countries did not take place, with the result that the poorest received only minimal benefits from such progress as did occur.

At the end of the decade the failure of the measures taken had to be admitted: the distance between rich countries and poor countries had increased and the disparities among the various countries of the Third World were even greater than before. In effect, the situation of the poorest countries had grown worse: they had either become even more impoverished or had been unable to participate in the economic growth and distribute its benefits through all strata of their population.

Consequently it became obvious that the established policies had not taken all the complexities of the development problem into account, such as the fact that financial aid from the industrialized countries had to be accompanied by the infrastructures needed to make it effective, or that the internal policies of the poor countries had to work in concert with the external efforts if economic aid were to have any lasting results.

In an even more general way, it had not been sufficiently understood how closely the social, cultural and political facets of a society are tied to its economic structure and that economic development is not only a question of financial transfers but of something more comprehensive.

Without considering that these non-Western civilizations were structured in terms of values

¹Report by Robert S. McNamara to the governors of the World Bank, Washington, 1975.

and social systems completely different from those of the industrialized nations, the aid policies attempted to superimpose the Western industrial system on all these countries, whether in Africa, Asia or Latin America. Moreover, the Western societies transferred not only capital and equipment but also institutions, values and behavior that created a completely foreign cultural model. As a result, only a minority succeeded in integrating itself into the foreign system and in benefiting from aid, while the masses of the disadvantaged remained on the sidelines of progress.

The industrialized countries then had to admit that it had been unrealistic to believe that countries without the necessary infrastructures, lacking in qualified manpower at nearly all levels, and with little experience in economic management, could have used the capital put at their disposal with the same efficiency as the developed countries. The overall strategy had not given enough consideration to the individual character of each nation, and even the financial assistance provided in hopes of economic growth had not been based on prior experiment. In addition, these policies soon came to favor the financing of exports from developed nations, without truly taking the development goals of the recipient countries into account.

The First Development Decade thus fell far short of producing the desired effects: on the whole, the conclusion had to be that the measures taken up to that time had been ineffective and that a reconsideration of the goals of development cooperation was necessary.

The Second Development Decade (1970-1980)

In October 1970 the United Nations proclaimed a new strategy for international development. As in the preceding strategy the international community considered it urgent that the poor countries achieve accelerated economic growth. But in the light of experience gained in the first decade, it was decided to establish more flexible and diversified goals.

All sectors of economic activity would be affected by the strategy, which forecast, annually:

- a 6 per cent overall economic growth
- a 3.5 per cent increase in GNP
- a 4 per cent increase in agricultural production
- an 8 per cent increase in manufacturing
- a 7 per cent increase in the volume of exports and imports

— a 0.5 per cent increase in savings.

The new strategy put more emphasis on the poorest countries; it encouraged them to double their performance in the next 20 years.

The new measures were also aimed at achieving a more efficient distribution of wealth and income within the recipient countries, increased income security, increased employment and better standards of education, health, nutrition, housing, environmental protection and social assistance. In order to reach these goals, the industrialized countries agreed to a certain number of specific measures: they were to provide for a minimum annual transfer of resources of one per cent of GNP by 1972 and to increase their development aid programs to a minimum of 0.7 per cent of GNP by 1975.

Despite the introduction of these new objectives, the major tendencies of the first decade continued their influence in the first years of the Seventies. Thus in 1972 the developing countries, with 70 per cent of the world's population, received only 20 per cent of the world's production and accounted for only seven per cent of global industrial output. Moreover, while the average annual per capita income in the developed countries was \$3,841, in the developing countries it was only \$202. Thus the picture was already grim when two major crises occurred, which upset the international situation.

The first came about in 1972 and created a critical situation for the poorest countries. A 300 per cent increase in the price of wheat and the almost complete disappearance of food reserves provoked a "food crisis" of a size unprecedented in modern times.

The second happened in 1973 and struck both the rich and the poor indiscriminately. Known as the "energy crisis", it resulted in a significant increase in the price of petroleum: a 40 per cent rise between 1972 and 1973, and a further rise of approximately 220 per cent at the beginning of 1974.

These two crises made it necessary to view development problems in a new light. Some Third World petroleum exporting countries benefited greatly from the energy crisis. From underdeveloped countries, recipients of aid from the industrialized nations, they became donors of development aid themselves. Suddenly rich, they did not hesitate in setting up bilateral and multilateral cooperation programs, thus enlarging the previously exclusive field of development assistance. Their action contributed to the growing awareness that progress by developing countries also depends on cooperation within the Third World and that the creation of regional



mechanisms for growth is an effective instrument appropriate to the developing regions' special situation.

However, these substantial steps forward by a minority of Third World countries also spotlighted the drastic situation in the poorest countries. The high prices for petroleum products brought increases in the cost of fertilizers and transportation, thus having a major impact on a food situation already seriously affected by the monopoly position of the producer countries. For example, the cost of importing cereal grains for the poorest countries rose from \$4 billion in 1972 to \$11 billion in 1973-74.

Another serious consequence was the accumulation of debt and the balance of payments deficits in the poorest countries, slowing their development momentum even more. It was also evident that within the developing countries enormous income disparities existed between privileged minorities and the rest of the inhabitants. In addition to this flagrant inequality in socio-economic development a number of other factors aggravated the problems already mentioned: high rates of illiteracy, dizzying rates of population growth among the very poor, malnutrition and chronic hunger, unemployment and underemployment, to name only a few.

All in all, underdevelopment is now more pronounced than ever; it points up the major contradiction in international economic relations: accumulation of wealth by some, impoverishment or stagnation among the rest. In such a context, the Third World's demands for a new economic order appear to be not only an essential and urgent solution, but the *sine qua non* for enabling international society to evolve to the benefit of all, both rich and poor.

Disturbing Outlook for the Year 2000

If the present situation does not improve substantially over the next two decades, the 21st century will begin in an explosive atmosphere. Some of the dangers awaiting the world are global in scope:

- if current demographic trends continue, nearly 85 per cent of the world's population in the year 2000 will live in those countries known today as the Third World;
- based on the present rate of use, very long-term forecasts indicate the world's known natural resources may one day be exhausted due to the exponential growth of consumption;

- with the earth's population doubling and then tripling, the risk of starvation for the poorest people could become a reality of which the current food shortage is a bad omen;
- the despoiling of nature and the upsetting of man's ecological environment will get worse. (For example, the floods in Bangladesh and the drought in the Sahel are related to deforestation, erosion and other man-made phenomena.)

While these global problems threaten the international community, others strike more specifically at the underprivileged nations:

- rural underdevelopment is one of the most serious problems: a stagnant situation such as that prevailing in agriculture today can only lead to unjust income distribution, extreme poverty, chronic unemployment and weak economic development;
- the financial situation of the poorest continues to worsen: the cost of debt servicing is rising faster than the revenues needed to finance it;
- constant hunger and malnutrition affect the majority of the poorest countries; already half the children in those countries are suffering from chronic malnutrition or lack essential nutrients to ensure normal development in later life;
- the inequality between international trading partners is aggravated by discriminatory freight rates and by duty structures which interfere with the developing countries' efforts to process their raw materials for export in manufactured form.

In effect, these serious inequalities have already begun to provoke vigorous questioning of the world economic order.

What efforts have the rich nations made to correct this situation? Have massive aid programs been launched? Has the problem been given international priority? If we consider the facts the answer seems to be no, for the aid given by the industrialized countries appears to be not only insufficient but clearly declining. It was 0.52 per cent of GNP in 1960, 0.44 per cent in 1974 and no more than 0.35 per cent in 1975. Instead of progressing towards the goal of 0.7 per cent set by the United Nations for 1975, the industrialized countries seem to be getting farther away from it.

In addition, the industrialized countries are still wasting incredible sums of money, especially in the field of armaments. In 1973 world military expenditures reached \$245 billion, 26 times the total amount of aid provided by the seventeen richest countries.

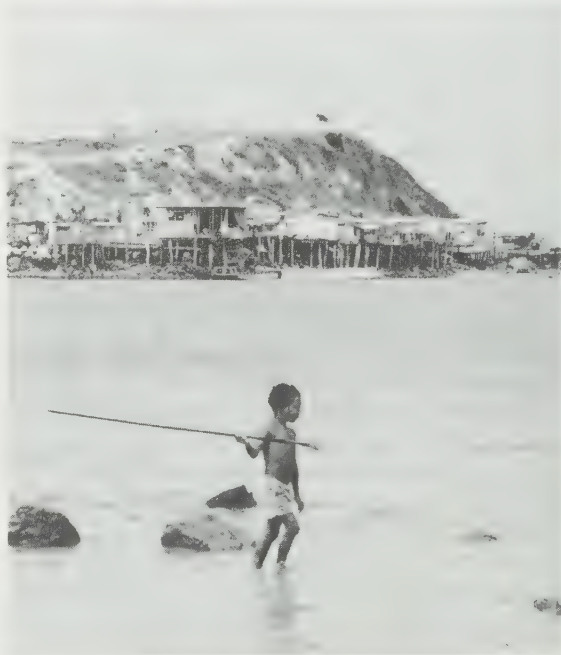
In the end, the issue is not the development or non-development of the Third World but the priority to be given to it and the international climate it will breed. However, the various schools of thought, which often maintained divergent points of view, are now suggesting more and more similar diagnoses. But has this evolution in concepts and analyses made itself felt in fact? Very little—until now most development cooperation policies have continued along the same lines followed in the preceding 25 years.

We Should Not Be Disheartened

The First Development Decade was a period characterized by optimism and simplification. It was followed by a phase of research and of growing acceptance of the complexity and diversity of the situation. Now the international order is entering another stage. In concrete terms, the new economic situation profoundly challenges all the accepted theories and calls for new approaches without delay. The recent problems of worldwide inflation, stagnation of the international monetary system, and structural unemployment demand a much more balanced development model.

It is therefore easy to see that a world economic order in which the developing countries were increasingly considered as full partners would considerably alter current profiles. For

A village near Port Moresby, the capital of Papua New Guinea. Photo: R. Witlin, United Nations



beyond the sad reality of the poverty and backwardness of the poor countries, we must also become aware of the immense potential, hitherto untapped, of the Third World. At present, only 20 per cent of its natural resources and 10 per cent of its human capacity for production are being fully used.

Obviously aid policies can and must be improved. Much effort is now being put into such improvement in various quarters, and a certain number of measures for setting up a more equitable economic order have been clearly defined. Measures advocated for the rich countries to take include:

- an increase in grants in aid programs;
- cancellation of the debts of the poorest countries;
- an increase in contributions to the multilateral organizations (UN, World Bank and so on);
- a substantial increase in concessional loans; along with an increase in flexibility of the bilateral aid programs set up by the various donor countries.

On the other hand, the present situation adds up to more than just shortcomings; there is a positive side as well. The progress made in various spheres must be taken into consideration:

- in health, the number of doctors and health units has increased appreciably and there has been a significant decrease in infant mortality, hand in hand with a spectacular rise in life expectancy;
- in education, there has been a real decline in illiteracy among adults. Universities, institutions of technical training and schools have been set up, thus broadening learning opportunities;
- in food and agriculture, despite the increase in world population, food production has more than doubled over the last 45 years, and is expected to double again by the year 2000;
- in the general economy of the developing countries there has been an increase of 7.3 per cent yearly in industrial production, and a five per cent increase in the GNP of the non-oil-producing countries, which is two per cent more than the increase in their population.

Another positive sign is that the search for solutions to the problems of underdevelopment is no longer the prerogative of the industrialized countries: movements for political, economic and cultural liberation within the Third World have fostered a sense of solidarity and an active quest on the part of the less-developed countries in drawing up new international procedures.

These countries have spoken out clearly in two recent international conferences. In the

Sixth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, held in April 1974, the least-developed countries called not only for a radical change in attitude on the part of the developed countries, but also for adopting a strategy that would redefine the rules of the world economy in a more equitable manner. The Seventh Special Session of the United Nations in September 1975 contributed to the search for practical solutions: the countries of the Third World are bound to derive numerous benefits from accelerated programs of industrialization, transfer of technology and better use of natural resources.

At these two meetings the Third World countries proposed a new approach that would secure more equitable distribution and use of the world's wealth and resources. Because they are rich in natural resources or in other potential, these countries are demanding better prices for their products, freer access to world markets, a voice in reforming the international monetary system, and sovereignty over their own natural resources. They wish to reach, by themselves, a level of industrialization that would enable them to eliminate or substantially reduce massive importation of products manufactured abroad.

These demands were set forth clearly in April 1974, when the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Declaration for the Establishment of a New Economic Order, in spite of the reservations expressed by numerous industrialized countries. Taking as granted that the development of political and economic relations in the contemporary world requires active participation by the developing countries in the formulation and application of all decisions involving the international community, this charter had as its fundamental objective the constituting of an effective instrument for the implementation of a new system of international economic relations based on equity, sovereignty and the interdependence of the interests of the developed and the developing countries. The proclaimed principles included the sovereignty of each State over its natural resources and wealth, as well as its right to supervise foreign investments.

After two development decades which have not succeeded in changing the world situation in any appreciable way, we are also seeing that the searches for solutions are tending increasingly toward a global approach, wherein man becomes the final object of any cooperation venture. As Prime Minister Trudeau stated in London, England: "Those countries seek no piecemeal adjustments, but a comprehensive restructuring of all the components . . . The response of the industrialized countries can be no

less well-prepared and no less comprehensive in scope."² The challenge is therefore to go now beyond the demand for a new economic order and design instead a new global order in which it will be possible to define new relationships, not only in the economic but also in the political and cultural spheres.

In fact, faced with the present situation and its glaring inequality, there are few choices open: either the international order will be restructured to reduce the gap between the industrialized and the developing countries, or mankind will take a road on which violent confrontations will be increasingly difficult to avoid. For it is easy to see that the Third World as a whole, especially the most disadvantaged countries, will lose patience with the way the system now works. If no significant steps are taken, the flagrant disparities, unemployment and increasing debts will inevitably provoke acute crises. These conditions in fact constitute the most serious obstacles to a harmonious development of the international community.

Canada's Position and Consequent Responsibilities

Canada occupies a privileged position among donor countries. It is not only a middle power, but it is rich and has no claim to domination. Moreover, because of its economic dependence and other factors, it has many characteristics of a developing country.

Canada does not have all the earmarks of the great industrial powers. Its export base is the shipment of semi-manufactured goods, or primary products such as pulpwood, wheat, copper, nickel and iron, to the great industrial powers. In addition, 85 per cent of its imports, primarily manufactured products, come from these same countries. Its external trade, both in imports and exports, is largely controlled by the great transnational firms, many of which are managed and controlled from abroad.

In this sense, Canada's trade structure is comparable to that of most developing countries. This situation puts it in a special position within the international community and has made it particularly acceptable to Third World countries. It enjoys satisfactory credibility in the eyes of most groups of countries, and its interests as well as its economic influence have won it an excellent position in a number of important international debates. A recent example is its co-chairmanship, with Venezuela, of the North-South Conference held during 1976.

If such a positive image has been able to prevail so far, Canada is nevertheless a privileged country in the current situation. Special circumstances have allowed it to benefit by the crises that have severely affected the Third World: it is a net exporter of oil and of cereal products, and has a surplus trade balance with the Third World.

The developing countries have understood clearly that certain developed countries, including Canada, have profited substantially as a result of the food and oil crises. This country has the second highest wheat surplus, immediately after the United States, and it is just such surpluses that could make the difference, at least in the short term, between starvation and survival for millions of people. Our advantageous situation imposes special responsibilities toward the international community.

Canada's credibility before the Third World enables it to play an active role, as both a leader and a catalyst, in reaching objectives as concrete as support for Third World institutions, openness toward countries with differing ideologies, and respect for political and strategic choices made by these countries.

That is the perspective from which Canada endeavors to rationalize its efforts and to focus its assistance on priority sectors of development cooperation, as defined by those most concerned, the least privileged of the international community.

As a result of its experience over the last two decades, the Canadian government has undertaken a reorientation of its aid policies in order to respond more fully to the necessities, both moral and political, that militate in favor of a new international order. These efforts have found expression in the *Strategy for International Development Cooperation 1975-1980*.³

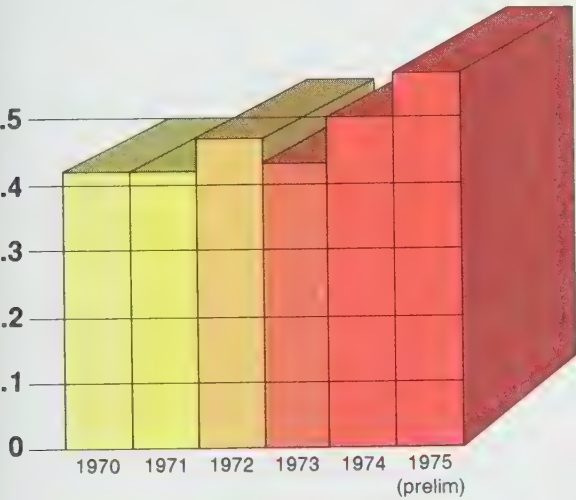
This position document, the second of its kind in 25 years of Canadian development cooperation, centres around five main objectives:

- *sharing of wealth*, an objective that calls for the distribution of material and human resources among the neediest groups of mankind;
- *self-reliance*, considered as the satisfaction of the basic needs of a society whose internal forces constitute the most powerful thrust behind its development;
- *creativity and innovation*, abilities essential to solving the urgent problems of the world;
- *new forms of international relations*, which are reflected in cooperation between equal partners in search of a better world order;
- *collective participation* in international development by Canada's various social groups.

²Speech by the Right Honorable P.E. Trudeau, Mansion House, London, England, March 13, 1975

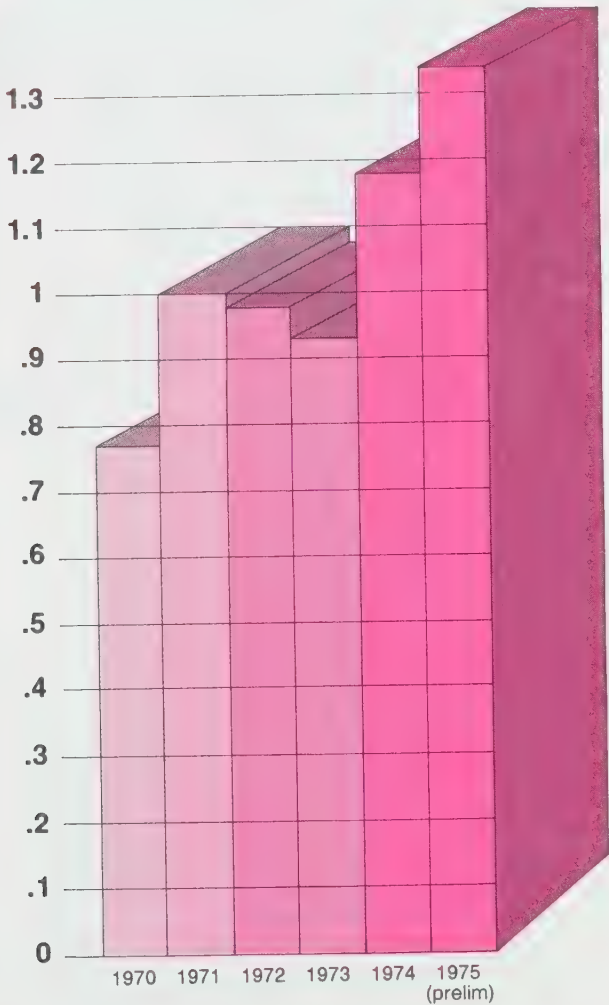
³ Strategy for International Development Cooperation 1975-1980, Information Division, CIDA, 1975

**Official Development
Assistance as a
Percentage of GNP¹
(Calendar year)**



¹ GNP at market prices

**Total Net Flows of Canadian
Resources (Including
Private) as a Percentage
of GNP (Calendar Year)**



The Strategy recommends that these objectives be attained by diversifying the way existing programs are carried out, and by close cooperation between the various executing agencies in Canada and the numerous local authorities in the Third World.

Implementation of the Strategy

Over the last few months, the Canadian International Development Agency, responsible for implementation of the new Strategy, has begun a reorientation of its policies and program management. Although the new measures have only been tried out for a relatively short time, progress has already been made towards reaching several of the objectives.

The Strategy stresses first of all the use of multiple instruments for development. It proposes to accomplish this through a comprehensive and organic approach, new forms of cooperation with developing countries enjoying significantly increased export earnings, stress on tripartite and multipartite cooperation and continued support for international institutions. During 1976 a number of steps were taken with a view to following these principles.

The government created an Interdepartmental Committee on Economic Relations with Developing Countries (ICERDC). Responsible for recommending ways to promote harmonization of internal and external policies regarding these countries, the committee has held regular working sessions and made recommendations to the government for several important international meetings: the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting (Jamaica), the Seventh Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, the North-South Conference (Paris), and UNCTAD IV (Fourth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Nairobi). In the sector of monetary affairs, Canada has supported the policy of liberalizing facilities for payment as recommended by the International Monetary Fund, increasing the funds of this agency and creation of a special fund for the poorest countries.

Canada has introduced new forms of cooperation with those developing countries enjoying increased earnings (the oil-producing countries for example). With this in view, CIDA has organized several information missions in the sector of industrial cooperation, notably in Colombia, Peru, Barbados, Jamaica, Algeria, Tunisia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Malaysia.

As for tripartite and multipartite cooperation,

CIDA has begun to coordinate its activities with those of other bilateral and multilateral aid donors, in respect of those developing countries that have indicated a commitment to action. It has also held talks with the European Economic Community, whose mandate now covers 46 developing countries. Mechanisms for cooperation have been set up with those petroleum-exporting countries that are engaged in assistance programs with the developing countries, and joint projects with institutions in Arab countries are already under way, in particular:

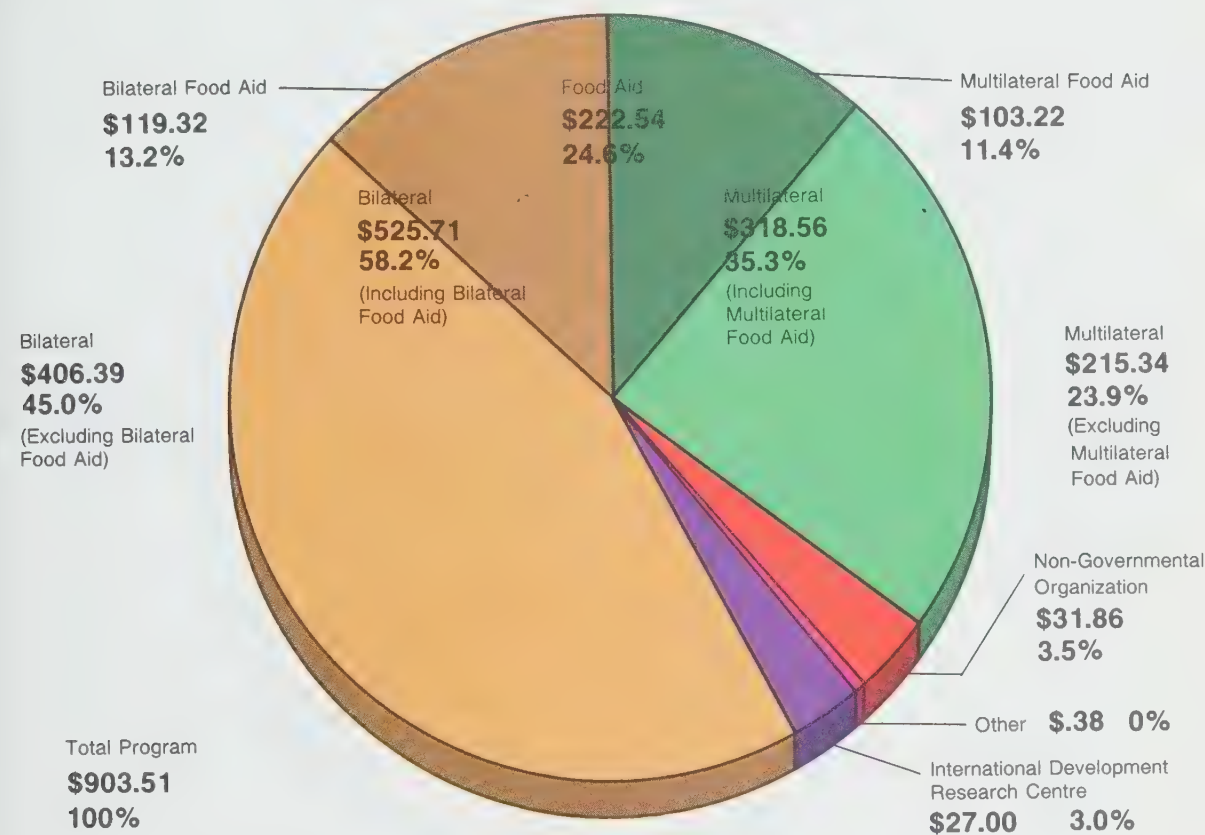
- assistance for a road-building project in Mauritania (in cooperation with Kuwait);
- the Selingué dam project in Mali (with Saudi Arabia and the Arab Development Fund, among others)
- construction of the Congo-Ocean railway (with Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the IBRD);
- the Douala harbor construction project in Cameroon (with the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (ABEDA), France and Germany).

In its policy of support for international institutions, Canada has increased its participation in international forums that are directly involved in establishing close relations between rich and poor countries. Over the last few months, it has assumed co-chairmanship of the Conference on International Economic Cooperation, (North-South Conference) and was a member of the Economic Commission on Development and of the Commission on Energy.

These measures, which considerably broaden the focus of Canadian relations with the developing countries, have led CIDA to turn to a widening range of instruments to realize its objectives. These objectives are characterized in particular by support of the efforts of developing countries to work toward their own economic growth and the development of their social systems. With this in view, CIDA has taken several steps towards setting up a more focussed cooperation program:

- *an attack on major world problems*, especially food production and distribution, rural development, education, public health, population, shelter and energy;
- *attaching priority to the poorest developing countries*, which have benefited by greater access to grants instead of loans, increased technical cooperation, greater participation in local cost financing, and a more energetic program of food aid;
- *greater geographic concentration*, restricting its bilateral aid to a limited number of countries, in order to strengthen the impact of net

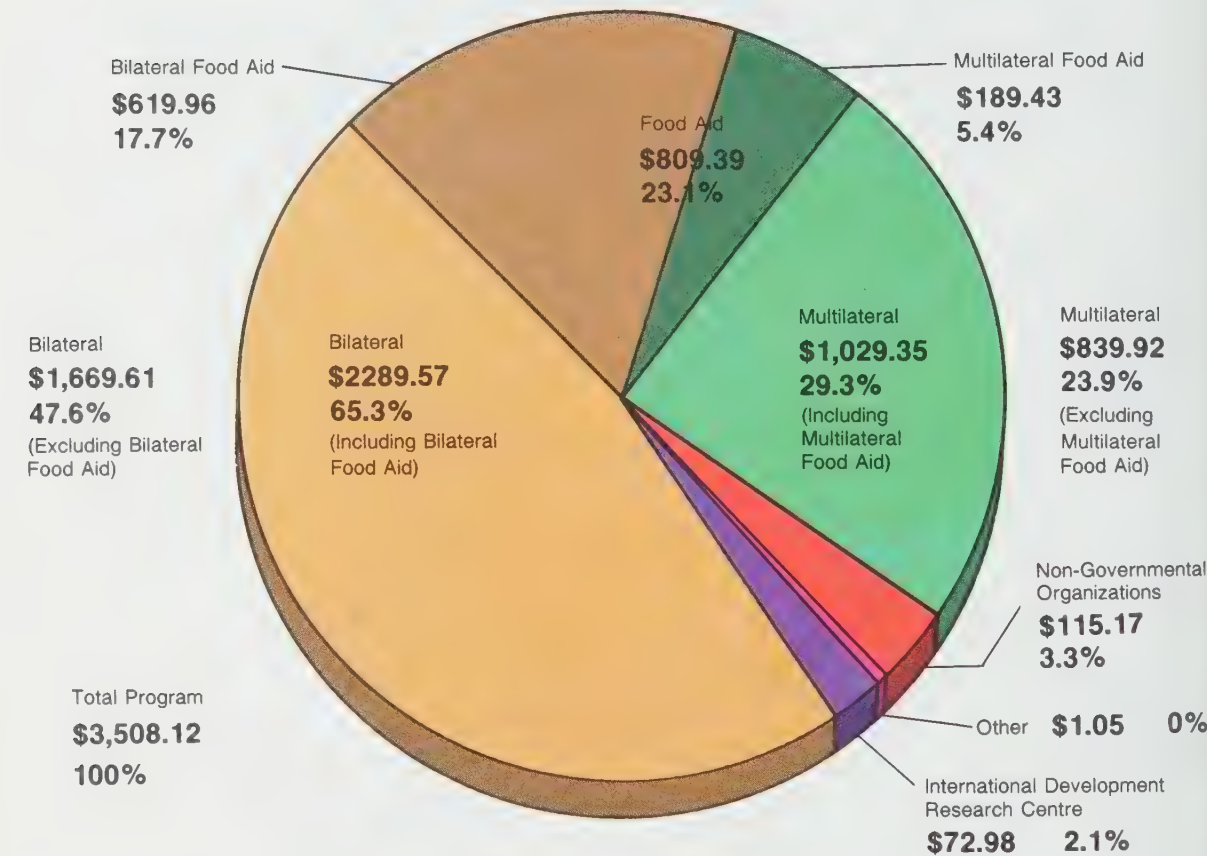
Program Expenditures Distribution by Program Components Fiscal Year 1975-76 (\$ millions)



- resource transfers;
- *focus on regional cooperation* within its bilateral and multilateral programs as well as support for development projects undertaken by groups of countries;
 - *support for centres of research and innovation* on the problems of developing countries. Assistance in the order of \$27 million has been granted to the International Development Research Centre, which has its headquarters in Ottawa. CIDA has also maintained its assistance to various international agricultural research institutes, in the form of project grants. Other regional research institutions still receive assistance through the bilateral programs, particularly in Latin America.

The Strategy also stresses more efficient resource transfers by attaching flexible terms to aid, adapted to the economic conditions of each partner country. In line with this approach, the proportion of grants to loans in the current fiscal year has been 63 per cent to 37 per cent. In addition, over 90 per cent of the loans were provided according to the 0/10/50 formula (0 per cent interest, 10 years grace for repayment of the principal and 50 years to maturity). The rest were provided according to the 3/7/30 formula (3 per cent interest, 7 years grace and 30 years to maturity). Lastly, undertaking to keep an open attitude to relief of Third World debt, Canada has agreed to write off the debt of Bangladesh to the Export Development Corporation and has also

Program Expenditures Distribution By Program Components Decade to Date (\$ Millions)



continued with the second part of a three-year agreement on cancellation of Pakistan's debt.

CIDA's efforts are also devoted to increasing the flexibility of its program management. In accordance with the Strategy, emphasis has been put on *diversification of aid channels*, using a variety of means to transfer resources. The agency has continued to respond to the needs of international institutions, maintained direct government-to-government relations and expanded its support for non-governmental organizations. During the past year CIDA devoted 35 per cent of its funds to multilateral assistance, 58 per cent

to bilateral cooperation and seven per cent to the other programs.

Particular attention was also paid to *the food aid program*, through which the Canadian government has undertaken in particular to provide one million tons of cereals per year for the next three years. For the year 1975-76, the second year of the program, \$222.5 million were devoted to food aid. This amount is to increase to \$230 million in the next fiscal year.

The annual budget devoted to *International Emergency Relief* is \$2 million, but as disasters occur additional funds are secured from other

programs or special appropriations. During the year under review, more than \$1.5 million went for relief among victims of civil strife in Portugal's former colonies, and in Lebanon, Cyprus and other areas. In addition, the earthquake in Guatemala prompted aid in the order of \$4.5 million taken from both bilateral funds and the International Emergency Relief budget.

In a continuing assessment of the objectives and policies of Canadian development cooperation, CIDA introduced a more coherent, better coordinated and more centralized planning process.

In the Strategy the government has undertaken to promote the participation of all sectors of Canadian society in its international development programs: citizens, voluntary organizations, departments of the federal and provincial governments, universities, the business sector and unions. Since publication of the Strategy, the following measures have been taken:

- distribution of the Strategy to libraries and Canadian non-governmental organizations;
- support of the "Ten Days for World Development" organized by the Canadian churches, and production of an NFB documentary on UNCTAD;
- publication of a series of sectoral guidelines;
- financing of two university symposia, for journalists, on Canada's relations with the developing countries;
- continuation of regular publications, as well as production of special publications, particularly brochures containing the speeches of the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the President of CIDA.

To support these initiatives, the agency is currently involved in drawing up a new communications strategy, the first objective of which is to set up a program of information on all aspects of international development.

This brief look shows to what extent the

Canadian Strategy for International Development Cooperation 1975-1980 forms an earnest commitment to renew Canada's approach in this area and to increase the effectiveness of its aid programs. Its orientations, principles and policies are resolutely directed toward an updating of Canada's relations with Third World countries. The developments set forth in the preceding pages reveal the many efforts CIDA has made over the last year to translate the Strategy into concrete action.

The Future of Canada's Development Cooperation

Development aid, more than anything, has made us realize we are all committed to the urgent task of establishing a harmonious international order. No one, however, has any illusions about the difficulties ahead in the historic dialogue just begun between rich and poor. For it is not only interests that separate the two groups, but also ideas and outlooks. Besides more financial assistance, the Third World is increasingly calling for a share in decision-making and therefore in power. Like the liberation movements that have characterized the Third World in general over the last decades, these demands have now taken on an irreversible nature.

Still Canada should continue its cooperation as a respected and wanted member of the international community. This is a responsibility shared by all Canadians. The creation of a new world order will require a profound change in our values and attitudes. This is an unprecedented challenge, because it must be accepted in a very short time. It is today that we must begin to prepare a common future in which mankind will reject selfishness and isolation in exchange for solidarity and a climate of cooperation. For Canadians, the choice must be clear.

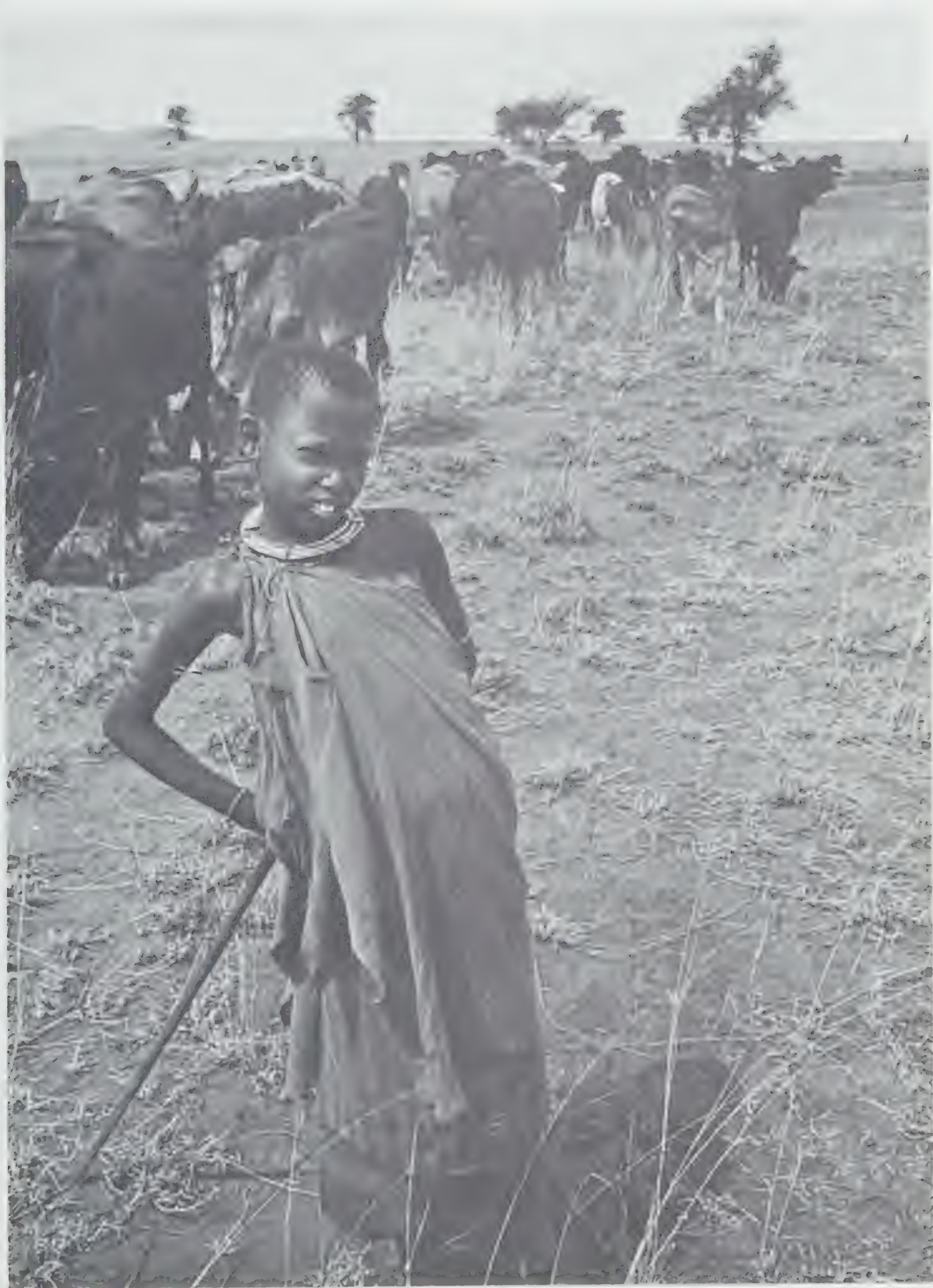


Photo: James Pickerell, IDA

Canadian Development Assistance

During fiscal year 1975-76 CIDA disbursed a total of \$903 million under its various programs of development cooperation. The figure represented an increase of just under 19 per cent over the 1974-75 total of \$760 million and constituted 20 per cent of all assistance given since the beginning of Canada's aid program in 1950.

The 1975-76 figure had initially been budgeted at \$933 million, but in a government-wide financial restraint program, \$30 million was trimmed off CIDA's Estimates. In consultation with developing countries the reduction was applied to the food aid sector of CIDA's program, and as the measure coincided with a drop in the market price of cereal grains, the budget cut neither prevented Canada from meeting its Rome Food Conference pledge (made in tons rather than dollars) nor from carrying out its commitments in other areas of development cooperation.

Nor did the lowered disbursement ceiling keep Canada from inching closer to its avowed goal of providing at an early date 0.7 per cent of Gross National Product in development assistance, as endorsed by the United Nations. Official Development Assistance during 1975-76 amounted to an estimated 0.58 per cent of GNP, compared to 0.52 per cent the year before. As the Government put its various departments—including CIDA—under continuing restraints, a drop in the ODA/GNP ratio to 0.57 per cent for 1976-77 was expected. However, the Government has stated publicly it hopes the 0.7 per cent target may be reached by the end of the decade or shortly thereafter.

Canadian development assistance is given through three main channels: bilateral programs, multilateral institutions, and non-governmental organizations.

Although Canada's international development program was born, a quarter of a century ago, in an atmosphere of multi-country cooperation with the Colombo Plan, the bulk of Canadian assistance has from the outset been provided bilaterally on the basis of agreements between Canada and each of the recipient countries. Like most donors in the then new field of international development, Canada preferred to avail itself as much as possible of the greater control afforded by this form of assistance as compared to multilateral aid, which is provided by international organizations using the pooled contributions of many donors.

Over the years, however, it gradually became clear that multilateral development cooperation as well as a third form—assistance through non-governmental organizations (NGOs)—each had their unique advantages.

As international institutions and voluntary agencies gained in both numbers and expertise, an increasing percentage of Canada's aid budget was directed to multilateral and NGO channels. While bilateral disbursements still accounted for 58 per cent (\$526 million) of CIDA's budget in 1975-76, they took up a smaller portion than, for example, in 1970-71, when they comprised a full 76 per cent.

During 1975-76, multilateral expenditures reached \$318 million or nearly 35 per cent of the total, while \$32 million (3.5 per cent) was disbursed in contributions to non-governmental organizations active in international development, and \$27 million went to support the International Development Research Centre.

Food aid, given under both the bilateral and multilateral programs, reached a record level of \$222 million. The figure represents an increase of 28 per cent over the 1974-75 figure of \$174 million.

During 1975-76 a dozen countries in Asia, Africa, the Caribbean and Central America shared more than \$119 million worth of food aid under bilateral agreements. Multilateral contributions—channelled to some 60 countries through such organizations as the World Food Program (WFP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA)—totalled more than \$103 million.

A portion of the aid budget was again devoted to International Emergency Relief—the provision of medical supplies, food, shelter, blankets and transportation in response to natural or man-made disasters. As these funds do not finance development on a sustained basis, they constitute only a small part of the total assistance budget. During the year under review \$2 million was spent on International Emergency Relief, of which sum \$1.2 million went to Africa and the rest to Latin America, the Middle East, Asia and Europe.

CIDA's overall program in 1975-76 already bore the mark of Canada's *Strategy for International Development Cooperation 1975-1980*, published during the year.

Since some of the very people who planned and managed the aid program had helped write the Strategy over a number of years, they had been able to put down a firm base for its implementation.

For example, a trend towards reducing assistance to upper income countries in favor of poorer nations, as prescribed in the Strategy, had already begun and by the time the document was published Canadian assistance to countries with per capita incomes of more than \$375 per

annum in 1973 dollars had been reduced to 12 per cent of bilateral aid—only two percentage points away from the 10 per cent maximum mentioned as a target in the Strategy.

Other key elements of the Strategy also found an early expression in the 1975-76 program:

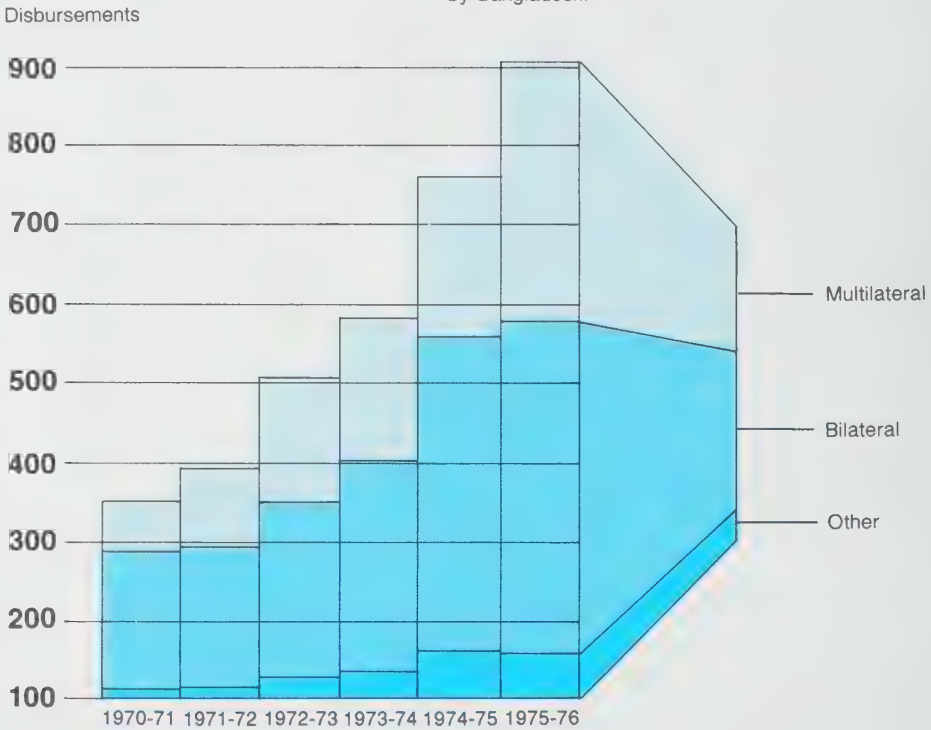
- new mechanisms for resource transfers, such as program loans and institutional development loans, were instituted;
- assistance was increasingly directed towards the most urgent problems of global development, such as food production and rural development;

- multilateral cooperation rose to more than 31 per cent of Official Development Assistance from 26 per cent the previous year;
- multilateral grants to agricultural research institutes rose to \$5.78 million, nearly double the 1973-74 figure of \$2.96 million.

If budgetary restraints left no fat on CIDA's 1975-76 program, the Strategy provided the agency with a comprehensive fitness program for the next few years.

Growth of Total Canadian Official Development Assistance (\$ million)

Note: The 1974-75 total for Other includes \$16.25 million in forgiveness of obligations made by the Export Development Corporation to Pakistan and later repatriated by Bangladesh.



Bilateral Programs



Photo: United Nations

Bilateral Programs

Bilateral aid is the form of development assistance under which goods, services and knowhow are provided by one country to another on a direct, government-to-government basis.

Total bilateral expenditures, including food aid provided under bilateral programs, were \$525.71 million in 1975-1976. Of this amount, \$257.81 million was spent on programs for Asia, \$108.32 million for Commonwealth Africa, \$104.99 million for Francophone Africa, \$27.02 million for Latin America, \$21.90 million for the Commonwealth Caribbean and \$5.67 million for emergency relief, scholarships and other programs.

The percentage of Canadian assistance devoted to the 20 least developed countries again increased, to \$82.34 million or 15.66 per cent of total bilateral disbursements, as compared to \$11.33 million or 3.95 per cent in 1970-1971.

As in former years, CIDA's bilateral program could be divided into four main components: project assistance, food aid, commodity aid and lines of credit.

Project aid was again by far the largest single kind of CIDA cooperation. It accounted for \$322.9 million in loan and grant commitments in 1975, or 48.7 per cent of total bilateral commitments. The bulk of the commitments covered projects in four sectors: water supply, \$65.1 million; transport, \$56.1 million; technical cooperation (advisers' services, feasibility studies, and training), \$49.9 million; and communications, \$46.9 million.

The second component, food aid, accounted for \$183 million or 27.7 per cent of bilateral commitments. Bilateral food aid is financed with grant funds.

The third form of bilateral cooperation, commodity loans, is essentially a drawing account against which a developing country may purchase specific raw or semi-processed materials as well as fertilizers in Canada.

The fourth kind, line of credit loans, permits Canadian exporters to sell development-related items to a developing country with payment made in Canada by CIDA. Commodity loans and lines of credit totalled \$29.1 million in commitments in 1975.

The terms and conditions of Canada's development assistance are relatively easy. In 1975-76, as in former years, about half the bilateral cooperation, including food aid provided under bilateral programs, consisted of outright grants, while 91.3 per cent of the loans were given on such concessional terms (no interest, no payments for the first 10 years, 50 years to maturity) that they were virtually equivalent to grants. CIDA's only other kind of development loans are

extended on only slightly harder terms: three per cent interest, seven years grace and 30 years to maturity. Five such loans were made in 1975-76.

Canada has long supported international moves to "untie" aid—to remove the stipulation that development funds must be used to purchase goods and services in the donor country. CIDA has authority to untie up to 20 per cent of its bilateral assistance and because this provision applies to the total program, not necessarily to individual projects, great flexibility is achieved. Moreover, CIDA is empowered to pay all shipping costs and since Canada has no merchant fleet, this in effect means that a further 15 per cent may be untied.

A further liberalizing of procurement regulations was provided by a clause in Canada's *Strategy for International Development Cooperation 1975-1980*, which committed the government to "immediately untying its bilateral development loans so that the developing countries would be eligible to compete for contracts."

As implementation of this decision depends on a satisfactory administrative framework, a working party was created to resolve the issues involved, including country eligibility, tendering and project management procedures.

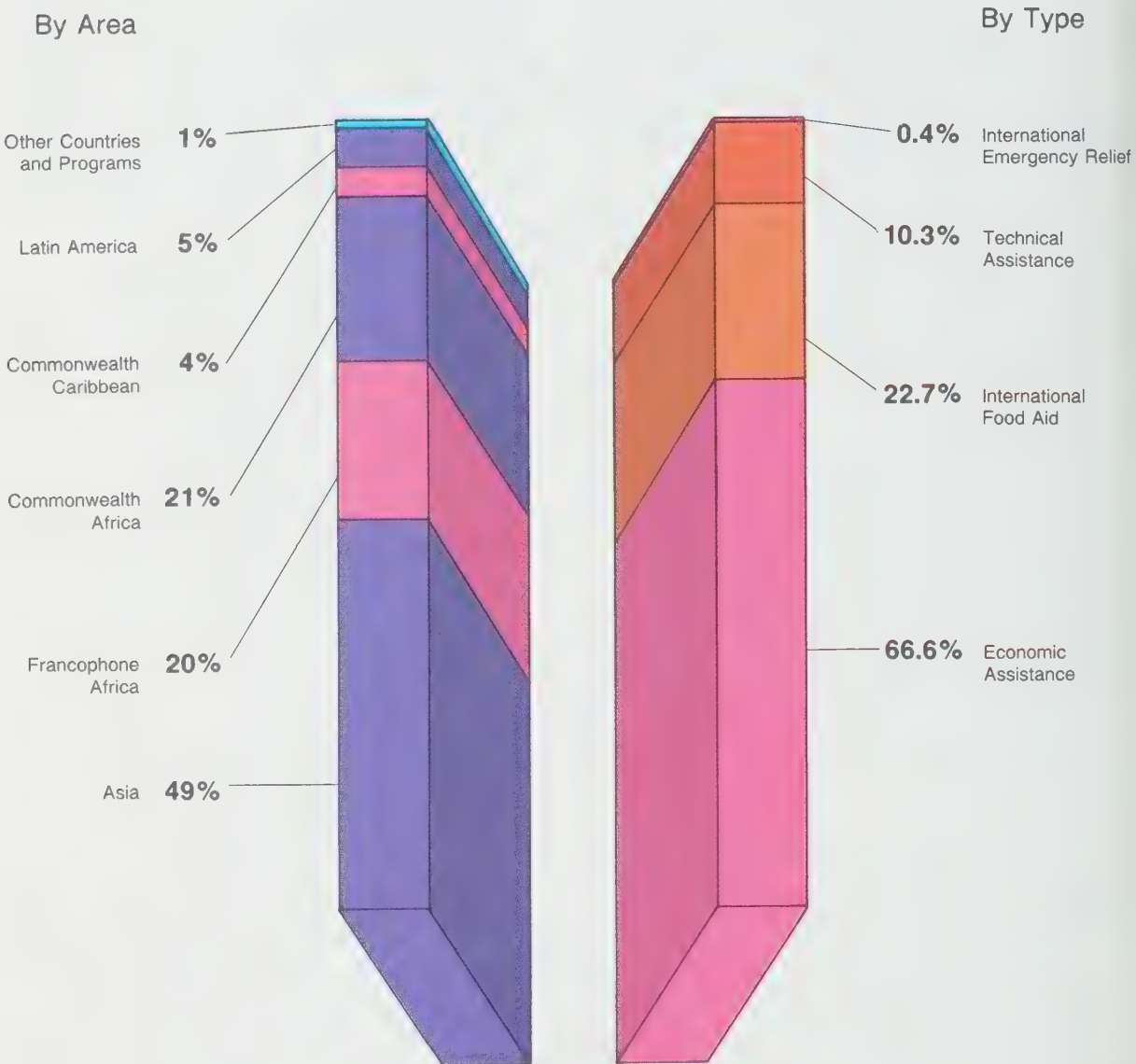
Meanwhile, the goods and services that developing countries do buy in Canada under CIDA loans may be up to one-third non-Canadian in content.

As pointed out earlier, CIDA's 1975-76 program was already influenced by the new Strategy. One example is the increased emphasis on food production and rural development. Bilateral disbursements for projects relating to renewable resources (agriculture, forestry, fisheries) amounted to an estimated \$65 million or 14 per cent of the total bilateral program in 1975-76. This is more than twice the 1973-74 percentage of 6.3, and if bilateral shipments of fertilizer were included in these calculations, the 1975-76 figure would be 21.3 per cent of the total.

The priority renewable resources assumed in CIDA's planning processes was evidenced by the fact that 44 new projects in agriculture, fisheries and forestry were approved in 1975 and early 1976, for a total of \$50.2 million in grants and \$6.4 million in loans.

In line with the new Strategy, Canadian aid was concentrated on a number of "program countries", in which development programs are planned on a sustained basis. There were 34 program countries in 1975-76. The establishment of a country program entails four major stages: identification, analysis, review, and approval.

Details of Bilateral Disbursements for 1975-76



The first stage is one of fact finding. Data are collected on the recipient nation's own efforts at development, the assistance it is already receiving and the difficulties it has encountered. CIDA officials visit the country and information is gathered from government, the Canadian Embassy

or High Commission, the World Bank and other multilateral institutions, other donors and other Canadian government departments.
In stage two all these data are analyzed and evaluated, and a program best suited to the recipient's needs is drawn up.

The third step involves refining the proposed program after further discussions with the country's government and the Canadian mission and with the Interdepartmental Committee on Development Assistance (ICDA) to ensure that the concerns of the various Canadian government departments about Canada's overall external relations are taken into account.

Finally, the financial implications and broad directions of the program are set out in a Cabinet Allocations Memorandum for ministerial and Cabinet approval.

Countries receiving CIDA assistance without a continuing program are treated on a project-by-project basis and funding is provided as projects are approved and implemented. There were 31 such "project countries" during fiscal year 1975-76.

The procedures for developing and approving bilateral projects are basically the same for both program and project countries.

When a country submits a request for bilateral assistance to the Canadian mission, both the post and CIDA review the application and a project leader and team are appointed. A preliminary analysis—including type and extent of financing required—is prepared and submitted to CIDA's Project Review Committee (PRC), which

makes a decision in principle to reject or proceed with development of the project prior to any commitment. Next, the project's economic and technical viability, objectives, components, time schedule, cost profile and estimated budget are prepared and submitted for approval by the President of CIDA and the Secretary of State for External Affairs. Once a project is approved, a formal agreement is signed with the recipient country.

The implementation of the project can involve a number of components: the provision of advisers' and consultants' services; training; the supply of equipment and materials; and construction. Each of these components must be reviewed in terms of need, method of supply or selection of candidates. Implementation includes recruitment, tenders, contract awarding either by CIDA or the recipient country, administration of the contracts, evaluation and initiating corrective action where necessary. Some of these stages may require prior approval from the President, the Minister or Treasury Board.

The completion of the project includes a global evaluation of all components in the light of the project's objectives, the liquidation of funds and handing the project over to the host country.

Asia

Canada's program of bilateral development assistance to Asia is its oldest and largest. It began in 1951 with shipments of wheat shortly after the Colombo Plan was launched to help the newly-independent countries of southern Asia put down the economic and social roots needed to ensure their survival. Since then, Asia has received about two-thirds of the more than \$3 billion in bilateral funds that Canada has invested in the struggle against world poverty. In 1975-76, Canada disbursed \$257.81 million in the Asia program, compared to \$244.25 million in 1974-75.

Food production recovered during the year and Asian countries showed an ability to cope with a changed world economy, but other problems remained. Prices for Asia's exports remained low, causing balance-of-payments problems that make continued support through development assistance essential.

Canadian assistance to Asia during 1975-76 took many forms, including shipments of food and commodities, a variety of aid programs to support the crucial agricultural efforts of Asian countries, and projects in many other sectors, with an emphasis on social and natural resource development.

Afghanistan

Canadian assistance to Afghanistan began in 1965 and has totalled about \$7 million in disbursements, mainly to finance technical assistance, food aid and an air transport project. CIDA is now upgrading the program, in accord with Canada's *Strategy for International Development Cooperation 1975-1980*, because Afghanistan is one of "those countries which are at the lower end of the development scale, as measured by a variety of economic and other social indicators." Landlocked and dominated by its rugged terrain, Afghanistan is one of the world's poorest countries, with low productivity, little management or planning expertise, and a population that is largely illiterate and nomadic.

The goals of Canadian assistance are to help Afghanistan overcome the critical shortage of trained manpower, and to support key development projects. Since Afghanistan lacks the administrative capabilities to make full use of the development assistance available from several sources, Canada is sponsoring technical assistance projects by which Afghan government employees are given practical training in modern public administration, and the management and accounting systems of the Water and Power Au-

thority are being upgraded.

To help raise the low standard of public health, Canada has granted \$1.1 million to finance engineering design for the most urgently needed part of a \$90 million water and sewage system in Kabul. Grants are also providing spare parts for the Bakhtar Afghan Airline's Twin Otter aircraft.

Bangladesh

The problems of Bangladesh are immense: poverty and crowding, flood and drought, few resources and poor returns from exports, particularly jute. The country's assets are fertile soil, some natural gas deposits, and its people.

In the four years since Bangladesh became independent, Canada has provided more than \$250 million of assistance—about three-fifths of it for food aid, the rest for essential commodities (more than \$40 million) and projects (more than \$60 million) in such fields as power, railways, forestry, communications and agriculture.

During 1975-76, disbursements totalled almost \$29.5 million. Food aid (wheat, rapeseed and rapeseed oil) amounted to \$11.6 million, down from \$60 million in the previous year, when crops suffered heavily from the 1974 floods. Commodities were shipped, and a score of projects were funded in power transmission, agricultural rehabilitation, communications, population, railways, aerial surveys, and other sectors. Many of the projects involved the repair of existing facilities rather than the creation of new ones.

In Bangladesh, where so much depends on motivating the people to produce more food and on administrative reform, there was a recovery not only in agriculture but in public morale as the problems of the near past moved closer to resolution. The work of many effective private agencies and NGOs—notably the Mennonite Central Committee, the Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace, and the Canadian Hunger Foundation and Oxfam-Canada—was helping to transform the lives of thousands of the least-privileged while encouraging local, grassroots involvement and leadership that could yield great benefits to Bangladesh in the longer term.

Burma

Canada has assisted Burma since the 1950s through a modest program of technical assistance, occasional food aid, and a few major projects such as the Thaketa bridge. Disbursements during the 1970s have averaged about \$1.5 million annually.



Harvesting grain in northwestern Pakistan. Photo: Paul Conklin, World Bank

Burma is in a difficult financial situation resulting from a dozen years of trade deficits. The main goal of CIDA's program is to improve Burma's ability to earn foreign exchange and to produce indigenous substitutes for costly imports. The Burmese government has emphasized income equity rather than economic growth, but the country remains one of the world's poorest.

Three Canadian-assisted projects were in operation during 1975. Work was being carried out on a \$1.2 million project to help Burma mine its deposits of barite, a binding component used in drilling for oil. Support for a repair and maintenance centre for logging equipment was continued. In addition, buildings were nearing completion for a plant to produce glue-laminated timber beams. The project, which includes Canadian equipment and technology, may yield significant import-substitution benefits if Burma's construction industry is able to replace imported steel with domestic wood.

India

The history of Canadian aid begins with shipments of wheat to India in the early 1950s, and the country program for India has always been Canada's largest, averaging annually about \$90 million in recent years and totalling about \$1.3 billion over the past quarter-century. Close to half of this has been food aid, because India's large population—about 600 million, or 40 per cent of the Third World's people—puts heavy pressure on food supplies, which are adequate only when growing conditions are ideal.

To help overcome the complex problems of India's development, the Canadian program has included everything from snowblowers (to keep mountain roads open) to equipment for India's first oceanographic research vessel (to help develop fisheries and underwater resources). Major projects have included huge dams to produce hydroelectric and irrigation benefits; telephone

and satellite communication equipment; and railway ties, locomotives and components. In more recent years, shipments of essential commodities were sent to overcome bottlenecks hampering industrial growth. Lines of credit were arranged to give India greater scope in setting her own development priorities. A variety of sophisticated projects were funded to help the country develop a wide range of resources.

In May 1974 India exploded a nuclear device; Canada suspended, and later cancelled, the long standing program of nuclear cooperation in which the aid program played a part. Food aid and agricultural assistance were continued, and previous aid agreements were honored, but the program as a whole was placed under review. Two-thirds of the \$98.9 million in disbursements during 1975-76 were for food aid (wheat and rapeseed oil) to supplement India's disappointing 1974-75 crops. The remainder, \$32.4 million in loan funds and \$1.9 million in grants, financed such ongoing projects as the addition of bulk-handling fertilizer facilities to cut delays at three of India's ports.

Agricultural experts from Alberta and Saskatchewan continued their work on two internationally recognized projects to develop better farming practices for dryland (unirrigated) areas, which cover three-quarters of India's cultivated land, and to develop groundwater resources in Hyderabad. An additional \$3.8 million was made available for phase two of the drylands project, which is being carried out in cooperation with Agriculture Canada.

Indonesia

Canada's aid to Indonesia, limited to technical assistance during most of the 1960s, has grown rapidly in the past six years, with annual disbursements climbing from \$2.3 million in 1969-70 to over \$36 million in 1975-76.

Food aid and development lines of credit initially formed the backbone of the Indonesia program of the early 1970s, because of the country's need for balance-of-payment support. Later, Canada undertook projects designed to rebuild bridges, strengthen air transport links with outlying areas, develop water resources, provide textbooks, and generate more electricity. Because of increased oil revenues, this program was adjusted to emphasize projects that would help to bridge the technology gap.

However, balance-of-payment support again became a concern during 1975 because of declining oil revenues and the excessive debt obli-

gations taken on by Pertamina, the state petroleum corporation. A CIDA mission, led by President Paul Gérin-Lajoie, visited Indonesia in February 1976 to review the program and took the approach that future Canadian cooperation should strike a balance by stressing technical assistance and at the same time providing support for certain critical capital projects. Having paid particular attention to the problems faced by Indonesia's 130 million people, the mission reported that "the overwhelming impression is of a tremendous need being met by valuable yet hopelessly few developmental projects."

During 1975-76 a substantial program of Canadian development assistance was being carried out. Under a \$25 million civil aviation sectoral loan, navigational aids, telecommunications equipment, aviation training equipment, a master plan for a new international airport, and Twin Otter STOL-type aircraft were being provided to strengthen air links. The aircraft in particular were provided to improve "pioneer" air service to isolated areas of Indonesia by the government-controlled regional carrier Merpati Nusantara Airlines. A five-year program to supply \$13 million worth of paper for 39 million primary school textbooks remained in operation; the overall program is being implemented by the International Development Association of the World Bank Group. Four 15-megawatt gas turbines were being provided to increase the power supply at three growth centres on the islands of Sumatra and Sulawesi (formerly Celebes). Canadians were planning a forestry vocational school for Kalimantan to train workers in basic logging skills, and other teams were working to develop the water resources of Lombok Island, and prepare comprehensive master plans for the economic and social development of East Indonesia and the island of Sulawesi. As part of a \$200 million parallel financing package involving the Export Development Corporation and Canadian banks, CIDA also agreed to a \$25 million loan to finance development projects yet to be identified.

Nepal

Although Canadian assistance had been provided earlier on a project-by-project basis, CIDA launched a regular country program for Nepal during 1975-76. Nepal was chosen, in keeping with Canada's Strategy for 1975-80, because it is one of the world's least developed countries, and its 12 million people are among the world's poorest. One project was operating in 1975-76—

the Surkhet auxiliary health worker project, designed to train rural health workers or paramedics to serve in the Far West Development Area, Nepal's least developed region. Total disbursements for the Nepal program were only \$214,000 in 1975-76 but will rise as new projects are launched, particularly in the fields of rural development, agriculture, energy and transport.

Pakistan

Despite the problems of global inflation and unreliable markets that have particularly affected Third World countries, Pakistan has made substantial progress in industrial and agricultural development since 1972. Canadian capabilities match well with Pakistan's development needs, and the program of cooperation between the two countries has thus grown and broadened in recent years.

Historically, Pakistan has been the second largest recipient of Canadian assistance (more than \$450 million over the past 25 years), and Canada has been Pakistan's main partner in the

development of her power system, through such projects as Pakistan's first hydro dam at Warsak, the Sukkur thermal plant, the Karachi nuclear power plant, and the world's largest earth-filled dam at Tarbela. Cooperation in this sector continued during 1975-76, notably through the signing of a protocol during Prime Minister Bhutto's February 1976 visit to Ottawa. Under this protocol Canada and Pakistan are to negotiate the largest Canadian contribution ever made to a single development project in Asia, a \$50 million development loan to finance an extra-high-voltage transmission line between Tarbela and Lyallpur. The new line will be the final northern link of a national power grid. With major generation and transmission infrastructure in place, the emphasis is now on overall power system planning and particularly on upgrading and improving the secondary distribution system, to make power available for village electrification and tubewell irrigation projects. Sixty per cent of Pakistan's power supply is put to agricultural use.

Other projects were also being carried out in support of power and agriculture development during 1975-76. Plants were being constructed

Canadian STOL aircraft used by Afghanistan's Bakhtar Afghan Airlines. Photo: K. Muldoon, United Nations



to manufacture concrete poles for Pakistan's massive rural electrification program, using local cement and gravel. A line of credit was provided to assist Baluchistan, the country's least developed region, by financing such needs as water-drilling rigs and secondary transmission equipment.

A \$35 million loan to finance commodity shipments over a three-year period was signed. It will provide fertilizers to boost agricultural production and basic raw materials such as aluminum, copper, lead and zinc to sustain industrial growth.

As the Pakistan program has matured, it has moved into such areas as natural resources, public health and administration. To help develop the country's oil and natural gas resources, equipment such as a deep-well drilling rig is being provided through an \$8 million project that also involves spare parts and technical assistance, and seismic exploration is being assisted through a \$10.9 million project. A significant movement into the social sector was being planned through projects to improve public health by training paramedical workers and to assist administrative reform by revising and streamlining the civil service structure.

Disbursements on the program during 1975-76 totalled \$63.9 million, compared to \$27.5 million in the previous year. The 1975-76 figure included \$17.5 million of emergency food aid to cope with crop failures resulting from the lowest river flows in 90 years.

Sri Lanka

Canada has cooperated in Sri Lanka's development since the early days of the Colombo Plan. The assistance program has involved disbursements averaging more than \$7 million annually over the past six years to provide food aid and industrial commodities, or to support projects in such fields as forestry, transportation and agriculture.

Sri Lanka is attempting to take a balanced approach to development, pursuing both social and economic goals. Through social security measures this policy has succeeded in many areas. The death rate has fallen, the adult literacy rate is 85 percent, the population growth rate is under two per cent and falling, and nutrition levels are higher than in many Asian countries. However, the country still faces serious problems of unemployment, economic stagnation, and foreign trade deficits, especially in foods. Canadian assistance is designed to increase agricultural production, expand resource-based industry, and

strengthen management capabilities.

CIDA's program with Sri Lanka was accelerated during 1975-76, and included a number of studies as groundwork for more active cooperation in the future. Reflecting an increased emphasis on food production, a \$10 million agricultural sector loan was arranged, largely in support of the Mahaweli irrigation and land settlement scheme. Current projects include management assistance to a new papermill at Embilipitiya, technical assistance to the government railway, and support for a pilot project in honey production. Disbursements for 1975-76 totalled \$8.4 million, including \$4 million for wheat flour and \$2.4 million for industrial commodities.

Other Countries

Indochina

During the year under review, Canada assisted in the relief and rehabilitation work under way in the countries of Indochina. Before the change of governments in the Spring of 1975, Canada had operated economic and technical assistance programs with Cambodia (Kampuchea), Laos and South Vietnam. As security deteriorated, Canada suspended four of its bilateral projects with South Vietnam and revised two others (food aid and vaccines) to support international humanitarian relief efforts.

Parliament approved \$16.75 million for relief and rehabilitation work, to be channeled through Canadian NGOs and international agencies. Most of these funds were disbursed during the year under review, for cash or food contributions through UNICEF, the International Red Cross, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, and several NGOs. The balance was expected to be fully disbursed in the summer of 1976, bringing the total (including expenditures under previous commitments) to \$18 million.

By country, the overall situation was that aid was offered to Cambodia without response, rehabilitation appeared to be proceeding satisfactorily in Vietnam, and in Laos the UNHCR was supporting a successful resettlement program, with the large refugee population returning to normal life and refugee camps diminishing in number.

Malaysia

Malaysia, a major recipient of Canadian aid since the 1950s, became in 1975 one of the

countries eligible for CIDA funds on a project-by-project basis only; it is relatively prosperous while Canada's strategy for 1975-80 emphasizes help for the world's poorest countries. A number of on-going technical assistance projects, designed to strengthen the public service and promote regional development, included the provision of advisers for three government ministries, three university faculties, and three resource development efforts in Sarawak.

Thailand

Canada has cooperated in development work in Thailand for more than 15 years now, chiefly in the fields of education and manpower development. A major project was under way during 1975-76, involving technical assistance and equipment for the National Inland Fisheries Institute, with Environment Canada serving as the executing agency. The NIFI project's goal is further improvement in the fish ponds and aquaculture that are an important source of Thailand's protein supply.

Regional

Canada's policy, as stated in the 1975-80 Strategy, is to "encourage and support a regional focus on development problems." This has applied particularly to the South Pacific, where Canadian cooperation is being provided through regional institutions and multinational agencies, rather than individually to each of the small and scattered island-countries.

CIDA is providing scholarships to enable talented students from many parts of the region to attend the University of the South Pacific. The

USP's School of Natural Resources, which will gain a permanent building through Canadian assistance, is now at the design stage. The USP, the Government of Fiji, and Canada are cooperating to carry out a training program to strengthen fisheries, one of the South Pacific region's few resources with economic potential. Canadian instructors are taking part, and a fisheries research vessel, built in Prince Edward Island, will enable students to obtain practical training.

Canada is also financing another fisheries effort, the South China Seas project, in cooperation with the FAO and seven Asian countries. The project involves research on the best method of harvesting pelagic (surface) fish, such as tuna, to provide valuable protein for the 240 million people of the participating nations.

During 1975-76, a senior Canadian government scientist was serving with the South Pacific Commission, helping several island governments draft appropriate food legislation. Another Canadian adviser was working with a Papua New Guinea government agency to encourage foreign investment, and a barge was provided to bring services to the people of that country's isolated Upper Sepik River region. In the Philippines, advisers from the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool were at work on a project to foster rural cooperatives in the underdeveloped Cagayan Valley area.

Canada continued to provide various kinds of assistance to the Asian Institute of Technology in Bangkok, another major regional training centre, and to finance "third country" scholarships there and at other institutions supported by the South-East Asia Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO).

Francophone Africa

A downturn in world economic activity affected the developing countries in 1975-76. The effects of the recession on the rich countries had repercussions on their needs for the raw materials on which the countries of the Third World generally rely to maintain their trade balance. A good illustration of this chain reaction is the situation in Zaïre. The demand for copper decreased, causing a considerable reduction in its price during the first half of 1975. At the same time the country's economy suffered from an annual inflation rate of 30 per cent. The government of Zaïre found itself facing serious financial problems.

In very nearly the same situation are Rwanda, Burundi and the Malagasy Republic, which saw their revenues plummet following the deterioration of the world coffee market in 1975. An almost identical and equally disturbing situation prevailed in the Ivory Coast and Cameroon; export earnings on which these countries were depending to finance their investment programs dissolved with the drop in the international coffee, cocoa and lumber markets. The countries of the Sahel are making a slow recovery after the long and disastrous drought which ended in 1974. Production has resumed but still falls much short of requirements. In the face of the worrisome realities of the worldwide situation, the African countries have opted for development oriented toward national survival and economic independence. Canadian cooperation has followed this lead.

Canada's first steps in accordance with the Strategy 1975-1980 have already brought about an increase of expenditures in the agricultural sector, amounting to \$23.5 million, a \$10.5 million increase over the preceding fiscal year. On the program level, opportunities have been identified of orienting cooperation more toward the most disadvantaged rural populations. In public utilities, there has also been a sizeable increase in expenditures to \$17.1 million (\$11.6 million more than in 1974-75), of which the major portion has been devoted to the STEG (Tunisian Power and Gas Corporation) project in Tunisia and to the Kainji-Niamey power line in Niger. Similar increases in expenditures are predicted in the communications sector when work begins on the Pan-African Telecommunications Network in West Africa. In the educational sector, although the training activities that are part of integrated projects continue to grow, the gradual withdrawal from general education has already meant a noticeable decrease: \$22.8 million in 1975-76, compared to \$38.3 million during the preceding year.

Because of its very close economic ties with

Europe, the Maghreb (Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia) has not entirely escaped the effects of the recession in the European countries. The Maghreb countries' balance of payments has not, however, suffered the same deterioration as in most African countries, due to Algeria's petroleum exports and Morocco's and Tunisia's phosphate shipments—although the latter did show some decrease in 1975-76. The agricultural development, animal husbandry, fishing and forestry sectors were given priority in Canadian cooperation programs with these three countries in 1975-76. New steps were taken toward solving the rural problem through regional programs such as the ensilage stations in Algeria, the Derro project in Morocco and the Kairouan project in Tunisia.

The West African countries (Senegal, Ivory Coast, Bénin, Togo and Guinea) have also felt the double effects of the decline in world markets for certain export products and the inflation which affects all imported products, added on to the effects of rising petroleum prices. Consequently, in 1975-76 a more integrated approach was taken to reorienting CIDA programs in this region. The agency's expenditures in these countries increased to \$18.5 million, nearly \$2 million more than the previous year.

In Canada's cooperation program with the nations of Equatorial and Central Africa (Cameroon, Zaïre, Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, the Central African Republic and Gabon), which are better endowed with renewable and non-renewable resources, the emphasis was on consolidation, with a consequent reduction in the number of individual technical cooperation projects and the establishment of integrated projects. During 1975-76 the budget for the seven countries of Equatorial and Central Africa rose to \$27.23 million, as compared to \$15 million in the previous year.

In 1975-76 CIDA allocated \$98 million to its bilateral programs in Francophone Africa, \$38.1 million in the form of grants and \$59.9 million in loans. The total was \$15 million more than in the preceding fiscal year and represented 24.1 per cent of the agency's bilateral budget. Disbursements in food aid amounted to \$7 million, or 5.8 per cent of the bilateral food aid budget. Expenditures on food aid and on regional institutions and programs in Francophone Africa now amount to \$104.99 million. On January 1, 1976 there were 129 Canadian advisers and 290 educators in Francophone Africa. In addition, through scholarships awarded by the agency, 756 students and trainees from the area followed courses in Canada or other countries. Infrastructure,

agriculture and education remained the major themes of the approximately 400 projects under way in 23 French-speaking African countries.

Algeria

In addition to the renewable resources sector, Canada was also involved in the training of industrial managers. Among Canada's activities were the technical cooperation given to the National Institute of Industrial Productivity and Development (INPED) at a cost of \$2.55 million; the assignment of specialized teachers to the Department of Management Skills for Intermediate Cadres (DPGE—part of INPED) costing \$2.19 million; the provision of architectural services, equipment and specialized teachers to the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Institute in Bou-Ismaïl, at a cost of \$4.17 million; and the assignment of 15 nursing instructors and the training of Algerian administrative staff at the Public Health Institute of Oran, at a cost of \$2.74 million.

Algeria also has a \$15 million line of credit to cover farm machinery for the agrarian reform program. Finally, an \$18 million loan will enable the construction of 12 ensilage stations for the Algerian Grain Board.

In all, Canada's cooperation program in Algeria in 1975-76 consisted of \$8.45 million in loans and \$2.25 million in grants. Eleven Canadians were working on 26 CIDA projects in Algeria while 75 Algerians were studying in Canada on scholarships as of January 1, 1976.

Cameroon

Infrastructure (transportation and energy) and rural development continued to receive most of CIDA's efforts. New projects were undertaken in agriculture and support to education was noticeably reduced. All of the projects discussed in last year's annual report were continued this year, and three projects were added in the transportation sector: the harbor at Douala (a \$100 million multinational project, of which Canada's share is \$30 million); a new, \$10 million contract to realign the Otélé-Douala railway, part of the Trans-Cameroon Railway (a multinational project costing \$142 million); and road construction and maintenance (\$5.5 million of which half has been disbursed). In the mining sector CIDA committed \$700,000 to phase II of a geophysical prospecting project. Expenditures this year reached \$11.05 million. Forty seven Canadians were working on 22 projects on January 1, 1976, and

60 Cameroon trainees were in Canada on CIDA scholarships. Cameroon also had a \$1.5 million line of credit with which to purchase agricultural and forestry equipment in Canada.

Ivory Coast

CIDA concentrated on supporting Ivory Coast activities in the priority sectors of forestry, mining, agriculture, rural utilities and televised teaching. These efforts have resulted in large commitments, notably the provision of \$10 million for a sugar mill, \$6 million for a rural waterworks project and \$8.5 million for educational television. The possibility of financing a \$10 million rural electrification project was also studied. Expenditures in 1975-76 rose to nearly \$5 million and forecasts for the next year are about \$10 million. On January 1, 1976, there were 22 projects in operation and 45 Canadian advisers and educators in the country, while 16 students from the Ivory Coast received scholarships to study in Canada.

A worker in Gabon sorts logs for export. Photo: United Nations



Morocco

Canada's participation in Morocco's third Five-Year Plan (1973-78) has concentrated up to now on four objectives: management training, rural development, renewable resources, and new mining operations. In these areas of concentration, five projects stand out: the Hassan II National Institute of Agronomy—an integrated technical cooperation program (\$2.2 million grant); the National Institute of Statistics and Applied Economy, or INSEA (\$2.02 million grant); the Derro-Tetouan economic and rural development project in the western Rif (\$1.9 million grant); the National Agricultural School in Meknès—an integrated technical cooperation project (\$1.65 million grant); and the Regional Educational Centres, involving the construction, equipping and operation of two scientific centres (\$9.26 million grant).

Morocco also has a \$5 million line of credit. CIDA carried out 22 projects in Morocco, involving 91 Canadians by January 1, 1976, while Canada welcomed six Moroccans on scholarships. Expenditures in 1975-76 reached \$3.45 million in grants.

Sahel (Upper Volta, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Chad)

CIDA launched its Sahel program in 1974-75. With overall funds of \$230 million for 1975-1980, it is Canada's largest cooperation program and one of its most complex undertakings in international relations. To administer a program of such magnitude a special unit was established at CIDA headquarters in Ottawa as well as in Upper Volta, Mali and Niger. Canada's part in the international community's efforts in the Sahel comprises four components—the Sahel rehabilitation program (\$80 million), food aid to the Sahel (\$60 million), the Niger and Senegal program (\$60 million), and the Pan-African Telecommunications Network (PANAFTEL) (\$30 million). The three major themes are the provision of access to the sea, support for the rural economy, and balance of payments support. Food aid to the Sahel stood at \$6.21 million in 1975-76.

CIDA had other regional projects in the Sahel as well. For several years CIDA has lent its support to various regional organizations such as the Council of the Entente, the Liptako-Gourma Authority, the Organization for the Development of the Senegal River, and the Niger River Commission. Finally, aware of the importance the coun-

tries of the Sahel attach to the coordination of regional rehabilitation efforts, CIDA has provided technical and financial support to the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (PISC).

PANAFTEL involves five countries: Senegal, Upper Volta, Mali, Niger and Bénin (outside Sahel). The objective is to establish two microwave links connecting the principal cities of these states, as well as three international telephone communication centres, in Bamako, Niamey and Cotonou. The Liptako-Gourma Authority, which has its permanent secretariat in Ouagadougou, Upper Volta, was set up in view of the importance of mining surveys in this 470,000 square-kilometre geological area, which spans Upper Volta, Mali and Niger. CIDA has provided a \$2.9 million grant to carry out and interpret geophysical surveys.

CIDA disbursements for regional projects in the Sahel totalled \$3 million, while on the Sahel rehabilitation program \$8.8 million was disbursed in grants and \$11.6 million in loans.

Upper Volta

Bilateral cooperation with Upper Volta was defined in 1975. Canada agreed to allocate \$20 million in a five-year cooperation plan to the priority areas designated by the government of Upper Volta: rural development and transportation. Within this framework, the following projects have been undertaken: rural radio, \$1.23 million in grant funds—providing material and technical assistance for a rural radio station in the Bobo Dioulasso region; plant protection, \$590,000—a grasshopper control campaign in which Canada provided the plan and the material for a pilot experiment intended as an initial step in a longer term program; civil aviation, \$975,000—to facilitate internal connections, Canada has agreed to provide a loan of \$900,000 to the Ministry of Transport of Upper Volta for the purchase of a Twin Otter, as well as a grant of \$75,000 for training pilots and mechanics. Disbursements for the 1975-76 fiscal year totalled \$650,000 in grants. By January 1, 1976, six Canadian educators were engaged in 14 projects, while 41 scholarship holders from Upper Volta were in Canada.

Mali

Efforts in cooperation were directed toward the "duress" areas of the country. Canadian cooperation was, therefore, concentrated on creating sea access for landlocked regions, on rural development, and on energy. Canada prov-

ided a barge and technical cooperation for navigation between Bamako and Gao (\$3 million), and contributed technical assistance to the railways (\$2.5 million). The integrated development project in the Kaartha region is CIDA's first experiment in integrated rural development in Mali. A project to supply water to four towns (\$4 million) and support for a functional literacy program (\$2 million) complete CIDA activity in this field. In the energy sector Canada provided a loan of \$9 million for the installation of the Sélingué Dam transmission line. Financial commitments to Mali in 1975-76 totalled \$1 million in grants and \$2.96 million in food aid. By January 1, 1976 there were 13 Canadian advisers and educators working in Mali on eight projects, and 24 scholarship holders from Mali were in Canada.

Mauritania

Technical cooperation with this country included ten Canadian teachers working in the country, participation with the Ministry of Planning in economic planning, and 48 scholarship holders from Mauritania studying in Canada. Financial support of \$4.5 million for a highway development project completed CIDA's program in Mauritania for 1975-76. Financial commitments totalled \$4.11 million.

Niger

At the beginning of 1976, the food shortage in Niger reached a figure of more than 120,000 tons of cereal grains; grasshoppers and jerboas had devoured more than 15 per cent of the crops. Moreover, a heavy attack of plant lice seriously damaged the peanut crop. However, positive results were shown in the completion of projects vital to the economy of the country. The Canadian Friendship and Unity Road (CFUR) was built at a cost of \$32.5 million in the form of loans. The road, 427 kilometres (265 miles) long, connects the towns of Gouré and N'Guimi in the eastern part of the country.

Also among CIDA projects completed in 1976 were the joint construction with Nigeria of the Kainji-Niamey power line (\$6 million for Niger) and the drilling of 85 wells along the Unity Road (\$1.43 million) in aid of drought-stricken populations and also for plant protection. Disbursements for 1975-76 totalled \$14.5 million, of which \$3 million were loans. Food aid totalled \$2.78 million, while technical cooperation involved 26 advisers and teachers in the country by January 1, 1976, and 29 scholarship holders from Niger in Canada. Twenty-six projects were

in operation by the end of the fiscal year.

Chad

Technical cooperation with Chad, still on a modest scale, continued. Four projects were in operation, with the help of two Canadian teachers, while three Chad scholarship holders were in Canada. Disbursements for the fiscal year reached \$20,000. In addition, as a member of PISC, Chad benefits from Canada's support for this organization.

Senegal

CIDA's program has been directed toward the growth sectors most likely to contribute to diversification of Senegal's economy. While maintaining a high degree of Canadian presence in the education sector, CIDA has financed and implemented integrated projects in the areas of transportation, fishing, forestry, health and telecommunications. The Thiès Polytechnic School, Phase II, remains the largest project, with an allocation of \$8.62 million in loans and \$9.51 million in grant funds. Next was the modernization of non-industrial fishing, at a total cost of \$20 million, with a Canadian contribution of \$10 million. Other projects—including the Fann hospital, forest protection, fisheries inspection, and basic health—amounted to less than \$5 million. Three regional projects, PANAFTTEL, civil aviation and the Centre for the Study of Information Sciences and Techniques (CESTI), place the emphasis on regional cooperation. Disbursements for Senegal in 1975-76 amounted to \$5.31 million. Senegal also received \$750,000 in food aid. On January 1, 1976 there were 19 projects in operation and 41 Canadian advisers and teachers working in the country. Eight scholarship holders from Senegal were studying in Canada.

Tunisia

As planned last year, the Kairouan district development occupied a considerable portion of CIDA's efforts. This regional, integrated development, along with a health program and investments in public services, transportation and communications, forms the basis of Canadian cooperation with Tunisia.

In the area of technical and economic cooperation in agriculture, CIDA was involved in the irrigation of lands in the Kairouan district (\$1.6 million over four years) and development of this

land (\$1.4 million until 1980); the raising of heifers (\$3.47 million until 1979); participation in construction of the Sidi-Saad dam (\$55 million until 1981); and poultry farming (\$1.97 million until 1979). In the health field, Canada contributed to the pediatric wing of the Sidi Yahia de Menzel Bourguiba Hospital (\$1.33 million until 1978). The STEG power line (\$22.92 million until 1979) and the microwave relay system for telephone and telegraph (\$2.26 million) are examples of CIDA's involvement in the energy and communications sectors. Sixteen Canadian experts were involved in 34 projects in Tunisia on January 1, 1976. Fourteen Tunisian scholarship holders were in Canada to study. Disbursements for Tunisia in 1975-76 totalled \$14.8 million in loans and \$1.6 million in grants. Tunisia will also benefit, between now and 1977, from a development line of credit of \$15 million for the purchase in Canada of a freighter, raw materials, goods and services.

Zaire

The objectives mentioned in the 1975-76 program review for Zaire were not reached on schedule because of difficulties the country faced during the year. Moreover, since the majority of CIDA projects were to terminate during 1975-76, a rational effort was made to plan and define CIDA activities in those sectors in which the priorities of the country call for concentrated effort over the next five years.

Based on the results of a forest inventory and the recommendations of a team of experts sent to the country, certain projects have been selected, having regard both for Zaire's priorities and the results obtained in previous efforts. These projects on the whole are intended to develop forest resources through completing the forest inventory, training forestry engineers and technicians, and engaging in technical cooperation with the Zaire Department of Agriculture.

Village women use a common well in Upper Volta. Photo: Ray Witlin, United Nations.





Fishing with a cast-net on the Niger River, Mali.
Photo: United Nations

The details of CIDA cooperation in various highway construction projects in which the World Bank is the prime contractor have been worked out. A detailed engineering study, at a cost of \$2.89 million, will be carried out for the construction of the Kikwit-Kananga highway, covering a distance of 600 kilometres (373 miles). The topographic survey was to be completed in October 1976.

By the end of the fiscal year, CIDA had disbursed \$4.28 million. Thirteen projects were under way in Zaire, there was one Canadian adviser in the country, and 42 scholarship holders from Zaire had come to study in Canada.

Other Countries

In addition to the countries reviewed, Canada provided its cooperation to nine other states in Francophone Africa.

Cooperation with Bénin (formerly Dahomey) centred mainly on projects in education and public hygiene. Work was being carried out on the Polytechnic University College (CPU), with a CIDA contribution of \$15.7 million. The project concerning the Centre for Administrative Training and Improvement, which was in the planning

stage in 1974-75, got off the ground with an allocation of \$1.5 million.

In the area of public health, the sanitation program in the Zou region, after encountering certain unforeseeable difficulties, was scheduled to start up again within a few months; a grant of \$1.75 million has been allocated to the program. Disbursements for 1975-76 were \$6.35 million for 10 projects involving, on January 1, 1976, eight Canadians working in Bénin. Canada in turn received 46 scholarship holders from Bénin.

In Togo the major part of CIDA's effort was concentrated on health and the energy infrastructure. A regional project, the GTB power line linking Togo with its neighbor states of Ghana and Bénin, was nearly completed. Togo's part in the project is to erect 70 kilometres (43.5 miles) of 161 KV power line and to construct a substation at Lomé, with the help of a total contribution of \$5.48 million, of which \$4.22 million was a loan. Among current activities, two major projects stand out. The first is the provision of a water supply to Lomé and nine neighboring villages; the drilling site should be closed in December 1976, and up to the end of the year under review, disbursements of \$2 million had been made out of the total grant of \$3.3 million for this project. The second project is the provision of electric power to the Cotomib factory and the village of Tabligbo from the GTB power line (a \$2 million grant). On January 1, 1976 there were 11 Canadians in Togo working on eight CIDA projects, while 44 scholarship holders from Togo were in Canada. CIDA disbursements in 1975-76 totalled \$1.96 million.

In the Congo, Canada devoted \$6.46 million to eight projects, including two in transportation: the Congo-Ocean railway (CIDA's share was \$12.7 million) and civil aviation (\$9 million). Rwanda received a grant of \$9 million for the National University of Rwanda, the largest CIDA project in the country, and \$4.07 million for reclamation of the swampy valleys of the Mutara region (a project estimated to cost \$15 million). CIDA participation in providing facilities for youth totalled \$1 million. Altogether there were eight projects, 37 Canadian advisers and teachers, and three scholarship holders by January 1, 1976. In Malagasy, disbursements were \$1.27 million, for nine projects, three experts and 13 scholarship holders by January 1, 1976. Canadian activity centred on civil aviation (a \$3.6 million grant) in the form of supplying aircraft and training pilots. Gabon received \$1.21 million for the Ecole normale supérieure, and benefited from four projects and the services of 17 Canadi-

ans by the same date. Twenty-three scholarship holders came to Canada.

The year 1975 marked the beginning of CIDA cooperation with Guinea, through studies for a railway project, the Transguinean, with a grant of \$500,000. Two other projects followed, one an onchocerciasis (river blindness) control campaign (\$70,000) in conjunction with the World Health Organization, and the other a non-industrial fishing development project (\$1.2 million). In Burundi and the Central African Republic, Canada's contribution was limited to technical cooperation and the awarding of scholarships: on January 1, 1976, two teachers and four scholar-

ships for Burundi, at a cost of \$100,000; and six scholarships for the Central African Republic, at a cost of \$60,000.

In contrast to previous years, CIDA concentrated its resources on a few sectors only; these were given priority on the basis of changing economic objectives in nearly all of the countries receiving aid, a reorientation attributable to the world-wide increase in prices, to food problems, population pressure and the inequitable distribution of income. Thus CIDA's activities in Francophone Africa have been more closely attuned to the expectations of Canada's partners, by being increasingly geared to their economic objectives.

Commonwealth Africa

In the space of 15 years Canada's bilateral cooperation program for Commonwealth Africa has undergone massive changes. From an initial concentration on two West African countries, Nigeria and Ghana, the number of countries and institutions eligible to receive Canadian aid has swelled to more than 20, including several non-Commonwealth countries. In 1975-76, however, the bulk of Canadian assistance was directed toward five countries where ongoing programs have been developed—Ghana, Tanzania, Kenya, Zambia and the BLS countries, which take in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

In the early 1960s, the Canadian program consisted entirely of technical assistance, which in the main was provided in the form of grants. Over the years, the program has steadily evolved, blending capital projects in a variety of sectors, such as power, transportation and communications, with technical cooperation. Also, the modest disbursements of a decade ago contrast vividly with the \$108.32 million provided last year.

In most recent years, several important trends in Canadian assistance have emerged. There has been a shift in emphasis from support of infrastructure projects and measures to expand manufacturing and industry to efforts to help countries become self-sufficient in food production. A parallel development has been the allocation of increasing amounts of funds to countries with per capita incomes of less than \$100—the least developed countries—Tanzania, Lesotho, Malawi and Ethiopia. Tanzania has become the main recipient of Canadian bilateral assistance in Commonwealth Africa, getting about 36 per cent of total disbursements.

The change in the program's orientation can be seen from the fact that disbursements for rural development have almost doubled in a year, from 7.4 per cent of the total in 1974-75 to 12 per cent last year. With one-third of new commitments approved last year for projects in rural development and agriculture, the program is clearly focused on one of the main sectors identified by the policy paper, *Strategy for International Development Cooperation, 1975-1980*.

A substantial amount of Canadian assistance creates jobs for African workers. Fairly large labor forces are required for road construction, the expansion of urban water supply systems, well-digging in rural areas and other projects supported by Canadian funds. Last year more than 30 per cent of new funds committed were untied for such local costs as wages and the purchase of indigenous materials.

To assist in building up African institutional

capacities for development, CIDA last year established contacts with several African development agencies. In the future the agency expects to work closely with lending institutions such as the development branches of national banks in making funds available for needed rural development projects.

The volatile political scene in parts of Africa last year overshadowed the grave economic state of most countries. Economies were on the verge of collapse because of soaring inflation rates, trade deficits and high energy costs. Depressed world prices for cocoa and copper, the main foreign exchange earners of Ghana and Zambia respectively, caused major setbacks for countries which had seen their economic situations improve in recent years.

With foreign exchange reserves at dangerously low levels, countries were more dependent than ever on donor nations for balance of payments relief. In addition, they were forced to impose tough import restriction controls, which, while necessary to relieve pressure on foreign exchange reserves, hampered development in several important areas.

Nigeria was the single exception to this gloomy picture as it continued to benefit from its oil exports. It no longer needed, nor was requesting, Canadian capital assistance. Canada, however, continued to meet its commitments to ongoing projects. Disbursements were at a high level last year, but will taper off in succeeding

Oxen pull a sled in Swaziland. Photo: United Nations



years as the program is rapidly phased out. In the future, Canadian assistance will still be available to Nigeria, but at nonconcessional rates.

In other developments, newly-independent Mozambique was allocated up to \$3 million in food aid, and \$3.5 million in emergency food assistance was sent to Ethiopia and Somalia, two of the world's least developed countries. Further evidence of Canada's declared intention to provide a greater proportion of its aid for least developed countries was the decision to conduct comprehensive economic and development studies of such countries as Malawi, Sudan and Ethiopia to determine if ongoing development assistance programs should be established.

During the year, some 255 projects were in various stages of operation, ranging from large-scale construction ventures to economic studies. In the technical cooperation area, 541 Africans from countries served by the Commonwealth Africa program were studying in Canada as of January 1, 1976, and 166 Canadians were on assignment in these countries.

Ghana

The declining world price for cocoa last year underscored the vulnerability of Ghana's economy. Cocoa accounts for about 75 per cent of its foreign exchange earnings, and when the price dropped by 25 per cent, the country's balance of payments situation was severely affected. In addition, Ghana continues to experience high inflation levels, having to pay 60 per cent more for its non-oil imports.

To cope with its worsening economic situation, Ghana financed its current account deficit by drawing down reserves and by central bank borrowing. Also, an import control system was introduced to discourage the importation of luxury goods.

Changes have been made to the Canadian program in recent years, with the result that fewer types of assistance are now being provided. Present CIDA goals stress balance of payments support and agricultural assistance.

As well as helping to boost agricultural production, Canada is supporting several major efforts to improve the quality of life in rural areas.

In northern Ghana, Canada has provided capital and technical assistance for a massive well-digging program which will benefit some one million residents. At year-end, some 900 wells had been dug, supplying the area with safe drinking water for the first time. In addition to improving health standards, the Canadian project will

have an impact on agricultural production. Most of the residents are subsistence farmers and many in the past have been too sick from water-borne diseases to work during planting seasons.

Despite initial setbacks a Canadian-supported dairy project in the Kumasi area is meeting with success. Plant facilities have now been constructed and the dairy has about 100 regular customers and an ever-expanding local market for its daily production.

To launch the dairy project and to provide breeding stock to improve the quality of the local beef industry, some 40 Canadian cattle were airlifted to Ghana in 1974. While several died shortly after arrival, most adjusted to tropical conditions and the number of calves born in Ghana has increased the size of the original herd by about 10 per cent.

In other agricultural assistance, Canada is supporting extension programs in livestock production and experiments in nutrition and disease control at the University of Science and Technology at Kumasi and is training agricultural technicians and veterinarians at the Kpong-Tamale Veterinary College.

Canadian transportation assistance will also benefit agricultural production. By helping Ghana maintain its national road network Canada is ensuring that crops such as rice and maize can be transported to markets in Accra and other cities. A long-standing problem has been that with roads washed out during rainy seasons, farmers have been unable to deliver their crops to city markets. Water transport is also being studied as a means of getting crops to city markets. Canadian assistance also includes projects exploring ways to improve the storage of such staples as maize and rice.

The improvement of urban water supplies is also a feature of the Canadian program in Ghana. In a concerted effort with the World Bank and the African Development Bank, Canada is expanding the water supply system serving the metropolitan area of Accra/Tema. The expansion is necessary to prevent serious water shortages in this rapidly expanding area. Canadian assistance is also being used to ensure that Ghana will develop the capability to build the pipeline for the expansion project and to take on other major construction jobs in the future.

In education assistance, Canada has provided funds for the construction of a trades training centre at Kumasi. The new school, which is expected to receive students in the fall of 1976, will complement the efforts of the Accra Trades Centre in expanding the supply of skilled workers. About 10 Canadian teachers will be assigned to

the school as curriculum advisers.

Canada continues to provide balance of payments support in the form of food aid and line of credit loan funds for the purchase of needed Canadian materials and equipment.

Tanzania

Economic problems continue to plague Tanzania. In addition to being one of the countries hardest hit by the energy crisis, it is still feeling the effects of near-drought conditions of recent years. However, with a good maize crop in 1975, food production improved considerably, though the wheat crop was still below normal.

Last year, as export earnings dropped to less than half the 1973 level, the country had only enough foreign reserves to cover the cost of about two weeks of imports. Also, domestic inflation climbed to high levels.

To combat its economic woes, Tanzania introduced price controls for essential commodities, reduced government expenditures sharply and took measures to restrict the flow of imports.

Despite its difficulties the country remains committed to social development, stressing programs to improve the standard of living of rural populations, agricultural development and the development of labor-intensive industries.

Accordingly, Canada's assistance in recent years has focused on measures to develop the rural sector and to promote economic growth in general.

Last year Canada again contributed food aid through a \$3.9 million grant for the purchase of wheat. In efforts to find long-term solutions to food shortages, Canada is providing ongoing support for the adaptive wheat project at Lya-mungu, where several seed varieties were released for distribution. In the Coast Region where Canada has provided a \$2.5 million grant to develop rural water supplies, several integrated rural development plans were completed which pinpointed problems and priorities for development. In other agriculture projects, Canada is involved in a program to improve the efficiency of the beekeeping industry, a major source of income for farmers.

During the year several CIDA-supported infrastructure projects were completed. On March 1, with the commissioning of the Kidatu Hydro Project, Canadian involvement in one of the most important development projects in the country came to an end. In late 1972 Canada had joined with the World Bank, Sweden and Tanzania in financing the \$110 million project. CIDA funds of nearly \$15 million made possible the construction of a 220 KV transmission line and

Ethiopia remains a basically agricultural country. Photo: Paul Conklin, World Bank.



substations from the generating plant at Kidatu to the substation at Dar es Salaam, a distance of about 200 miles.

CIDA involvement in another major power project was completed with the construction of the 167-mile-long Hale Moshi transmission line and substations. CIDA had contributed \$7.5 million for the line. During the year CIDA agreed to support a study on the development of other power resources.

Work was continuing on the construction of the new water supply system for Dar es Salaam. The project consists of building a transmission system over a distance of 40 miles from the Lower Ruvu River to the Tanzanian capital. CIDA is providing some \$31 million for the expansion, which will meet Dar es Salaam's water requirements until the late 1980s.

Some years ago the Tanzania government found that city bakeries could not keep up with the growing demand for bread. Subsequently, it requested CIDA's assistance to build a semi-automatic bakery in Dar es Salaam to boost local production. The bakery began operating last May and CIDA is continuing to provide technical assistance for its management and operation.

Kenya

Kenya's steady economic advancement since gaining independence in 1963 came to a halt in 1973 when the combined effects of drought conditions and the energy crisis depleted foreign reserves, resulted in balance of payments problems, and brought about in 1974 a 2.3 per cent drop in real per capita income.

To attack these problems the Kenya government has identified income redistribution and employment generation as the main goals of its Development Plan for 1974-78. It is expected that these goals will be met mainly through the implementation of a broadly-based rural development program.

To ensure the greatest impact for Canada's assistance, CIDA has identified four sectors of concentration—education, public administration, agriculture and rural infrastructure.

In agriculture assistance, Canada contributed an additional \$1.37 million last year to assist livestock production and improve range management practices by increasing water supplies in the 10,000-square-mile semi-desert Isiolo District.

During the year Canadian engineers were posted to Kenya as work began on upgrading secondary roads so that they will be useable

year-round. This is expected to result in greater agricultural production as farmers will have a more reliable transportation system to get the crops to urban markets.

Canadian involvement in agricultural research in Kenya through efforts to breed rust-resistant varieties of wheat was nearing completion last year. Kenyan professional and technical staff have been trained in the research methods and are now successfully operating the Njoro research station.

During the year Canada also supported efforts to improve Kenya's capability to plan agricultural projects and to manage its beekeeping industry. Some \$1 million in grant funds were allocated for these projects.

In education assistance, Canada has allocated \$21.35 million to establish the Kenya Technical Teachers' Training College. The new institution will play a major role in improving the quality of technical and vocational instruction in Kenya, thereby contributing to efforts to expand the size of the country's skilled labor force. Fourteen Canadian educators are in Kenya to assist in the operation of the school until sufficient numbers of Kenyan teachers have been trained to take over its operations.

CIDA continued to assist the University of Nairobi by providing Canadian professors for another three years for its commerce and medicine faculties.

Mining assistance is being provided in the form of Canadian personnel and equipment for Kenya's Geological Survey Department.

Zambia

Zambia depends on one commodity, copper, for nearly all its export earnings. And when the price of copper fell by 60 per cent in just a year, Zambia's economy was bound to be in serious trouble. In 1974 Zambia had enjoyed a modest trade surplus; in 1975 it was staggered with a deficit of about \$280 million.

To reduce its dependence on copper, the government last year made plans to diversify the economy. Policies and programs designed to benefit the rural sector were being developed, and a major goal was to become self-sufficient in the production of various foods.

Canadian assistance to Zambia now includes a variety of measures aimed at developing the rural sector, helping the landlocked country with its transportation problems and providing short-term balance of payments support.

In February of 1976 a three-man CIDA team



Dr. David Dempsey supervises loading rinderpest disease vaccine in Ethiopia. Photo: CIDA

arrived in Zambia to initiate a three-year wheat development project centred in the Southern Province some 30 miles north of Victoria Falls. An important aspect of the project is the training of Zambian farm managers. Early results have been encouraging and the project, concentrating on the growing of rain-fed wheat, will be fully operational by November 1976.

The five-year contract of CANAC Consultants to operate and manage Zambia Railways ended in November of 1975. The railway is now being run by Zambian management officials, with Canada's involvement consisting of the provision of up to 13 advisers supplied through arrangements made with CANAC.

Canada continued to be involved in technical education through the provision of educators for the Zambia Institute of Technology at Kitwe and for the Department of Technical Education and Vocational Training.

BLS Countries

(Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland)

Botswana experienced steady economic growth in the 1970s as its vast mineral resources

were being developed. In the short period of four years, 1970—1974, its per capita income rose from US \$110 to \$300.

The country, however, has not escaped economic setbacks. The most serious last year was the failure of the huge nickel-copper complex at Selebi-Pikwe to achieve scheduled production. Also, increased oil prices have had an adverse effect on the country's trade balance.

Canada's bilateral assistance is focused on reducing technical and managerial manpower shortages and assisting in the preparation of resource inventories so as to have the greatest impact on resource development.

The main feature of the Canadian assistance program last year was an aerial geophysical survey of 80 per cent of Botswana's land surface financed by a \$2 million CIDA loan. Survey data will be interpreted in Canada in late 1976, but already there is good reason to believe that it has pinpointed likely mineral deposit sites in the Kalahari Desert.

Last year Canada agreed to assist Botswana's Central Transport Organization (CTO) by providing transportation specialists, preventive maintenance facilities and training over a five-year period. The CTO, which operates and maintains Botswana's government road fleet, is central to

the country's development efforts, particularly in the countryside.

Construction of the Francistown-Nata section of the North-South Road, co-financed by Canada, Norway and Denmark and designed to upgrade Botswana's road link with Zambia, was begun last year and is expected to be completed by late 1977.

Canada's first major assistance project in Botswana was completed during the year as the thermal power plant at the Selebi-Pikwe mining complex, financed by a \$30 million CIDA loan, had its first full year of operation burning Botswana coal.

The economy of landlocked Lesotho depends almost entirely on subsistence agriculture and the earnings of workers who find employment in the Republic of South Africa. While 200,000 Basotho work in South Africa's mines and farms, only 20,000 are gainfully employed at home. Foreign earnings of migrants (\$80 million in 1974) exceeded the country's Gross Domestic Product of \$58 million.

In its second Five-Year Plan, Lesotho stresses agricultural development as its top priority. Also considered important to economic development are the commerce, industry, tourism, transportation and communications sectors. Agricultural development is being counted on as the main source of new jobs.

Canadian assistance for Lesotho is just beginning. Its goal is the creation of employment opportunities and includes such measures as support for agricultural and rural development, provision of technical and capital assistance for small industries and mineral exploration support.

Three major Canadian-supported projects were approved last year. In rural development, a \$6 million CIDA grant will be used to finance an integrated rural development scheme in the mountainous Thaba Tseka area. The project

consists of implementing improved livestock management techniques and providing such social benefits as electricity, housing, a sewage system, clean water supplies and improved health facilities. The other assistance measures include a \$1.3 million grant to encourage the development of small industries by providing technical assistance, seed capital, workshop facilities and retail outlets for small businessmen and a \$972,000 grant for an aeromagnetic survey of Lesotho's mineral resources.

Swaziland, the second smallest country in Africa, with a population of 500,000, has a bright economic future. With a diversified resource base, it has never had a deficit in its merchandise trade. Trade surpluses increased from \$9.5 million in 1971-1972 to \$18.2 million in 1973-74. During the same period, real Gross Domestic Product had increased annually by seven per cent, and Gross Domestic Income had grown by nine per cent as a result of higher prices for sugar and wood pulp.

Canada's assistance, which in the past has consisted mainly of technical assistance, will become more systematic as CIDA planners develop a more comprehensive program.

During the year Canada was involved in several important studies and technical assistance programs. In agricultural assistance, a five-man team from the University of Saskatchewan was conducting a feasibility study on the expansion of Swaziland's dairy industry. A \$375,000 grant was approved for a three-year technical assistance program for rural water supplies to be administered by the World University Service of Canada (WUSC).

Two transportation projects were also under way. A CIDA grant of \$400,000 was being used to provide management assistance for the Swaziland Railway and a survey was being made of the country's road haulage system.

Commonwealth Caribbean

Canada's ties with the Caribbean date back to early in the 17th century when the French shipped timber from Quebec and Acadia to the West Indies and later sailing ships took regular cargoes of cod from English settlements in the Maritimes to return from the islands with sugar, rum, molasses and spices.

Today, in addition to strong trading ties and agreements, private Canadian investment holdings in the Caribbean exceed half a billion dollars. Banking, insurance, bauxite extraction and processing, travel and tourism are among Canadian interests. The islands are also a source of immigrants for this country and a favorite winter resort for Canadians.

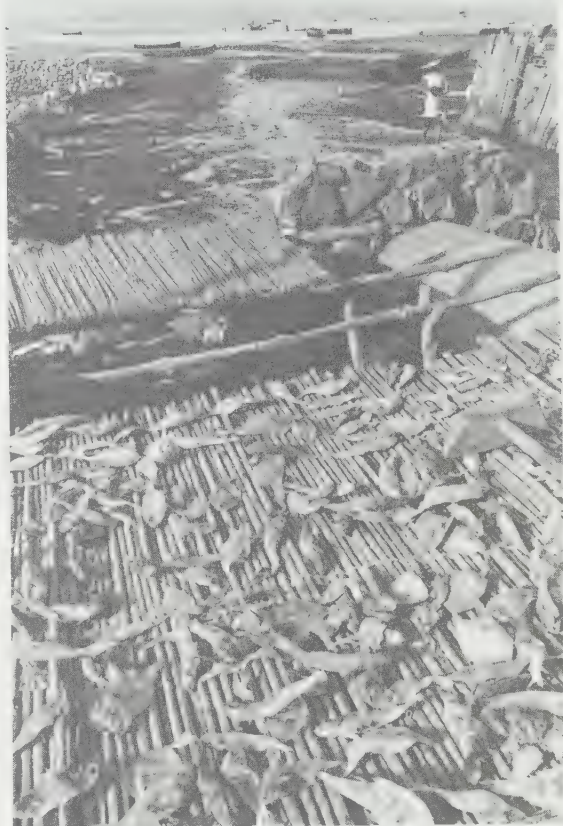
CIDA's development assistance in the Caribbean began in 1958 as a five-year, \$10 million program with the newly-formed Federation of the West Indies. When the Federation was dissolved in 1962 the program continued as one of capital and technical assistance to each of the member states. Between 1958 and the end of fiscal year 1975-1976, more than \$152 million in CIDA grants and concessional loans had been used for development projects in the region. In 1975-1976 the spending ceiling was \$14.6 million on loans and \$16.4 million on grants.

Although per capita incomes in the Caribbean countries are high compared to the rest of the developing world, the area will need outside assistance for many years to stimulate economic development. Recent political, economic and social difficulties have been compounded by inflation and balance of payments problems made worse by the rise in oil prices.

The major natural resources of the Commonwealth Caribbean are found in four countries: Trinidad has petroleum and asphalt; Jamaica, bauxite; Guyana, bauxite, other minerals and forests; and Belize, forests. Nearly all the islands have soil suitable for agriculture and may grow sugar cane.

Non-Commonwealth countries in the Caribbean—Cuba, Haiti, and some republics on the mainland of Central and South America—receive Canadian assistance under the Latin America program. The Commonwealth Caribbean assistance program covers Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, seven of the Leeward and Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, Montserrat and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla) and the mainland countries of Guyana and Belize. Total population of this vast region is only 4.7 million, which in part accounts for the fact they receive more Canadian assistance per capita than any other area in the world.

Over the years hundreds of Canadian advisers and educators have served in the Caribbean on CIDA assignments and thousands of students and trainees from the West Indies have studied in Canada or in third countries under CIDA auspices. On January 1, 1976 there were 40 advisers and educators in the region while 219 students and trainees were in Canada and 272 CIDA-sponsored Caribbean students followed courses at the University of the West Indies and other institutions in the region.



Fish dry in the sun at La Union, El Salvador. Photo: Jack Redden, CIDA

Belize

Belize, formerly British Honduras, is situated in the northern part of Central America, wedged between Guatemala and the Caribbean Sea. Although about 65,000 of its total population of 120,000 live in urban areas—about a third in Belize City alone—the country holds development promise in the continued growth of the agricultural sector. Belize is beginning to reach self-sufficiency in several crops, and in 1973 established exports in beef, rice and mangoes. The agricultural sector makes up 21 per cent of

GNP and accounts for 75 per cent of all exports. Further development of the agricultural sector is a priority both for the government of the country and for CIDA, but not to the exclusion of other sectors.

Construction of a water and sewer system for Belize City to meet demands for at least a decade beyond its completion date around 1980 is Canada's major contribution to the country. It is financed by a loan of \$7.9 million, as well as a grant of \$2.3 million to cover costs of a Canadian project team leader, two engineers and an administrator.

Canada provided a loan of \$1 million to the Belize Development Finance Corporation to be loaned out to private borrowers in agricultural, industrial or tourist development.

CIDA also opened a \$200,000 line of credit to enable the Belize Government to purchase material and equipment in Canada; provided a grant of \$120,000 to supervise construction of a deep water harbor which is financed with a \$10 million loan from the Caribbean Development Bank; supplied a planning expert in the Ministry of Finance and an adviser on petroleum legislation.

A grant of \$913,600 was approved to enable Belizean undergraduates to study engineering, education, surveying, management, forestry, accounting and agriculture in Canada. There were 28 students studying in Canada on January 1, 1976.

Guyana

During the year under review CIDA's program of assistance to Guyana continued its transition towards sectoral concentration on renewable resource development and the transfer of management skills.

Several older projects entered their final phases. The Guyana Electricity Corporation (GEC) received \$1.2 million worth of equipment to help it expand its distribution network and contracts were let for the balance of the \$1.9 million project. This will complete CIDA capital assistance to a multi-donor project costing \$25 million. Complementing this capital assistance is a training project providing both Canadian training advisers to the GEC and training awards for GEC employees to increase their skills.

Contracts were let and the first shipments made in a \$1 million project to provide two water-well drilling rigs and ancillary equipment to Guyana.

Four more air navigation beacons were in-

stalled and contracts were let for additional landing aids at Timehri International Airport. The Guyana Air Corporation received an additional \$145,000 of freight handling equipment.

CIDA planning has concentrated on projects involving renewable resource development. In the forestry sector, discussions were held on projects involving sawmilling and logging equipment, forestry road building equipment, and technical assistance to the forestry service. CIDA is currently providing technical assistance to the state-owned Guyana Timbers Ltd., the largest sawmilling firm in Guyana.

Commitments were made for assistance to the Guyana Agricultural Products Corporation and for designing a fisheries development plan. Design work was started on a Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory. Technical assistance and specialized scientific equipment will be provided for an Applied Technical Institute, which will be heavily concerned with rational development of Guyana's resources.

On January 1, 1976 there were 4 Canadian advisers in Guyana and 28 Guyanese trainees in Canada.

Jamaica

About twice the size of Prince Edward Island, Jamaica has a population of two million, who have a per capita GNP of \$1,000. It has rich bauxite deposits and manufactures rum, molasses and tobacco products. Sugar, bananas and coffee are the principal agricultural products.

The total cost of CIDA-financed projects under way in Jamaica is about \$20 million and they are concentrated in the sectors of transportation, education, water development and management training. Annual disbursements are about \$3.7 million. The traditional heavy concentration in transport (22 per cent of the total program) supports rural development programs, particularly the rural bridge rebuilding programs.

This effort in rural development is continuing and is in line with Jamaica's priorities to upgrade agriculture and create more jobs in the farm sector.

Phase four of the bridge rebuilding program got under way early in 1976 with a loan of \$1.6 million for the supply of Canadian steel and related equipment. Jamaica is responsible for foundations, approaches and construction. The earlier phases resulted in construction of 26 bridges and involved loans of \$1.8 million. A team of eight Canadian experts is helping the country to carry out the program and is training

Jamaican counterparts. CIDA also provided loans of \$1.75 million for transportation studies covering the costs of moving people and goods by road, rail, air and coastal shipping. This was followed up by feasibility studies of road transport which paved the way for specific projects to be financed by international lending agencies.

To assist education, Canada financed construction of 128 prefabricated primary schools with \$1.5 million in grants and has provided structural steel for another 42 schools nearing completion under a \$2 million loan. A grant of \$800,000 and a loan of \$480,000 are being used to assist in the building, equipping and staffing of a technical teacher training department at Kingston's College of Arts, Science and Technology.

Agriculture, which occupies more than 30 per cent of Jamaica's labor force, has also received assistance. A grant of \$185,000 has provided the Jamaican Ministry of Agriculture with breeding stock, equipment and an adviser for the hog industry. The program is being supervised by the University of Guelph, Ont. Some training for Jamaicans is also provided at Guelph.

New projects in the past year included an \$850,000 grant to finance seven Canadian computer programming experts to assist Jamaica in establishing a management information system; a \$400,000 grant to provide advisers to the Bureau of Standards and related training in Canada; \$80,000 to underwrite the cost of an operations officer to the country's airport authority for two years; \$125,000 to improve transport of sugar cane from field to factory to maintain freshness; and \$850,000 to provide five full-time and two part-time advisers to the Jamaican Railway Corporation.

As of January 1, 1976 there were 13 Canadian experts in Jamaica and 31 Jamaican students and trainees in Canada.

Windward and Leeward Islands

(Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia and St. Vincent)

Like a curving picket fence this row of small islands closes off the eastern Caribbean sea between Puerto Rico and Trinidad.

The seven islands total only a quarter of Prince Edward Island's area and have a population of roughly half a million. In Dominica a few hundred Carib Indians—the last of the original occupants of the Caribbean—remain on a reserve.

Canadian assistance to the islands is concentrated in agriculture, transport, water development and education. The major input to date has been in development of the airport facilities of the islands. Airports are vital to one of the major growth industries—tourism. A \$12 million grant was allotted in 1975-76 for an airport expansion program to meet current and projected demand until 1983. The funds will be spent on improving airport facilities in all the islands with the largest share, \$6.9 million, going to Coolidge International Airport in Antigua.

The airport program includes architectural, engineering, construction, supervision and administration costs. Canadian contractors undertake the designing. Sharing the balance of the grant funds are: Grenada, Pearls Airport, \$680,000; St. Vincent, Arnos Vale Airport, \$650,000; Dominica, Melville Hall Airport, \$835,000; Montserrat, Blackburne Airport, \$100,000; St. Kitts, Golden Rock Airport, \$2.5 million.

Other on-going projects include those listed below:

A \$300,000 grant spread over three years was given the Windward Islands Banana Growers Association for research.

A \$175,000 grant is being used to finance three local agricultural specialists participating in a five-man team for the Caribbean Common Market (Caricom).

A \$280,000 grant provides for comfith* demonstration machines, protein supplements and technical assistance to 12 Commonwealth Caribbean countries and to the University of the West Indies.

The third phase of a study in Dominica aimed at improving operations of the banana industry is being completed with a grant of \$275,000 and a loan of \$800,000 has been given the growers association for purchase of materials and equipment.

A grant of \$351,000 is financing construction of a fish storage plant in Grenada as well as providing the services of a Canadian adviser and training of nationals in Canada.

Fertilizer is being provided to the Grenada cocoa industry under a loan of \$850,000.

Construction of 20 primary and junior secondary schools and additions is being made possible by a grant of \$10 million.

Training of technical and vocational teachers is under way with a grant of \$1 million. CIDA grants are also financing the training of animal health assistants (\$275,000), public works technicians (\$360,000), hotel staff (\$115,000), and agricultural experts (\$480,000).

Construction of a large junior secondary

*Comfith—inner core of sugar cane. See Barbados section.

school in St. Lucia was completed with a grant of \$3.9 million and Canadian staff is being provided while local counterparts are trained.

Various phases of water development programs were carried on in all of the islands under grants and loans totalling about \$12 million.

There were 17 Canadian advisers and educators in the Leewards and Windwards on January 1, 1976, and 99 trainees from the islands studying in Canada.

Other Countries

Barbados

The most easterly island in the Caribbean, Barbados, smaller in size than Montreal, relies heavily on tourism and sugar exports. Its government is in the process of rationalizing the sugar industry by reducing the number of factories and installing new equipment.

The largest ongoing Canadian development project is the modernization and expansion of Seawell International Airport under a \$10 million loan. It is to be completed in 1978. CIDA continued capital assistance for expansion of the water system in 1975 with a \$3.5 million loan, largely for pipe and equipment to be procured in Canada.

Another ongoing project in Barbados and other Caribbean countries is an attempt to make building materials, paper and animal fodder out of sugar cane once the sucrose has been extracted. Traditionally, sugar cane produces only sugar, while the waste is burned in the factory's steam engines. A new type of cane separating machine, invented and built in Canada, makes it possible to produce a strong, light, water- and mildew-proof building material in both sheets and blocks from the cane's tough outer rind, which was formerly crushed in the extraction process.

The new machine also makes it possible to make animal fodder from the soft inner core—called comfith—while at the same time producing a higher quality of sugar. If the new canefeed technology succeeds it will not only help diversify Barbados' one-crop economy—sugar accounts for 53 per cent of the island's exports—but be of great interest to other sugar producing countries as well.

To date CIDA has spent more than \$2 million in loans and grants in the region on this project, including a loan of \$1.5 million and grants of \$160,000 for the Barbados Uplands Sugar Mill,



Students of a secondary school in Jamaica prepare to plant a school garden. Photo: Pickerell, United Nations

where the new separator is being tested on a practical scale in a full-fledged commercial operation.

On January 1, 1976 there was one CIDA adviser in the island, while 13 Barbadians were receiving training in Canada under CIDA auspices.

Trinidad and Tobago

Several ongoing projects were the main focus of CIDA's program in Trinidad and Tobago during the past year. Over \$1 million worth of electrical equipment was provided as part of the \$2.3 million rural electrification project.

Development of the \$10 million Piarco Airport extension continued with proposals for engineering design and supervision being requested from Canadian consulting firms. The actual design work is scheduled for 1976-77.

CIDA provided \$120,000 worth of equipment for the Trinidad and Tobago Metal Industries Company.

Canada continued to provide technical assistance to the National Training Board and to the Trinidad and Tobago Hotel School. Three of the four Canadian instructors at the hotel school have returned to Canada and trained counterparts have taken over their work. Canadian training continued for 20 Trinidadians in a variety of disciplines including accounting, radio therapy, mechanical technology and hotel administration. As of January 1, 1976 there was one CIDA adviser in Trinidad.

Additional activity took place in the forestry and health sectors. A design study for the recon-



A bridge in Jamaica built under a CIDA development program.
Photo: CIDA

struction of a government-owned teak mill was undertaken. The second stage of this project will involve \$1 million worth of capital assistance. Work is scheduled to start in 1976-77 on an inventory of the forest resources of Trinidad and Tobago. The Port of Spain hospital laundry received an additional \$250,000 worth of equipment. A two-year program of Canadian assistance to the Community Mental Health Program will start in 1976-77.

Regional

In 1970 Canada initiated the Agricultural Development Fund of the Caribbean Development Bank to increase agricultural productivity and efficiency in Commonwealth Caribbean countries. Canada's initial contribution was \$5 million, half of which was administered by the bank, the other half by CIDA. Canada has agreed to replenish the fund with \$6.1 million, of which \$2.2 million was paid in during 1975. The new contribution will be administered entirely by the bank. The fund is being used to finance projects either through island governments or through agricultural credit institutions and cooperative societies.

Canada is also supplying the CDB with two fisheries experts to assist the bank in considering loan applications related to the fishing industry.

University of the West Indies

This regional institution is supported by 14 Caribbean governments and has campuses in Jamaica (Mona), Trinidad (St. Augustine) and Barbados (Cave Hill), as well as extension centres on Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Kitts, St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

Canada has assisted the university since the early 1960s with grants, personnel and scholarships and has funded the construction of student residences in Trinidad and Barbados, a faculty building in Trinidad, two library buildings in Jamaica and the extension centres on the Leeward and Windward Islands. A CIDA-financed extension centre in Belize is under construction.

Under a five-year assistance plan started in 1971, the faculties of agriculture, engineering, education and management studies were strengthened. Under this plan, the UWI has entered into a twinning arrangement with the University of Western Ontario, to develop a management course, West Indian in content and environment, on the Jamaica and Trinidad campuses. Aided by a \$1.6 million CIDA grant, classroom and office facilities have been built, special course materials have been developed, and UWO professors are acting as consultants and teachers. Some 28 West Indian students are to enter Western's Business School over a four-year period, to return to the Caribbean as teachers.

The UWI also processed the 1970 census returns of various Caribbean countries, using an IBM computer supplied by Canada in 1971. Statistics Canada provided training and advisory assistance.

CIDA is also financing the construction of residences for the Marine Biology Laboratory at Discovery Bay, Jamaica (\$320,000) and supporting an examinations research unit to develop standards for school exams throughout the Caribbean (\$237,000).

Latin America

Launched in 1970, CIDA's bilateral development program in Latin America gained momentum gradually until fiscal year 1975-76, when it made a considerable leap forward. Total commitments moved from \$68.9 million to \$111.5 million, from 82 projects in operation to 109. The reasons for this 60 per cent increase are linked to the world food crisis, the priorities of the countries and Canada's *Strategy for International Development Cooperation 1975-1980*.

From the outset, the goal was to transfer technical assistance rather than capital to enable Latin Americans to use their own physical and human resources. From an experimental beginning to learn about the needs and priorities of the countries and to gain experience, the program reached a turning point in 1974. Plans for a program with wider horizons were made and new mechanisms for transferring resources were initiated. The entire spectrum of rural development

was identified as the sector for maximum development efforts in order to have the most effective social impact on the large, poor, rural populations. Food crops, mining, energy, forestry, transport and communications, irrigation, drainage and soil conservation, logging and saw-mills, and fishing are being developed. Assistance to public administration and planning, health and population, social infrastructure, welfare and institutional development supplement the employment-oriented projects.

Canada's proven expertise in these fields also indicates a high return on a relatively small investment in technical assistance.

Funds committed to the rural development sector total \$41 million or 37 per cent of the total program. Education is second with \$15.5 million, nearly 14 per cent.

Particular attention is being paid to marginal groups in each country and to building up a de-

A laborer looks over the rice paddies in Colombia. Photo: Jack Redden, CIDA



velopment cooperation program in Haiti, the least developed country in Latin America.

The emphasis on rural development to reach the most disadvantaged was already under way when the Strategy—which makes the sector a top priority—was published in September 1975. In addition to providing more impetus to this sector, the Strategy unties bilateral loans to procurement within Latin American regional markets, giving the Canadian aid dollar a multiplier potential.

Regional

In line with this trend to stretch aid dollars by strengthening regional markets, reciprocal trade and integrating agricultural and industrial production, CIDA launched 16 new projects in 1975-76. A grant of \$2.85 million to the Andean Group,

which has a total population of 77 million in Peru, Colombia, Bolivia, Venezuela, Chile, and Ecuador, will cover technical cooperation in 12 of the new projects. Canadian advisers will help increase cereal and oil seed crops, milk and meat production; improve maritime transport and communications; develop a regional market for the agro-industry; develop more local technology in the pharmaceutical, chemical and telecommunications industries; equip a forestry lab and train forestry engineers and technicians; and verify the potential of establishing a 5,000-man truck assembly plant in Bolivia, the poorest member of the group.

Another \$2.1 million in grant funds is aimed at increasing the nutritional value of maize, maize flour, wheat, barley and triticale, and in boosting production per acre by 40 per cent in Colombia and Ecuador. The program will be carried out in cooperation with the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) in Colombia and with help from the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT) in Mexico.

A grant of \$1.65 million spread over three years was provided to the Latin American Demography Centre (CELADE), an independent research institution based in Santiago, which serves Chile, Bolivia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Paraguay and Peru with population studies and related health, education and housing data.

On January 1, 1976 there were 42 Canadian experts in Latin America and 19 Latin Americans were receiving training in Canada under CIDA auspices.

Central America

El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras

El Salvador

Among the least developed countries of Latin America, densely populated El Salvador has a population growth rate of 3.3 per cent, a 25 per cent inflation rate (1974) and an increased balance of payments deficit. Growth in agriculture was high—5.6 per cent—but appears to be reaching a maximum limit.

CIDA's objective is to raise living standards by helping to create jobs and productivity in rural areas, by boosting agriculture, fisheries production and education, and by supporting public institutions and health schemes.

A five-year project of assistance in fisheries training which began under a \$3.8 million grant in

Students at the CIDA-supported fishing school in La Union, El Salvador, learn small engine repairs. Photo: Jack Redden, CIDA



1973 is continuing. Provision in 1976 of a multi-purpose fisheries training vessel, a Canadian coordinator and five instructors in nautical science, fishing and food technology, marine engine mechanics, boat construction and fisheries sciences for four years is included. High school students are trained at the National Institute of Navigation and Fishing at La Union, which may become a regional school for other Central American countries. Canada has offered 20 bursaries to candidates from nearby countries and 60 man-years for training in Canada for graduates of the institute.

Guatemala

The earthquake that struck Guatemala on February 4, 1976 drastically changed priorities in the republic. Canada continued its regular program and allocated additional funds for emergency relief. As soon as news of the quake reached Ottawa, \$100,000 in cash was given the League of Red Cross Societies and the Canadian Embassy in Guatemala was provided with an equal amount for on-the-spot emergency relief. Within a few days, \$1 million in food aid, blankets and orthopedic material was airlifted to the disaster area, where it was distributed through the Canadian Embassy. In March, a shipload of \$3 million worth of material for construction of temporary shelters was sent from Saint John, N.B. These do-it-yourself kits for about 8,000 families included tin roofing material, lumber, plywood and hand tools. Long-term development assistance towards rebuilding homes, schools and potable water systems in rural areas was being planned for the immediate future.

Honduras

The least developed country in Central America, Honduras depends on its main export: bananas. In 1974 its GNP slid by 0.5 per cent after Hurricane Fifi destroyed or damaged 40 per cent of the crop. A balance of payments problem was made worse by rising import prices for oil and other commodities. Canada's program is aimed at helping the low-income or subsistence farmer and consumer and at assistance in the marketing and development of hardwoods. Since crop damage from the hurricane in 1974 was compounded in 1975 by the worst drought in 25 years, the largest disbursement—\$925,000—was for food aid. This included shipping costs from Canada and was additional to \$500,000 in emergency relief and \$1 million in food aid sent immediately after the hurricane.

Colombia

The most significant rural development project will provide some 300,000 marginal peasant farmers on Colombia's Atlantic Coast with easy credit terms—under a loan of \$13.5 million and a \$500,000 grant. These small farm owners, who now earn about \$100 a year or less, will benefit through 12 sub-projects going beyond farm credit to include technological advice, marketing, agricultural training, forestry, fish farming, rural electrification, roads, water supplies, medical services, education and other services aimed at raising standards of living. The loan, repayable over 30 years at three per cent interest, will enable purchases of fertilizers, vehicles, farm equipment and transmission lines in Canada. The grant finances technical assistance. A second loan for \$3 million on terms similar to those above will enable National Fund for Development Projects (FONADE) to finance feasibility studies for private and public institutions. Canada's current commitments to Colombia now represent some \$26 million, with more than 50 per cent of them in the rural sector.

A one-time exporter of oil, Colombia is now a net importer with a balance of payments deficit and severely reduced foreign exchange. It also has a serious inflation problem. Per capita GNP at market prices was estimated at \$500 in 1974.

The republic's main development goals are to achieve an economic growth which will permit creation of productive employment with particular emphasis on the least privileged 50 per cent of Colombian society.

Colombia is the fourth most populous nation in Latin America after Brazil, Mexico and Argentina. Its large population of young, dependent people burdens educational and health facilities. The migration to urban areas has been heavy and the trend continues.

Haiti

Haiti has the unenviable distinction of being one of the 25 poorest nations in the world as well as the most poverty stricken in the American hemisphere. Eighty per cent of its 4.5 million population lives in rural areas, where they eke out a living on about \$60 per capita per year compared to an average for the country of about \$120. Port-au-Prince is the social and economic focus of the country and, with the exception of Cap Haitien, there are no towns equipped to serve the back country where the 3.6 million peasant farmers live.



Caracas, one of many rapidly-growing cities in Latin America. Photo: R Witlin, United Nations

Haiti embarked on a program to develop the hinterland by creating regional economic and social growth centres to stem the flow of migrants to Port-au-Prince. Canada was asked to participate. In 1974 a Canadian team selected the 2,600-square-kilometre (about 1,000-square-mile) region between Petit Goave and Petit Trou de Nippes, with a population of 600,000, for a totally integrated program that will cost an estimated \$3.8 million in grants over a five-year period. The program is based on a \$1.8 million four-year study. As the study progresses and developmental needs and potentialities are identified, projects will be launched. The program integrates all aspects of the region's development from physical resources and land tenure to health, nutrition and education. Within these sectors, projects identifying greater farm production, erosion control, rehabilitation of arable lands, establishment of marketing and credit structures will be launched. Turning Petit Goave into a regional capital is one of the anticipated results. But the prime aim is greater food production and all the economic spin-offs. Petit Goave, if successful, would spark neighboring developments. While integrated projects are not unique, this one is being followed closely by the international community.

Other developmental grants include \$3.6 million in support of the faculty of agronomy and

veterinary medicine at the University of Haiti; \$3 million over six years for a vocational training centre in Port-au-Prince; and \$1.65 million for a hydraulic resources inventory.

Peru

Peru's change of government by coup d'état in August 1975 has not altered the country's socio-economic development policy. This Andean country continued programs of agrarian and educational reform, marked in 1974 by the distribution of a million hectares (2.47 million acres) of land to 39,000 families. Insufficient food production continued to be a major problem of the country's 14.5 million people. Food imports doubled in value in 1974 over 1973. Heavy government subsidies on imported foods and on oil of up to 50 per cent of total value kept domestic inflation down to a rate of 17 per cent. Agricultural production increased at 2.3 per cent in 1974, slightly behind population growth of 2.5 per cent. Fisheries recovered in 1974, with a 41 per cent increase as a result of a tripling of the anchovy catch of 1973 and a 15 per cent rise in the catch of other species.

CIDA's 24 projects, which are funded with \$15.8 million in grant funds and \$8 million in loans, are closely tied to Peru's priorities in rural

development (35 per cent of funds), natural resources (40 per cent), education and institutional support (17 per cent), telecommunications, transport and others (8 per cent).

Three major projects launched by CIDA in 1975-76 are aimed directly at improving the food sector while the fourth is a new tool for uncovering mineral resources.

With a \$1.5 million loan and a \$1.3 million grant, CIDA is manning and equipping a rape-seed growing project in the Puno area near Lake Titicaca in part of the Sierra region, which is home to 40 per cent of Peruvians. Earlier CIDA studies showed that 170,000 acres at Puno are suitable for rape-seed, which could cut imports by 25 per cent. There is potential for making the country self-sufficient in edible oils production. Peru imported \$34 million worth in 1974.

A grant of \$1.05 million finances a six-year program to increase yields of wheat and barley. Peru imported \$120 million in wheat in 1974 but hopes to cut this to \$54 million by 1980. The grant covers agricultural research equipment from Canada, scholarships for Peruvians to study in Mexico or Canada, and expenses of research experts of the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT) in Mexico.

Four Canadian specialists in soils, flood control, hydrology and agricultural economics are establishing three pilot projects in three Andean ecological zones in a move to boost crop and livestock production by millions of peasants. The grant funds of \$1.12 million will cover 40 man-months of training in Canada and in a third country for Peruvians engaged in the water and soil conservation project.

Peruvians will be trained to make use of remote sensing data beamed from the Hertz II satellite on its north-south orbit under a grant of \$622,000.

Like most developing countries, Peru needs more information on its mineral resources, which makes the satellite data significant. With help from the Canadian Centre for Remote Sensing, Ottawa, the possibility of creating a similar centre in Peru is being studied.

Other Countries

Brazil

The thrust in rural development continued eastward into the impoverished reaches of northeastern Brazil. Comprising half the continent, with an economy as diverse as any in the

developing world, Brazil has a per capita income of \$700. A five-year program was begun at two federal universities that are being integrated in the northeast. Rural extension, modernization of laboratories and scholarships are included under a grant of \$995,000.

A unique, audio-visual literacy project—using radio, printed matter and animators—was begun in the State of Bahia where 60 per cent of the 8.3 million population is illiterate. Canadian experts in audio-visual techniques and production will participate for three years under a \$990,000 grant.

Five Canadians are already teaching geology, mining engineering and petrology at the Federal University of Bahia, while other projects include the expansion of the engineering faculty at the Polytechnical School of Paraiba, training of computer specialists, a mineral study in the State of Goias, and social development research.

Costa Rica

The University of Costa Rica is improving its financial administration with the help of two Canadian advisers, training fellowships in Canada and some equipment under grants totalling \$235,000. Another grant of \$115,000 is aimed at improving the social and economic condition of low-income groups.

Cuba

Cuba has a \$10 million program loan at three per cent interest to buy a variety of Canadian materials to be used mainly in public health services, the pharmaceutical industry and an animal health laboratory.

The island also received technical cooperation—mainly in support of agriculture, fisheries and public health programs—totalling \$2.67 million in grant funds.

Ecuador

In an effort to diversify the one-crop agricultural base of the Guayas River basin, CIDA continued support for an experimental fishpond, to which it has contributed \$325,000 for construction and operation.

Multilateral Programs



Photo: Jack Redden

Multilateral Programs

Since every channel of development assistance has advantages and disadvantages, Canada uses a variety of means to transfer concessional resources to developing countries. One expression of this policy of "diversity of channels", defined in Canada's *Strategy for International Development Cooperation 1975-1980*, is that in the fiscal year 1975-76 Canada disbursed \$318.56 million in multilateral assistance through contributions to international organizations as distinct from direct government-to-government (bilateral) assistance. This amount represents over 35 per cent of Canada's total development assistance budget, a proportion that has continued to rise from 21 per cent in 1970-71.

The multilateral organizations supported by Canada fall into two main categories. The first category consists of the operational institutions. Over sixty of these receive Canadian funds and have the responsibility for channelling them to developing countries. These institutions and programs range widely in size, geographical focus and sectoral expertise, from very small to very large.

A second category of about eight international institutions is concerned with international policy issues of major economic importance. They include the United Nations General Assembly, the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). In these forums participants discuss policy matters and may enter into arrangements on issues such as official development assistance, debt, trade, investment, transnational corporations, transfer of technology, international commodity agreements and international shipping regulations.

The growth of Canada's multilateral assistance portfolio has been rapid, starting with global, general purpose and/or UN-related institutions and expanding to include the other categories. In 1965-66 \$29.21 million was channelled through this route to developing countries, while in 1970-71 still fewer than 30 institutions and programs were used. Trends indicate a continuing expansion of the number of institutions used, but at a slower rate than in the last five years, since the portfolio has now reached a degree of balance and maturity.

Multilateral cooperation has a number of characteristics that have influenced Canada in its growing commitment to this form of assistance. First, *diversity*: the increase in the number, size

and diversity of international assistance institutions, particularly in the last ten years, presents Canada and other donors with a wide array of eligibility and funding options.

Second, *acceptability*: collective participation by recipient nations in the councils of international institutions gives these states an opportunity to influence on a regular basis the institutions' policies and programs. This enhances the relative degree of acceptability of multilateral assistance, and makes it possible for this channel to provide types of cooperation - such as in the population field - that may be of too sensitive a nature for bilateral and private, non-profit channels.

Third, *cooperative nature*: along with other international organizations, multilateral assistance institutions are potential building blocks for understanding, trust and peace among nations. They provide for an exchange of views, absorb and shape change, and help consolidate the practice of nations pursuing foreign policy goals through cooperation and mutual respect.

Fourth, *mobilizing effect*: international concertation through multilateral assistance institutions may be an effective means of encouraging all potential and actual donors to play a fuller role in development cooperation. Evidence from the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in particular indicates that multilateral institutions exerted an upward momentum on total official development assistance disbursements during the first five years of this decade.

To these positive features may be added the virtually untied quality of multilateral assistance; the significant contributions of regional and subregional institutions to collective self-reliance, as extensions of national self-reliance; and the very high "defensibility" of multilateral cooperation before the public, because of its internationally shared legitimacy. Yet disadvantages are also evident: occasional duplication and overlap among institutions; alleged inefficiency and occasionally exorbitant administrative costs (on the whole multilateral organizations are more expensive in aid delivery than both bilateral and private non-profit channels); the loss of the direct financial and administrative control that is a feature of most forms of bilateral assistance; and the enjoyment of less support from the Canadian business community, which on the whole would probably prefer tied aid.

Nevertheless the favorable balance of advantages has led policy makers to conclude that international assistance institutions merit an increasing share of Canada's funds, attention and support.

Canadian involvement with multilateral institutions is not a mere cheque-writing operation. International institutions are the responsive creations and instruments of the governments of the world and rely on the continuing participation of governments for their existence. Having supported the creation and continuation of many of these institutions, Canada participates in their policy-making processes to ensure the most effective application of resources.

Over the years a set of policies has evolved in Canada's relations with multilateral assistance institutions, to take advantage of the positive features of multilateral cooperation, minimize its inherent disadvantages and assure a consistency and comprehensiveness in Canada's approach towards multilateral institutions.

Since Canadian development assistance must be compatible with the broad goals of the Government's foreign policy, interdepartmental consultations are held between CIDA and such concerned departments as External Affairs, Industry, Trade and Commerce, and Finance, before general policies, and policies towards specific institutions, are established.

Decisions on which international institutions to fund are made on a case-by-case basis. Canada has no *prima facie* grounds for excluding any institution on the basis of size, geographical scope, or any other economic, political, cultural or developmental criteria. On the other hand it would not like to see an undue proliferation of multilateral assistance organizations and it will, therefore, not support new institutions that duplicate or detract from the activities of existing ones.

If a new or fledgling institution meets criteria of institutional validity, it may be funded by Canada on the grounds of institution-building to facilitate and accelerate over the longer term the pursuit of its objectives.

Canada has supported a policy of coordination and collaboration both among institutions and with bilateral donors. This phenomenon of blending and amalgamation in certain activities has been a marked trend over the last five years. The World Bank has come to rely increasingly on the UNDP for pre-feasibility studies; regional banks have come to rely increasingly on UN specialized agencies, such as the FAO, for sectoral exper-

Cuzco, Peru, the former Incan capital. Photo: Jack Redden, CIDA



tise; international institutions such as the World Bank are increasingly approaching donors on a bilateral basis to finance identifiable parts of large projects. Canada is now consolidating the administrative mechanisms required to benefit from these developments as much as possible.

Canada's policy is to recognize and support the central planning and allocations role of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in the UN developmental system. The alternative would be the creation of a series of special developmental funds within the Specialized Agencies, which would lead to a distortion of development priorities on the international level as agencies compete for funds and seek out projects at different rates.

Canada's support for the UNDP's central role and our commitment to channel voluntary contributions for UN technical assistance activities through the UNDP has rare exceptions. Where it has been clear that existing institutions could not adequately meet urgent new demands, Canada has agreed to the establishment of new funds. The UNFPA (United Nations Fund for Population Activities) is one example.

An effective means of establishing an appropriate Canadian profile in certain regions and countries has been the harmonization of multilateral aid with bilateral channels. For example, Canada has viewed the multilateral channel as an effective means of enabling Canadian contact with countries not having ongoing Canadian programs of bilateral assistance. Furthermore, some countries, such as a number located in

Latin America and the Caribbean, find themselves in a relatively higher income economic category and do not merit ongoing Canadian programs of bilateral assistance; yet they possess effective regional and subregional institutions particularly adept at meeting their transitional needs. In high-priority areas of Canadian involvement, such as black Africa, multilateral activities can also compound and reinforce our bilateral presence.

To receive Canadian funding, multilateral institutions must meet most of the criteria applying to all channels of Canadian cooperation, as laid down in Canada's *Strategy on International Development Cooperation 1975-1980*. To meet the major criteria, the organizations must contribute to a comprehensive and organic approach to development cooperation, promote self-reliance, focus on the poorest countries of the Third World, and contribute to regional cooperation among developing countries.

In 1971 a Multilateral Programs Branch was established in CIDA to oversee and coordinate Canada's involvement with an ever widening range of institutions and programs. This structural amalgamation, which exists in only a few other donor countries, has assisted Canada over the years to develop a consistent view of its multilateral cooperation commitments and to integrate more effectively the objectives and policies in this area with those governing Canada's other channels of development cooperation.

Operational Organizations

The operational multilateral organizations - as distinct from the policy institutions - cover a broad range of sectoral expertise and type of development assistance provided. The most important group, in sheer size, funds available and scope of operations, are the financial institutions, which include the vast World Bank Group. Most, but by no means all, of the other operational institutions are agencies of the United Nations. Some provide technical cooperation, others capital assistance or food, and some give all three.

For easy reference the operational institutions are dealt with in this report under three main headings: financial institutions, UN agencies, and "others".

Financial Institutions

Canada participates in five major lending institutions for large scale infrastructure projects. They are the World Bank Group, which provides assistance throughout the world, and four regional institutions, which provide capital assistance loans to the major developing regions of the world: Latin America, Africa, Asia and the Caribbean. Moreover, Canada provides loans to a subregional institution, the Andean Development Corporation, for the promotion of trade and industrial development of the six member countries of the Andean Pact in Latin America.

Assistance to the regional development banks is perhaps the most vivid illustration of Canada's focus on regional cooperation, as reflected in the *Strategy for International Development Cooperation 1975-1980*. While Canada's support to financial institutions was initially channelled almost entirely through the World Bank Group, this program was extended, from 1966 on, to regional institutions. They serve a special developmental purpose in strengthening common interest and collective self-reliance among members and have demonstrated a special adaptability in understanding the circumstances and tackling the problems of regional members.

Financial commitments to development banks are traditionally made on a multi-year basis, as it is essential that the lending program of these institutions be planned over a period of many years. Canada's commitments to the banks usually take the form of subscriptions to their equity capital, loans to their concessional funds, and grant contributions for their technical cooperation programs.

The World Bank Group

Canada ranks sixth in funding the International Development Association, concessional arm of the World Bank and largest multilateral assistance channel in the world. IDA provides 40 per cent of its loans to agricultural projects and over half of its loans to member developing countries with per capita incomes below \$200. In fiscal year 1975-76 Canada paid the second of four instalments of its total contribution to the fourth replenishment of IDA, and actively participated in discussions about the size of and policies governing the fifth replenishment.

Canada ranks sixth in its contributions to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), often referred to singly as the World Bank. Founded in 1944, this 127-member institution focuses the bulk of its assistance on the development of agriculture, transportation, industry and electric power in developing countries with over \$375 per capita incomes. In 1975-76 Canada contributed \$20 million to the

Boats wait to pass through locks in Thailand, part of an irrigation scheme which has greatly increased agricultural production. Photo: M. Bolotsky, United Nations



IBRD's "Third Window", which would enable developing countries hardest hit by shortfalls in food and energy to pay rates of interest for IBRD loans about 4 percentage points lower than normal IBRD rates.

Canada ranks seventh in contributions to the International Finance Corporation, the third member of the World Bank Group, founded in 1956 to assist the development of the private sector in its less-developed member countries.

African Development Fund (AfDF)

While membership in the African Development Bank is restricted to African countries, Canada ranks first in contributions to the African Development Fund, the bank's concessional arm, founded in 1972. This institution allocates 90 per cent of its assistance to the continent's least-developed countries. The fund's sectors of concentration are agriculture, transportation and public utilities. In 1975-76 Canada contributed \$14.1 million to this institution, \$8.3 million of which represented a contribution to a special refinancing of the fund to enable it to expand the final portion of its program for the 1973 to 1975 period. In 1975-76 Canada also played an active role in the replenishment of the African Development Fund for the period 1976 to 1978 and indicated its willingness to make a new substantial contribution to the fund.

Asian Development Bank (AsDB)

The Asian Development Bank is the area's major international lending institution, focusing on agriculture, industry, transportation and electric power. Its role is significant since South Asia alone contains about one-third of the world's population and over one-half of the world's poor. For 1975-76 Canada has decided to increase its equity subscription to the ordinary capital of the bank by \$156.34 million, payable over the next four years. An advance of \$4.3 million was paid in during 1975-76. The increase will bring Canada's total equity share to \$231.74 million and make Canada the fifth largest donor. In 1975-76 Canada also contributed \$27.2 million in loans, of which \$23.8 million represented the cumulative amount of a past commitment to the bank's Multi-Purpose Special Fund, and \$3.4 million covered a second instalment to the new concessional fund of the bank, the Asian Development Fund.

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

The Inter-American Development Bank, established in 1959, is the oldest of the regional banks. Canada became a member in 1972 and is now the sixth largest contributor with an equity participation of \$293 million. The bank's key sec-

The International Centre for Tropical Agriculture near Cali, Colombia. Photo: Jack Redden, CIDA.



tors are agriculture, electrical power, transportation, communications, industry and mining. The bank's action in relation to concessional lending in favor of the poorer countries of the region has progressed significantly; over 20 per cent of current commitments are to countries with incomes of under \$375 per capita.

The fiscal year 1975-76 was an interim year between replenishments. The IDB's replenishment of both its share capital and its concessional Fund for Special Operations did not commence until 1976.

Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)

Canada has been a member of the Caribbean Development Bank since its establishment in 1969, ranking second in contributions, with a subscribed equity in the bank of \$27.4 million. The bank focuses on agriculture, ports, sea transport and housing. Its major interest is the development of small lending institutions for agricultural and industrial purposes. Canada's \$8.4 million contribution to the bank for 1975-76 consisted of \$2.7 million for the bank's Agricultural Development Fund, which provides credit to local agricultural credit institutions and to small agricultural non-governmental cooperatives, and \$5.7 million to the bank's Special Development Fund.

Andean Development Corporation

Canada supports the Andean Development Corporation, a lending institution within the Andean Pact, aimed at promoting the industrial development and economic integration of the pact's six member countries. They are Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. In 1973-74 Canada loaned \$5 million interest free to the corporation, with a repayment period of 50 years and no payments during the first ten. Goods and services to be financed from the loan must be procured in Canada or in an Andean Group country.

Institute for Latin American Integration (INTAL)

In 1975-76 Canada contributed \$40,000 to the Institute for Latin American Integration (INTAL), situated in Buenos Aires. A subsidiary body of the Inter-American Development Bank, the institute was created in 1964 to provide specialized technical cooperation in the field of integration to member countries of the bank and to sub-regional integration organizations and multi-

national corporations. Canada is a member of the IDB's Consultative Council for this institute.

International Monetary Fund's Subsidy Account

During 1975-76 Canada supported the creation of and contributed \$10.8 million to the IMF's Subsidy Account, which will enable the countries most severely affected by the recent oil crises to pay lower interest rates (about 5 per cent) than the usual 8 per cent on their borrowing from the International Monetary Fund. Twenty-two countries agreed to contribute about \$175 million.

Technical Cooperation

A comprehensive technical cooperation program tied to the provision of services by Canadian consultants has been set up with the Asian, African and Inter-American Development Banks. A similar program is envisaged for the Caribbean Development Bank. A major objective of these technical cooperation programs is to assist Canadian consultants and manufacturing industries in identifying and preparing projects to be financed by the banks and thus, hopefully, to increase the role and participation of the Canadian business community in the activities of these institutions. In 1975-76 Canada made grants totalling \$2.19 million to this end to the Asian, African and Inter-American Development Banks.

United Nations Agencies

United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

Canada's traditional involvement in the United Nations Development Program, the world's largest technical assistance organization, continued to grow. Canada's regular contribution to the program amounted to \$24 million in 1975-76 and made Canada the sixth largest contributor to the organization, responsible for six per cent of the total budget. This reflects the importance Canada attaches to the UNDP as the central developmental institution within the UN system, financing most of the development activities of the various specialized agencies.

In conformity both with the increased emphasis the UNDP is placing on the 25 least developed countries and with Canada's *Strategy for International Development Cooperation 1975-1980*, Canada contributed an additional

\$500,000 to a special supplementary program for LLDC's. In 1975 the UNDP Governing Council established the Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration and the Special Account for the Reconstruction of the Suez Canal Zone, to which Canada contributed \$1.5 million and \$1 million respectively.

During the year considerable progress was made in the movement toward mutual cooperation among developing countries, but the UNDP suffered a severe financial crisis, brought on by inflation, increased program costs, and a shortfall in contributions. The organization has tightened its belt, cut back on programs, and overhauled its financial management system.

World Food Program (WFP)

During the year under review, Canada allocated about 40 per cent of its considerably expanded food aid to multilateral channels, with the World Food Program, the main focus of the UN's food aid activities, responsible for the allocation and distribution of most of it. This institution received \$99.34 million in grain, non-grain foods and cash from Canada, the program's largest donor. The WFP uses contributions from many national sources to organize projects, which fall into three main categories. First, there are the food for work projects, which use food as a partial wage for workers engaged in development projects. Many of these projects are intended to help the recipient country improve its own food production. The second category consists of vulnerable group feeding projects, which distribute food to those less able to provide themselves with an adequate diet, such as children, nursing mothers and the elderly. Thirdly, the WFP has emergency relief projects, for the victims of natural and civil disasters. Ever since the beginnings of the World Food Program Canada has been regularly elected a member of the 30-member Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programs, which is the allocation, policy and decision-making body of the WFP.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

One of the oldest of the UN specialized agencies, the FAO is also the largest international body whose work is solely devoted to the agricultural sector.

In November 1975 Canada participated in the FAO's 18th biennial conference, which discussed and approved the organization's pro-

gram of work and budget for the 1976-1977 biennium. Member countries elected E. Saouma, of Lebanon, as the FAO's Director-General.

Canada has been regularly elected to and actively participates in the FAO Council, the organization's governing body between sessions of the Conference.

In addition to making assessed contributions to the FAO's regular budget, Canada also participates in "multi-bi" projects with the organization, in which funding of the Canadian component comes from CIDA's bilateral allocations. "Multi-bi" projects are so called because they involve cooperation between a multilateral agency and a bilateral donor. CIDA participates in such projects whenever it can make use of the unique skills which the FAO brings to the agricultural sector.

Canada is also the largest contributor (\$200,000 for 1975) to the FAO Freedom From Hunger/Action for Development Program and is a member of the FAO's Associate Expert Scheme.

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

During 1975-1976 a series of international meetings successfully negotiated Articles of Agreement for a new International Fund for Agricultural Development. The purpose of this institution, whose creation was recommended by the 1974 World Food Conference in Rome, is to increase food production in food deficit countries and in other developing countries which have the potential to quickly increase their food production, while giving a special emphasis to the poorest populations in these countries. To be established as a specialized agency of the UN, IFAD will not have its own project capacities, but will operate through intermediate institutions such as the World Bank, the FAO and the regional development banks. IFAD would hopefully be formally established in 1976, with an initial capital of \$1 billion.

WFC and CGFPI

Canada is also a member of two other UN bodies created as a result of the World Food Conference. They are the World Food Council (WFC) and the Consultative Group on Food Production and Investment in Developing Countries (CGFPI). As both deal mainly with policy matters and coordination, they are described in the chapter "Policy Institutions."

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Canada has been a traditional supporter of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and increased its voluntary contribution to UNICEF in 1975-1976 by 40 per cent, for a total of \$3.5 million. However, additional contributions for specific purposes brought Canada's total official or governmental contribution to \$8.5 million and placed UNICEF third (after the UNDP and the World Food Program) in terms of magnitude of Canadian support. Of the additional \$5 million, \$3 million was financed through CIDA's bilateral channels for UNICEF projects in Indochina, and \$2 million provided food to the poorest developing countries. Canada, an active member until 1977 of the Executive Board, UNICEF's main governing body, submitted a working paper in 1975 suggesting a greater concentration on the needs of children from 0 to 5 years of age and their mothers. This proposal continues to be examined.

World Health Organization (WHO)

In addition to its normal budgetary contribution, which is paid through the Department of External Affairs and the UN system, Canada indicated its interest in the work of the World Health Organization by financial contributions to specific WHO programs. In 1975-1976 CIDA contributed \$745,000 and was the fourth major donor to WHO's Smallpox Eradication Campaign, which has now established 1978 as the target date for the elimination of the disease from the planet. CIDA also contributed \$1.5 million to WHO's Expanded Program of Research Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction, established in 1971 with the objective of developing a variety of safe, acceptable and effective methods for the regulation of human fertility. The program's 1975 budget was \$13.5 million. CIDA contributed \$40,000 to WHO's Program of Tropical Disease Research and \$500,000 to the joint WHO and World Bank Onchocerciasis Control Program. Commonly known as river blindness, onchocerciasis afflicts many thousands of people in the Sahelian countries.

Canada has a representative on the Executive Board of WHO (the organization's major governing body) and also participates in the World Health Assembly, which is the annual conference in which all member countries of WHO take part. In both gatherings Canada has stressed its increasing interest in health programs that offer basic services in rural areas of developing coun-

tries. During the year CIDA also participated actively in working groups and consultative groups for the programs mentioned above as well as for WHO's programs in rural water supply and sanitation, and the expanded program of immunization.

Other Operational Institutions

International Agricultural Research

The work of the various international institutes engaged in agricultural research is coordinated by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). Sponsored by the World Bank, the UNDP and the FAO, the group backs research at 11 centres around the globe, dealing with all major food crops of importance to the Third World and covering the majority of the planet's ecological zones.

During fiscal year 1975-1976 CIDA contributed a total of \$5.78 million to 10 CGIAR-supported institutes. While most of the Canadian funds were used to support ongoing activities, CIDA continued to assist research into specific crops at two centres.

The first is the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT) in Mexico, where CIDA has supported research into triticale, a cross between rye and wheat, as a heat and drought resistant grain. The other is the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) in Colombia. Here CIDA has backed research on cassava, a tropical root crop.

Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC)

In 1975-1976 Canada provided \$4 million and was the major contributor to the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC), which was created in 1971 by the Commonwealth Heads of Government as the principal Commonwealth development institution. The CFTC has a dual objective : to undertake technical cooperation and training activities, especially those which can take advantage of similarities and common experience within the Commonwealth; and to strengthen Commonwealth relations through a practical demonstration of cooperation. The unique features of the CFTC are the high degree of participation among members, the role of many developing countries as donors, and the high proportion of experts that come from developing countries.

The CFTC program includes the provision of advisers and experts under a general technical assistance program, an export development plan, and a training scheme in Commonwealth developing countries for personnel from other member developing countries.

In 1975-76 the triennial review of the Fund's objectives, policies and structures was completed.

Francophone Institutions

During fiscal year 1975-1976 Canada further strengthened its involvement with developmental francophone institutions. Prominent in this area was Canada's leadership in promoting the establishment of a technical assistance fund, called *Programme spécial de développement par la coopération économique, sociale et culturelle* (PSD), to serve francophone developing countries in sectors not normally covered by existing international institutions. As an integrated program of the *Agence de coopération culturelle et technique* (AGECOP), the PSD is in many ways the counterpart of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC) in the Commonwealth Secretariat.

In 1975-76 Canada contributed a total of \$325,000 to the *Association des Universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française* (AUPELF) through the *Fonds international de coopération universitaire* (FICU). The fund promotes the exchange of professors and researchers between African universities as well as with Haiti.

Other Canadian contributions, totalling \$220,000, went to the *Conférence des ministres de la jeunesse et des sports des États africains et malgache d'expression française*, the *Conférence des ministres de l'éducation nationale des États africains et malgache d'expression française* and the *Conseil africain et malgache de l'enseignement supérieur* (CAMES) in support of a seminar on technical and professional training, a seminar on traditional medicine and African pharmacopoeia (drugs), and a physical education scholarship program and youth workshop held in Ouagadougou, Upper Volta, where 160 young participants from most francophone countries worked on a reforestation project.

CIDA provided two people to serve on the staff of the permanent secretariats of the ministerial conferences.

Refugee and Relief Assistance

In 1975-1976 CIDA increased its support to a variety of multilateral institutions involved in providing humanitarian and developmental assistance to refugees and to people affected by disaster.

The largest increase was for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA): the cash portion of Canada's contribution was increased by \$50,000 to \$1.2 million, while the commodity portion, which has traditionally been made in the form of Canadian wheat flour, was increased from \$700,000 to \$2 million, in part to offset the greatly increased prices of cereal grain products in recent years. UNRWA provides a variety of educational, health, and relief services to refugees from the Middle East wars of 1948 and 1967.

Canada's contribution to the regular program of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was also increased by \$50,000, to \$600,000. The UNHCR's Regular Program provides funds to assist in the settlement or relocation of refugees from a variety of countries.

Canada also contributed \$500,000 in response to a special appeal from the UNHCR for refugees returning to Mozambique, Guinea Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands after having fled to neighboring countries during recent upheavals in the former Portuguese colonies.

A contribution of \$175,000 went to the United Nations Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa (UNETPSA) for scholarships, mainly for South Africans, Namibians, Rhodesians and people from Portuguese colonies. Canada contributed \$100,000 toward the UN Secretary General's appeal to fund the Institute for Namibia. Located in Zambia, this institute will train Namibians to take over the administration of their country once it has gained its independence from South Africa. The Commonwealth Rhodesia Scholarship Program, managed by the Commonwealth Secretariat, received \$75,000 for awards in African universities. The International University Exchange Fund (IUEF) received \$125,000 towards its African programs. The IUEF, an international NGO based in Geneva, provides scholarships and work opportunities to African refugees in their country of asylum, offers correspondence studies and supports other activities of oppressed people still living in their countries.

Policy Institutions

Point 1 of the *Strategy for International Development Cooperation 1975-1980* reads in part, "the Government undertakes to harmonize various external and domestic policies which have an impact on the developing countries, and to use a variety of policy instruments in the trade, international monetary, and other fields in order to achieve its international development objectives."

This point represents a Canadian approach to the New Economic Order. It is a recognition of the totality of Canada's economic relations with developing countries and the harmonious interdependence of each of its constituent elements. Such elements as trade, investment, debt, monetary reform, transfer of technology, shipping and law of the sea, were they to become more developmentally oriented, would give greater impetus to Third World countries than development assistance and could accelerate world development beyond anything presently conceivable.

Developing Canada's positions on these subjects is the prime responsibility of other departments of government. However, to have impact on these issues, CIDA participates in interdepartmental deliberations, especially those that examine and review Canada's prospective positions at international meetings. CIDA is now a member of 16 interdepartmental committees that discuss the topics above and has funnelled inputs into the Canadian position for the Third Session of the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea (March - May 1975); the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (April 1975); the Negotiating Conference for the Fifth International Tin Agreement (May 1975); the UNCTAD Committee on Manufactures (July 1975); the UNCTAD Committee on Commodities, resumed session (July 1975); the Seventh Special Session of the UN General Assembly (September 1975); the Thirtieth Session of the UN General Assembly (September - December 1975); the Negotiating Conference for the Second International Cocoa Agreement (October 1975); meetings of the International Sugar Organization with a view to preparing a Negotiating Conference (November 1975); the UNCTAD Committee on Commodities, resumed session (December 1975); the Fifth Meeting of the IBRD/IMF Development Committee (January 1976); the ECOSOC Committee on Science and Technology (February 1976); the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board Meeting (March 1976); and the Fourth Session of the Third UN Conference on Law of the Sea (March 1976).

In addition, CIDA participated in the govern-

ment's extensive preparations for the UNCTAD IV Conference, of May 1976, for which interdepartmental discussion began in December 1975. Among these activities, CIDA organized a series of four half-day seminars on UNCTAD IV issues which resource persons from outside government and officials from other departments attended.

CIDA regularly sends representatives to those meetings of UNCTAD and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) that relate to aid and development issues.

Within the Canadian Government CIDA has primary responsibility for coordination and formulation of the Canadian input into the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD.

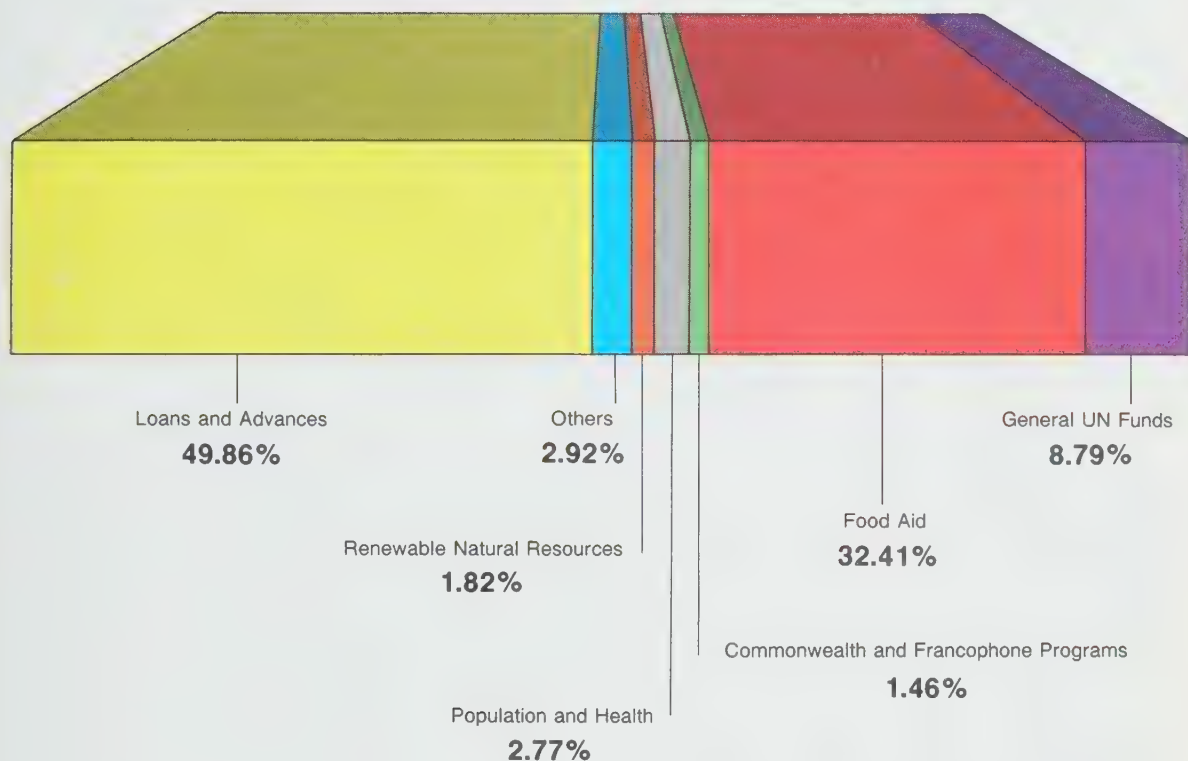
The DAC (originally called the Development Assistance Group) is not a development agency and has no development funds of its own. It was formed in 1960 to provide a meeting place where donors of bilateral assistance to developing countries could consult each other, exchange views on common problems, coordinate their bilateral assistance programs, review the growth in volume and the efficiency of development cooperation, and undertake a comprehensive examination and review of the assistance program of each. The DAC has been notably instrumental in encouraging members to improve the quantity and quality of their development cooperation. The committee now has 18 members, including the Commission of the European Communities. Member countries are together responsible for the bulk of development resources flowing to the low-income countries.

During the year under review CIDA participated in DAC discussions on topics such as aid, debt, untying, special measures for the landlocked and poorest countries, and the geographical allocation of aid.

One of the DAC's most important activities is the Annual Aid Review. At this meeting each member government submits its development assistance performance during the past year and its prospects for the future to detailed cross-examination by the committee. In 1975, as in former years, CIDA submitted a memorandum detailing Canada's development assistance activities.

Another important body is the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Created as a permanent subsidiary body of the UN in 1964, UNCTAD now has 147 members and meets in plenary session every four years. It is a forum for discussion among commercial partners with a view to expanding trade,

Details of Multilateral Disbursements 1975-76



harmonizing national and regional principles and policies in trade and development, monitoring the implementation and impact of commercial policies, and facilitating the negotiation and implementation of commodity agreements of particular interest to developing countries. During 1975-76 Canada had a seat on UNCTAD's 68-member Trade and Development Board, which meets twice a year and assures the continuity of UNCTAD between its plenary sessions. CIDA participates actively in the formulation of the Canadian position at meetings of UNCTAD's five commissions: commodities, manufactures, shipping, invisibles and financing related to trade, and transfer of technology.

A major development in 1975-76 was the undertaking by 27 developed and developing nations of a conference in Paris known as the Conference on International Economic Cooperation and more commonly as the North-South Conference. The conference's purpose is to examine the broad array of economic issues that affect relations between developed and developing countries in order to strike a bargain or agreement that meets the interests of both groups. Canada is playing the role of co-chairman of the conference for the eight participating industrialized countries, and thus has responsibility for bringing the conference to a successful conclusion.

The conference is divided into four commissions: energy, development, raw materials and finance. Canada is a member of the first two. CIDA has actively participated in the formulation of Canadian policy for all commissions of the conference. As many of the deliberations of the development commission are on aid and aid-related matters, CIDA has a particularly significant input into Canada's position for this commission.

During 1975-76 Canada provided \$300,000 to the Geneva-based GATT/UNCTAD International Trade Centre (ITC), which has emerged since its establishment in 1968 as the focal point for technical cooperation activities within the United Nations family in the export promotion field. Export promotion assistance is designed to enable developing countries to take full advantage of current conditions of access to developed country markets. The centre provides advisory missions, integrated programs and regional training.

Two new entities of which Canada is a mem-

ber are the World Food Council (WFC) and the Consultative Group on Food Production and Investment in Developing Countries (CGFPI). Both are creations of the 1974 World Food Conference held in Rome.

The WFC is a high-level ministerial body which is to meet once a year. It was created to follow up the resolutions of the World Food Conference and, specifically, to monitor the world food situation, to coordinate action being taken by countries and international organizations in food production, to identify gaps in the strategy being followed, and to continue a high level of political concern for problems identified and discussed at the conference. Of the 36 member countries, 23 are developing nations.

The CGFPI was founded after the conference, under the joint auspices of the World Bank, the FAO and the UNDP, with a mandate to assist in improving the levels, effectiveness and coordination of the flows of investment to agriculture in developing countries. The group held its first meeting in July 1975.

This road from India to the Nepalese capital of Kathmandu will be maintained with equipment financed through IDA funds. Photo: Mary H Hill, IDA



Special Programs



Photo: Jack Redden, CIDA

Non-Governmental Organizations

What happens when a Canadian decides to do something personally about world poverty? Usually she, or he, makes a contribution through a non-governmental organization (NGO) that is working to help people in developing countries. Voluntary groups in Canada have been providing overseas assistance for more than a century, and their number has grown rapidly in recent years—from about 20 in 1963 to more than ten times as many today.

Recognizing the importance of this work, CIDA in 1968 responded to NGO requests that it help strengthen and expand their efforts. It created a Non-Governmental Organizations Division with \$5 million to be used by Canadian NGOs on a matching-grant basis. By 1975-76 the program was providing \$32 million to assist 215 NGOs in carrying out some 700 projects—in Asia, the Pacific, Africa, and the Americas. These funds supplemented \$70 million in private contributions, so that Canada was supplying about \$100 million of the worldwide total of more than \$1 billion channeled into international development through non-governmental organizations.

This innovative program of cooperation between government and private agencies has now become an integral part of Canada's overall development effort. The basic goals of the NGO program are to stimulate and support the international development efforts of Canada's NGOs, to enable CIDA to tap the expertise and experience available in the NGO sector, and to spark public awareness of and participation in international development. The main tool used to achieve this is the matching grant; government funds are given to help expand the scope and increase the impact of an NGO project, but these funds are only given to supplement private resources—money, goods or services. The criteria that determine whether organizations and projects are eligible for matching grants are outlined in detail in a guide for project submissions, available from the NGO Division of CIDA.

Agriculture, education, health and family planning, and community development are the major sectors in which projects can be considered for support. Priority is given to practical, grass-roots initiatives that help the developing country by involving and benefiting large numbers of its people, such as assistance in forming rural cooperatives and credit unions, or support for technical and vocational training. Typical initiatives have included the Unitarian Service Committee's support for a vocational training centre for boys in Madras, India, and the introduction of nethouse-gardening techniques through a Mennonite Central Committee project that is producing

tomatoes, lettuce and other vegetables in semi-arid Botswana.

A major advantage of the NGO channel for development assistance is that the Canadian voluntary groups work in close cooperation with indigenous NGOs in the developing countries themselves. This partnership for development yields many benefits. Local NGOs already at work in developing countries enjoy established links and contacts in both urban and rural areas. Their credibility and acceptability in their own country allows them to put Canadian assistance to good use, quickly and effectively.

The NGO program has strengthened hundreds of such projects with matching grants, but it has other aspects as well. Substantial funding has been put into three specialized organizations that make important contributions to the total Canadian response to world development needs.

The Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO) had more than 800 Canadian volunteers serving abroad during 1975 as educators, doctors, technicians, or specialists in food production and other fields, in response to requests from developing countries. CUSO, now in its fifteenth year, has recently broadened its role by also supporting a wide range of small or medium-size development projects. Information is available from CUSO representatives on campuses



Boys learn a trade at Costa Rica's Boys Town, a school which has received support from CIDA and Cansave.

Photo: Jack Redden, CIDA

throughout Canada or from CUSO's head office (151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H5).

The Canadian Executive Service Overseas (CESO), established in 1968, makes Canadian management expertise available to the developing countries through the service on short-term overseas assignments of retired executives and a growing number of mid-career businessmen on temporary loan from their companies. CESO volunteers have completed more than 1,200 assignments in such diverse fields as chemistry, agriculture, tourism and merchandising. Further details can be obtained by contacting CESO's head office (Suite 420, 1010 St. Catherine West, Montreal, Que. H3B 1G2).

The third organization, Canada World Youth, is different in nature, involving people between the ages of 16 and 20. Through its youth-exchange program, Canadians and young people in developing countries live and work together for nine months, carrying out development projects in Canada and in Latin America, Africa and Asia. Potential participants can learn more about the program by writing to Canada World Youth (Cit  du Havre, Montreal, Que. H3C 3R4).

During 1975, International Women's Year, the NGO Division supported a series of regional workshops that brought together women from Africa, Asia, and Latin America with representatives of Canadian women's organizations. The workshops were co-sponsored by the National Council of Women and the Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace.

Five years ago the NGO Division set up a public participation program to encourage Canadian support for international cooperation, to stimulate wider participation through NGOs and community groups, and thus to prompt greater flows of private assistance. In 1975-76, NGOs received \$1.2 million in matching grants, usually of less than \$10,000, to help support their education and action programs.

Such projects have reached several hundred communities in all parts of the country, and have involved many thousands of Canadians who had no previous contact with international development. This development education work has raised the level of public awareness and has encouraged greater cooperation among the NGOs, through effective inter-agency councils in several provinces and through the national NGO coordinating agency, the Canadian Council for International Cooperation (CCIC). This in turn has prompted another Canadian innovation: the four western provinces have established funds from which they can give matching grants to

NGOs in much the same way as CIDA does. By 1975 the funds committed in this way by provincial governments totalled about \$9 million.

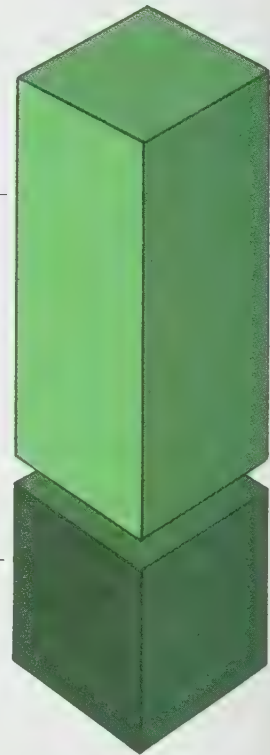
Non-Governmental Organizations Programs For 1975-76

68.4%

Flow of resources overseas from Canadian Non-Governmental Organizations

31.6%

CIDA Non-Governmental Organizations program



International NGO Program

In 1974 CIDA again broadened its cooperation with non-governmental organizations by creating the International NGO Division. Its program enables CIDA to support development projects and activities in situations where international NGOs

offer a framework, facility and capability for coordinated or specialized development action which cannot be readily undertaken by Canadian NGOs. Thus, it complements and supplements the work of CIDA's NGO Division. The new program's main objective is to assist the developing countries through international NGOs, especially in projects and activities which encourage self-reliance and strengthen Third World organizational and managerial capabilities.

One of the first international NGO grants to be made was \$10,000 to the World University Service, a Geneva-based international NGO which unites all sections of the university community in its work. CIDA helped to finance a training session for approximately 50 student leaders of the least-developed Asian countries. The project, entirely planned and organized by student associations, was designed to seek ways and means to involve the student communities actively in the related problems of population and development.

Another grant, of \$25,000, went to the Interna-

tional Council for Adult Education, an international organization that has its headquarters in Canada and is headed by Dr. J. Roby Kidd of the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education. This support enabled the ICAE to collaborate with the African Adult Education Association in organizing a workshop on Adult Education for Development and bringing together, for the first time, adult educators from all parts of Africa.

Management and leadership training is of major importance in most developing countries. Consequently, grants have been made to the World Alliance of YMCAs, the World University Service, and the World Boy Scout Bureau, for projects and programs designed to strengthen and develop indigenous leadership. CIDA grants to international NGOs may match contributions from those organizations themselves, from the country where the project is taking place, or from other sources. During 1975-76, grants totalling about \$1.4 million were approved for 55 projects with a total value of \$6.4 million being carried out by 31 international organizations.

Business and Industry Programs



The Mangla Dam in Pakistan is providing power for Pakistan as well as holding irrigation water. Photo: Kay Muldoon, World Bank

An important feature of Canada's continuing efforts to broaden its relations with developing nations is the action taken to encourage private industry to play a greater role in international cooperation.

Since 1970 the Canadian International Development Agency has been actively seeking the assistance of the business community in providing non-aid measures to stimulate economic growth in the Third World. An ongoing program has been devised and implemented by CIDA's Business and Industry Division which, increasingly, is recognized as a resource centre on a myriad of topics relating to industrial cooperation with developing nations.

Industrial cooperation, including foreign private investment, can in the proper climate bring a wide range of benefits to the host country; from greater employment opportunities for its expanding urban labor forces to improvements in its balance of payments situation through increased volume of exports.

Areas in which Canadian private funds can maximize benefits in developing countries include investments in joint ventures, turnkey projects, upgrading of management, marketing, transfer of technology, and technical assistance to commercial institutions. The more advanced developing countries, those with annual per

capita incomes of \$350 or more, are likely to offer the best returns on Canadian investment because most have acquired the minimum of infrastructure, such as roads and energy sources, required for industrial growth.

Canada has trailed other developed nations in investing abroad. One of the reasons for this is a lack of information on investment opportunities. To offset this problem, the Business and Industry Division undertakes studies to identify specific investment opportunities. At the present time, this is done mainly through Trade Commissioners and local industrial development banks and corporations, but plans are being developed to send teams of Canadian consultants to selected countries to obtain more detailed information on which Canadian industrial cooperation can be based.

In addition, the division promotes investment meetings where government officials and businessmen from developing countries come to Canada to discuss with Canadian entrepreneurs the plans and priorities of the country, the economy, the regulations concerning foreign investments, the various tax and other incentives that are made available to new foreign interprises as well as the examination of specific investment proposals. At these meetings, open and frank discussions are encouraged so as to give the participants a good appreciation not only of the benefits to be derived but also of the problems that may be encountered later on.

Over the years the division has intensified its efforts to find Canadian firms interested in expanding their operations beyond Canada's borders. A roster is maintained by sectors (i.e. Agriculture, Construction, Iron and Steel) and provides data about the number of firms, their respective sizes, location, annual sales, line of production, capabilities and interest.

This procedure enables the division to match opportunities identified in developing countries with the interests of appropriate Canadian firms.

In the year under review, the division continued to be active in this field by compiling country profiles on Barbados, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Malaysia and the Philippines. These documents, available on request, contain information on the investment climate in the countries, services of various development banks and investment incentives, tax regulations and other information on which the decision to become financially involved can be based.

It is recognized, however, that the documentation does not replace the need for on-the-spot personal investigations. Thus, the division is prepared to make financial assistance available to

firms who have shown a serious interest in foreign investment. In the year under review, 25 Canadian firms received CIDA assistance to enable them to conduct starter or feasibility studies. Details on the types of financial assistance CIDA provides for these studies and the appropriate regulations are contained in the third section of this report under the heading "CIDA Assistance for the Business Community".

The pre-investment studies and other assistance provided by the division resulted in investments totalling \$3.8 million in developing countries, the creation of 500 new jobs and a spin-off effect which is likely to encourage ancillary development in a number of fields.

In other developments, the division continued to improve its liaison with financial officials in the Third World.

Other Programs



Photo: United Nations

Technical Cooperation

Third World countries require much more than construction projects, material goods and services in their fight against poverty. They also need a wide range of technical skills and expertise to make effective use of these things, to direct and operate their industries and maintain their social services. For more than a quarter century Canada has helped to provide this expertise through technical cooperation – one of the oldest forms of development assistance.

There are two components in technical cooperation. One element is provided by teachers, consultants, tradesmen, and experts who are sent abroad to contribute their expertise on specific projects. These Canadians are drawn from universities and private industry as well as government, and frequently serve as advisers to governments of developing countries. The other element of technical cooperation is the training of Third World students and technical personnel—in their own country, in Canada or elsewhere. CIDA provides both kinds of assistance, not only directly through its own programs, but also through financial support of non-governmental and multilateral organizations active in international development.

Canada's technical cooperation with the Third World dates back to the years just after World War II, when a number of former colonies gained their independence. As they struggled to build their economies and raise their living standards, these emerging nations turned to the industrialized world for help – especially technical assistance. Canada's first efforts in technical cooperation were scattered responses to requests of this kind, directed to a variety of unrelated projects. These usually involved exchanges of Canadian specialists sent abroad and trainees from the Third World countries brought to Canada.

With the launching of the Colombo Plan in 1950, Canadian assistance efforts were intensified and placed on a more systematic basis, concentrated initially in India, Pakistan and other Asian countries. Capital assistance was extended to those countries, as in the building of Pakistan's Warsak Dam, but technical cooperation remained an important part of Canada's contribution. Teachers, especially, played a vital role in the war against illiteracy and the development of basic skills.

The early practice of responding to separate requests for assistance gave way presently to more integrated and selective planning. This was based on a careful assessment of a country's needs and Canada's own capabilities to meet those needs. In 1958 the country program review

was instituted, with long-range planning in support of long-range commitments to assist particular countries.

That same year Canada launched a program of continuing assistance to the Commonwealth Caribbean countries, followed shortly by similar programs for Commonwealth Africa (1960), Francophone Africa (1961) and Latin America (1971). As with the Colombo Plan, technical cooperation was an essential part of all these programs. One aspect of this cooperation has been Canada's support of the University of the West Indies and other such Third World institutions.

In 1968 Canada joined with other Commonwealth countries in establishing the Commonwealth Program of Technical Cooperation, coordinated by the Commonwealth Secretariat. This led in 1971 to the creation of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation, whose main contributors are Canada, Great Britain and New Zealand. The original Commonwealth program arranged advisory services on a bilateral basis in the fields of transport, public administration, statistics, economic planning and project appraisal. The Commonwealth Fund (CFTC) helps to finance exchanges of specialists between developing countries, so enabling them to share their expertise with one another.

Canada also participates in the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the world's biggest pre-investment and technical assistance organization. CIDA grants to this agency increased from \$15.3 million in 1970-71 to \$24.5 million in 1975-76.

An important area of technical cooperation is scientific research into development problems and techniques, especially in food production. In its 1969 report the Pearson Commission recommended that the industrialized countries devote "a significant share" of their research and development resources to solving the problems of the Third World. Canada responded in 1970 by setting up a public corporation, the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), which supports research in Third World countries. By June 1976 IDRC's Board of Governors had approved some 375 projects in 70 countries, costing \$69.8 million.

In 1971, through CIDA, Canada joined with other nations in financing the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) at Ibadan, Nigeria. In 1973 support was extended to the International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) at Hyderabad, India. In 1975-76 CIDA supported half a dozen such institutes concerned with agricultural re-

search, including the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR) at Rome, the International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD) at Nairobi, the International Potato Centre (CIP) at Lima, and the West African Rice Development Association (WARDA) at Monrovia, Liberia. Total CIDA grants to these institutions in 1975-76 amounted to \$5.78 million.

Changing needs in the developing countries, together with more than a quarter-century's experience in international development, have led to important changes in technical cooperation. With schools now well established in Third World countries, the early postwar demand for teachers—especially for the primary grades—has greatly diminished. The trend has therefore been away from sending Canadian teachers abroad to sending technical advisers to work in various areas of economic and social development, such as renewable resources and health care.

Canadian teachers were still employed in Third World countries in 1975, but their numbers had fallen from 476 on January 1, 1975 to 384 a year later. Moreover, many of them were teaching technical rather than academic subjects and many were helping to train personnel to work in newly established local industries.

The number of Third World students and trainees in Canada increased slightly—from 1526 on January 1, 1975 to 1589 on the corresponding date in 1976—but more and more attended new universities and other institutions in the Third World itself. Many of these institutions, like the University of the West Indies and the Accra Technical Trades Training Centre in Ghana, had been established with Canadian help; and many of the students had their studies financed by Canadian scholarships. The number of students and trainees studying in a developing country under CIDA auspices increased to 652 as of January 1, 1976, up 53 from a year before.

A technician at the malting barley laboratory established by CIDA on the outskirts of Bogota, Colombia. Photo: Jack Redden, CIDA



Canadian support for third-country training, which allows students to train in other Third World countries instead of in Canada, is expected to increase. For students born and raised in developing countries, it involves less culture shock, and their training experience is likely to seem more relevant to the circumstances and the problems they will face at home. Moreover, such programs promote cooperation among Third World countries as they build up their own institutions and their own academic and technical expertise.

Another important trend in technical cooperation has been the increasing use of expertise from outside government. When the emerging nations first sought Canada's assistance, advisers

were sent out to assist in development projects were usually drawn from Canadian government departments. Today close to 90 per cent of Canada's international development effort is managed by consultants hired under contract from private industry, universities and other non-governmental agencies.

Besides awarding contracts for the execution of its own projects, CIDA recruits technical expertise for such international agencies as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO). Through matching grants, CIDA also supports the technical cooperation programs of numerous non-governmental organizations working in the Third World.

Uprooting and transplanting rice in India. Photo: J. Breitenbach, IDA



Food Aid

Canada's first major venture into what then was called "foreign aid" consisted of a \$10-million shipment of Canadian wheat to newly-independent India, in 1951. The gift of food appeared particularly appropriate as Canada's initial contribution under the newly-founded Colombo Plan for southeast Asia. We were a major exporter of agricultural products, and the most crucial problems of some newly-independent nations were inadequate food supply and undernourishment. Canadians' humanitarian response to the needs of Asian development was eased by a large agricultural surplus.

Although the most apparent objective of food aid programs is to feed hungry people, there are several underlying reasons for using transfers of food in development assistance programs. In the first place food aid is used to relieve chronic undernourishment and malnutrition among the most vulnerable groups, such as young children and their mothers, the aged and the destitute. A relatively small amount has been given to relieve the immediate consequences of natural disasters or emergencies. Food aid shipments have also been used to correct balance of payments and currency problems of developing countries. Almost all of Canada's food aid has been provided in the form of grants, and the food sold on the local market, with the proceeds used to finance projects of economic and social development. Funds which recipients would otherwise have spent in buying food abroad, could then be put into domestic development. An important share of Canadian food aid has also been provided for development projects in which food has been provided in partial or total payment of wages.

In the early years, little attention was paid to the long-term consequences of supplying food on easy terms to developing countries. It was the 1960s before fears began to be expressed that this practice might discourage or even prevent efforts to increase agricultural production. Some critics have attacked bulk food aid as allowing governments to postpone essential agricultural reform, or at least give rural development a lower priority than it deserves. Such criticisms may be valid in some cases, but it must be realized that food aid represents only a small part of the food consumed within a country.

Relatively stable world prices for foodstuffs and continuing agricultural surpluses provided little incentive for planners to look seriously at food aid questions until 1973. In that year, enormous increases in energy costs were coupled with crop shortfalls in several major agricultural countries. Total grain stocks fell to four weeks' supply,

and wheat prices tripled in the course of 18 months, resulting in seriously reduced food aid shipments at a time of widespread hunger in vast areas of the developing world.

Canada responded to the crisis—highlighted at the World Food Conference in Rome in November 1974—by pledging greatly increased food aid and related programs, although Hon. Allan J. MacEachen, Secretary of State for External Affairs, noted later that the increase "does not reflect a fundamental change in Canada's development assistance policy, but rather a short-term response to pressing needs that we could not ignore."

Canada's unique pledge to the World Food Conference was to provide a minimum of one million metric tons of cereal grains each year from 1975-76 through 1977-78, regardless of the cost. Canada also agreed to increase the amount of non-grain food aid to approximately \$45 million per year for the three-year period. This includes fish, milk powder, rapeseed, beans, egg powder and beef.

Canada also promised to increase the proportion of food aid distributed through international organizations to at least 20 per cent of the total. Canada has so far exceeded that percentage. Our proportion of multilateral food aid has increased from 9 per cent in 1974-75 to 46 per cent in 1975-76.

In addition to these promises of future assistance made at the World Food Conference, Canada decided to allocate immediately an extra \$50 million to 1974-75 food aid for those countries in greatest need. This commitment pushed Canada's total food aid for 1974-75 to \$174.57 million, up from about \$125 million the year before. With the honoring of the promise of one million tons of grain, Canada's food aid total for 1975-76 went to \$222.54 million.

Through 25 years of development assistance, Canada had provided, in the period 1950 to 1975, 10.5 million metric tons of food at a cost of nearly \$1.3 billion, almost a third of all aid ever given by our country.

The pledges made at the World Food Conference were reiterated in the government's policy paper, *Strategy for International Development Cooperation 1975-1980*, which was published in September 1975. In addition, the Strategy introduced new flexibility, allowing up to 20 per cent of Canada's food aid to be purchased in third countries, mainly in the developing world, when the type of food required or difficulties of transport or supply warrant it.

The greatest amount of food aid is provided under CIDA's bilateral program. The bilateral

branch of CIDA determines the amount and type of food that is needed and can be handled by a country. The Contracts and Commodities Division of CIDA is then asked to arrange purchase. CIDA purchases from a wide variety of sources, depending on the commodity needed. Powdered eggs and canned beef have been bought from the supplies of Agriculture Canada, powdered milk from the Canadian Dairy Commission, fish from the Fisheries Prices Support Board and wheat from the Canadian Wheat Board. The remaining food stuffs, such as beans, rapeseed, flour, rye, semolina and seeds are obtained through tenders called by the Canadian Commercial Corporation.

CIDA arranges for the shipping. The recipient country is asked whether it wishes Canada to pay for shipping, or if it will arrange for delivery itself. In the latter case, the recipient country can obtain food equal in value to the amount saved by CIDA not paying for shipping.

When the food leaves Canada the recipient country and the Canadian mission to that country are notified. Canadian officials ensure the food is unloaded at the designated port and distribution then becomes the responsibility of the recipient government.

Contrary to what many people think, about 80 per cent of total food donations, and nearly all the bilateral food aid, is not distributed free to the population. Most bilateral food aid is sold by the government of the recipient country. One of the chief reasons for this is that free food might disrupt internal production, creating a situation where food imports will be necessary indefinitely. At the same time the recipient government is gaining funds for needed development projects by the sale of the food.

These counterpart funds gained from the sale of food are deposited in a special account, with a record kept of each food grant represented. The two governments agree on development projects to be financed from this fund, and these are normally approved by the Secretary of State for External Affairs. From time to time, audited statements are provided by the recipient government showing all counterpart funds credited to or withdrawn from the account for projects during the previous year. Occasionally, when counterpart funds have not been allocated to specific development projects within a reasonable amount of time, they may be released to support the overall development program of the country.

Of the multilateral total of \$103 million in food aid, over \$99 million went to the World Food Program (WFP), an organization established in 1963 under the joint auspices of the United Na-

tions and the Food and Agriculture Organization. Of the rest, \$1.89 million worth of wheat went to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) and just under \$2 million went to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). In all, 59 countries received gifts of Canadian food through multilateral channels during 1975-76.

The WFP uses about two-thirds of its food in food-for-work projects. The WFP encourages national and local authorities to take action on rural development and to make the required counterpart contributions. It creates large numbers of jobs in rural areas since the projects are always labor intensive. It often provides complementary assistance to other development projects underway in the country.

The experienced staff of the WFP are able to ensure that food reaches the neediest groups, groups that are often inaccessible through CIDA's bilateral channels. At the same time their food-for-work programs avoid adverse effects on domestic production.

While the increases in the value and amount of food aid have been the most conspicuous outcome of the 1974 World Food Conference, the organizational changes in international food aid

The distribution of milk by the World Food Program in Mauritius.
Photo: P. Morin, United Nations



have also been considerable.

The creation of a World Food Council was proposed at the conference and subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly of the United Nations. It held its first meeting in June 1975.

It is to function "as a coordinating mechanism to provide overall integrated and continuing attention for the successful coordination and follow-up of policies concerning food production, nutrition, food security, food trade and food aid, as well as other related matters, by all the agencies of the United Nations system."

Its main role is to monitor the world food situation, identifying problems before they become insurmountable and propose solutions—using moral persuasion to have the improvements made.

The council consists of 36 member states, including Canada, elected for a three-year term by the UN General Assembly on the basis of nominations by its Economic and Social Council.

The World Food Council was also given the task of arranging the creation of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, another proposal of the World Food Conference. At a meeting in June 1976 a commission was formed with six members from each of the OECD, OPEC and non-oil-producing Third World countries. The 18 members, which include Canada, are to work out the details of the fund's operation. The initial goal for the fund, which is intended to sup-

port agricultural development projects that will increase food production in developing countries, has been set at \$1 billion.

In Canada there have also been structural changes affecting the food aid program. The food shortages of recent years demonstrated, in the words of the *Strategy for International Development Cooperation 1975-1980*, "the urgent need for more assistance to food production and rural development." That concern was reflected in a series of negotiations between the Federal and Provincial governments during fiscal year 1975-76 in order to set up a Voluntary Food Aid and Agricultural Development Program. An agreement was reached in July, 1976. Originally proposed by the provinces prior to the World Food Conference, the agreement with the federal government reflects the Strategy's goal of encouraging the "widest possible participation of all sectors of the Canadian community" in development cooperation.

CIDA has given a high priority to programs of rural development and food production intended to help improve national self-sufficiency in food and raise nutritional levels. Yet, with 400 million people in developing countries suffering from chronic undernourishment and food production barely keeping pace with population growth, it is clear that food aid will remain a vital part of the Canadian assistance program for many years in the future.

Emergency relief

The earthquake which struck Guatemala on February 4, 1976 brought a prompt and effective response from Canada—both from CIDA and from thousands of Canadians who contributed cash and their time to relief and rebuilding efforts in the Central American country.

As soon as word of the disaster reached Ottawa, CIDA provided \$100,000 in cash to the League of Red Cross Societies and \$100,000 to the Canadian Embassy in Guatemala for on-the-spot-relief. Then, within a few days, CIDA sent \$600,000 in food aid and \$400,000 in blankets and orthopedic equipment on aircraft of the Canadian Armed Forces and on one lent by a private airline. This emergency relief was distributed directly to the quake victims by Canadian and other volunteers under the supervision of the Embassy. In March, \$3 million worth of construction materials—roofing materials, lumber, plywood and hand tools—were shipped from St. John, N.B. to Guatemala for building temporary shelters for about 8,000 families.

By the end of the fiscal year disbursements on the disaster stood at \$2.8 million, but in total commitments, Canada's contribution, not including air transport costs, was well over \$4 million, while further cooperation in rebuilding the country was in the planning stage. This official effort was matched by the contributions of thousands of Canadians to private agencies, which collected \$4 million in less than two months.

It has been stated in the past that international emergency relief is generally not within the ambit of a development agency, but this view has faded as natural disasters tend to pinpoint under-development as well as the distressing fact that the poorest people tend to suffer the most. The adobe houses in Guatemala where the poor lived crumbled quickly during the earthquake. This indicated the need for a new, inexpensive house that would retain the insulative properties of adobe but with a stronger frame.

Disasters caused by regional drought also usually indicate a lack of agricultural development in terms of planning, irrigation and soil conservation. Emergency food aid was provided in several cases of drought and floods. Canada provided Honduras with a grant of \$925,000 for Canadian rape seed oil and milk powder. An additional grant of \$124,935 was provided to pay for trucks to distribute the food stuffs and for the services of a Canadian coordinator. Honduras was hit by the worst drought in 25 years, less than a year after an enormous part of the harvest was destroyed by Hurricane Fifi.

Among other cases of drought, famine and flood relief in fiscal year 1975-76 were: Haiti,



A village in Guatemala devastated by the February 1976 earthquake. Photo: UNICEF

famine, \$50,000; Nepal, floods, \$25,000; Romania, floods, \$75,000; and Turkey, earthquake, \$30,000.

Relief funds were also funnelled through the League of Red Cross Societies to victims of civil strife. These included victims and repatriates from Portugal's former colonies—Mozambique, Cape Verde Islands, Sao Tomé and Angola—\$1.038 million; Chilean refugees, \$100,000; refugees of strife between Algeria and Morocco in the Western Sahara, \$120,000; civil war victims in Lebanon, \$150,000; Ethiopia's nomads, \$50,000; refugees of Cyprus' civil strife, \$75,000; Eastern and Western Timor civil strife victims, \$187,500.

By the end of the fiscal year CIDA planned to provide \$3 million in food aid bilaterally to newly-recognized Mozambique. Final payments of \$3.5 million in food aid to Somalia and Ethiopia were made in 1975-76.

The regular appropriation for emergency relief is \$2 million at the start of each fiscal year. Additional funds are voted by Parliament as needs arise or else are drawn by CIDA from bilateral funds.

Communications and Public Opinion

The Canadian Government's commitment to a strong program of communications intended to sustain and amplify public support of international development was reaffirmed in 1975 in the *Strategy for International Development Cooperation 1975-1980*. The final point among 21 declarations of policy is entitled "Participation of Canadians" and states that the official program of development cooperation "will be organized in such a way as to support, strengthen, and intensify the widest possible participation of all sectors of the Canadian community . . . To support such efforts, the Government will implement an improved and expanded program to ensure that relevant information on all dimensions of international development is made available to the public."

The publication of the Strategy in September, 1975—coinciding with the 7th Special Session of the General Assembly—focused public attention upon the dimensions of the Canadian aid program and more specifically upon the importance of non-aid instruments, as stressed in Point 1 of the Strategy. Parliament, the news media and development education groups gave increasing attention to these broader aspects of relations between Canada and developing countries. The President of CIDA, Paul Gérin-Lajoie, noted in his Annual Message *The Longest Journey* that Parliament had conducted an unusually detailed analysis of credits and funds approved by CIDA, during the hearings of the Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defence in March, April and May 1975. "Yet the interest of the House went beyond the current activities of CIDA. Some members of Parliament suggested the creation of a Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee . . . with the mandate to study the whole relationship between Canada and the Third World."

The establishment of this committee in July 1975 provided a means for Parliament to examine Canadian policies and public attitudes in areas such as commodities, trade liberalization, transfer of technology and aid, with a view to presenting a report prior to UNCTAD IV. In this first report, the Sub-Committee recommended that it conduct its work on a continuing basis, stating "it will be essential to have a much more active dialogue in future between the Canadian people and the Government on issues of development. Parliament, and a Sub-Committee on International Development, can play a central role in this process."

Although Canada introduced strong anti-inflationary measures during the year, there was little public criticism of the size of aid expenditures.

Informed critics of the aid program continued to call for greater progress towards the 0.7 per cent target, and continued improvement in the administration and evaluation of aid expenditures. Among concerned groups, interest shifted significantly from a preoccupation with pure aid expenditures to other aspects of relations with developing countries.

This trend in public concern has led CIDA to develop a comprehensive communications program aimed at stimulating discussion and dialogue on international development issues as well as informing the public and specialized groups of how aid funds have been spent.

Special emphasis is being placed upon working with television networks and mass-circulation newspapers, the main sources of the general public's information on international development.

A seminar for journalists and editors on issues of the New International Economic Order was sponsored by CIDA and the School of Journalism at the University of Western Ontario in August 1975. Journalists expressed sympathy with the Third World view that news of developing countries too often stresses the sensational, and reports political developments only in terms of conflict. Journalists lack first-hand experience of the struggles of poorer countries and are unable to interpret the domestic implications of the Third World's increasing solidarity and militancy.

A program was subsequently developed with the universities of Laval (Quebec) and Western Ontario (London) to assist working journalists and journalism students to develop their understanding of international development, through courses, seminars and visits to developing countries.

Increased emphasis has been placed on the educational sector, with priority on issue-oriented actions. Materials produced during the year included a multi-media kit of film strips and publications prepared in cooperation with UNICEF. Continuing efforts are being made to develop educational materials for primary and secondary schools and to assist provincial authorities in curriculum development.

Within CIDA, communications activities are centred within the Communications Branch, which includes the Information Division, Library and Briefing Centre, three components which cooperate closely in public information activities.

The Briefing Centre plays a special role by providing training programs for all personnel destined for service abroad under the Canadian program of international development. The Centre also provides briefings for personnel of other



Building walls for new houses in Guatemala from materials given by Canada. Photo: W. Stewart, CIDA

Family planning class in India. Photo: Harmit Singh, IDA



government departments, such as External Affairs and Industry, Trade and Commerce, who have been posted to Canadian missions in developing countries. During the year, increased emphasis was given to developing ways and means of extending the training process, by means of briefing programs in the field and consultations with personnel following their return to Canada.

Relations with Others

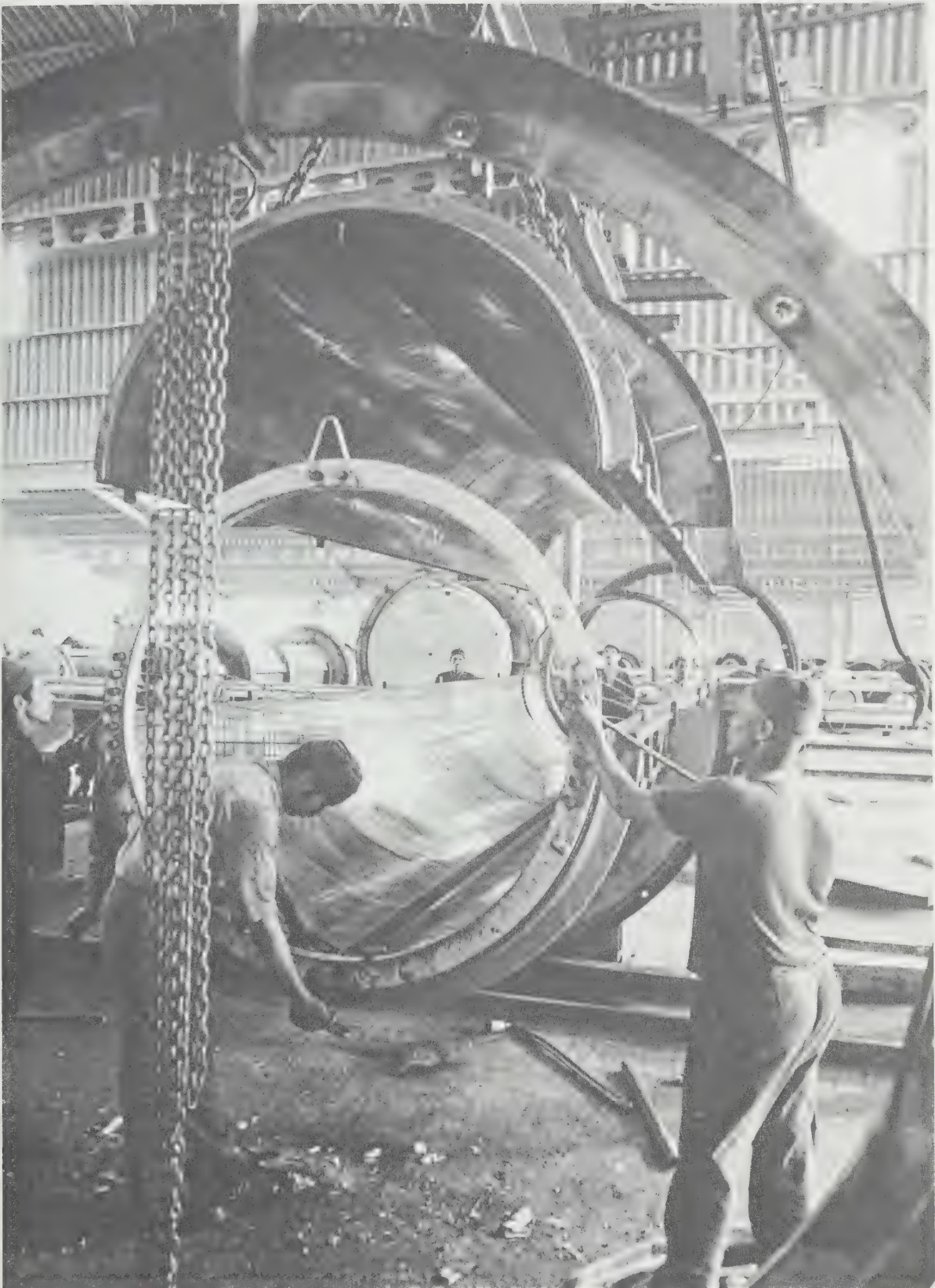


Photo: Bill and Christine Graham, World Bank

Relations with Others

As the agency of government established to support the self-development of Third World countries, CIDA acts as a bridge between the resources of Canada and the needs of the less favored. Its role is to arrange transfers of funds, identify and evaluate needs, organize and sometimes manage projects and evaluate their results. Thus, to carry out development activities, CIDA relies in great part upon the resources of the Canadian community.

In matching the resources of Canada to the needs of developing countries, the agency has developed a network of close relationships with almost every sector of the Canadian economy. The effectiveness of Canada's development programs depends upon the strength of these relationships, which have been built through 25 years of development cooperation. CIDA's commitment to involve other sectors of Canadian society in development cooperation was affirmed in the *Strategy for International Development Cooperation 1975-1980*. Point 1, a "comprehensive and organic approach to development cooperation", stressed the need to introduce "an effective mix of aid and non-aid instruments . . . as a means of mobilizing further Canadian resources, much needed for world development." Further, in Point 21, "Involvement of the Canadian community", the Strategy stated that "though the official program of development cooperation may be financed and administered by the Government, it will be organized in such a way as to support, strengthen and intensify the widest possible participation of all sectors of the Canadian community: individuals and voluntary non-profit organizations, the governments of the provinces, the several departments of the federal and provincial governments, universities, and the business sector."

CIDA's relationships with the Canadian business sector and with non-governmental organizations specializing in development cooperation are described elsewhere in this volume. This chapter is intended to explain relations with other sectors including two specialized organizations, the Export Development Corporation and the International Development Research Centre, and institutions of higher education.

Interdepartmental Relations

Within the federal government, many departments are deeply involved in international development, even though CIDA has responsibility for the policies, the administration of programs and their financing.

At the level of aid policy, deputy ministers and their equivalents from a number of departments or agencies participate in the formulation and review of policies as members of the Canadian International Development Board. Established by the same Order-in-Council which created CIDA, the board meets on an ad-hoc basis under the chairmanship of the President of CIDA and comprises, in addition to the senior officer of CIDA, those of External Affairs, Finance, Industry, Trade and Commerce, the Bank of Canada, Treasury Board and the International Development Research Centre.

At a lower level, the Interdepartmental Committee on Development Assistance meets regularly to clarify and obtain—whenever possible—an interdepartmental consensus on policy issues.

Participation in Canadian government policy formulation has broadened greatly in the last two years, as planners have recognized that the interests of developing countries may be affected by a spectrum of government actions. Beginning in 1974, CIDA began participating actively on a wide range of interdepartmental committees dealing with issues not directly concerned with aid. During 1975, CIDA provided input to 16 such committees. The section on Policy Institutions under the multilateral program provides further details. In these committees, whether their concern is tariff barriers or exploitation of undersea resources, CIDA's intention has been to seek a convergence between the interests of Canada and those of the developing countries, fulfilling a role as a sensitive sounding board for Third World concerns.

Many federal departments participate in international development by contributing their special expertise.

Health and Welfare Canada, for instance, is responsible for relations with the World Health Organization and the Pan American Health Organization, participating in the development of programs, even though CIDA provides the necessary financial contributions and monitors and evaluates the programs.

Agriculture Canada has provided its services to CIDA in numerous projects, particularly those dealing with developmental or adaptive research, soil surveys and land use. The Agriculture Canada research station at Lethbridge is the executing agent for the internationally recognized drylands agriculture project in Hyderabad, India. Also, the Agriculture Canada Soil Research Institute in Ottawa is executing the Agro-nomic Research Project in Tanzania where Canadian technology in soil moisture management is being adapted to obtain more dependable wheat production. CIDA obtains continuing

advice from Agriculture Canada, in animal breeding, nutrition, economics, agronomy and soils. Several Agriculture Canada scientists are on secondment to CIDA and are working as experts in developing countries.

Environment Canada, through the Fisheries and Marine Service, has been increasingly involved in fisheries development projects. In 1975, the service provided assistance in 12 major projects ranging from development of pelagic fisheries in the South China Sea in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization, to the training of fishermen from Korea and Fiji.

Other examples of inter-departmental cooperation in 1975:

- Advisors from the Bureau of Management Consulting Services helped the Government of Malaysia to reorganize government accounting systems.
- The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources provided an expert to develop oil exploration programs in Pakistan.
- Transport Canada provided advice for airport construction projects in the Commonwealth Caribbean.
- The Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce continued to offer valuable advice and assistance in matching Canadian resources to the needs of developing countries.

In addition to these departments, Parliament has created two specialized institutions which contribute in significant if different ways to the process of international development.

The International Development Research Centre

The International Development Research Centre was set up in 1970 because of a growing conviction that the gap between the richer and the poorer countries was essentially a science and technology gap. If Third World countries could acquire the knowledge and the experience to apply modern scientific and technical methods towards solving some of their major problems - how to increase the production of nutritious food, how to provide a basic infrastructure of health care and other services for people living in remote country areas as well as in the burgeoning cities, how to make a sound plan about industrialization - it was possible that the gap would really begin to close, rather than to widen still further.

For a country like Canada to help such a process required a novel approach. Scientists in developing countries of many backgrounds - from plant breeders and nutritionists to geographers and educational planners - had to be given as wide a scope as possible to do research on the specific needs of their country or region. The senior scientists needed an intensive experience in directing research and making decisions, as well as the broadest exposure to colleagues in other countries facing similar problems; the younger scientists needed practical experience in research directly related to their own countries' needs. It was difficult for an agency like CIDA, in the framework of its bilateral program of technical and capital assistance to individual developing countries, to fashion a program that would fit these requirements.

The IDRC was created by an Act of the Canadian Parliament, which lists four objectives in the support it should give to research. In its first years heaviest emphasis has been given to the enjoinder "to assist the developing regions to build up the research capabilities, the innovative skills and the institutions required to solve their problems". In other words, to help them achieve the greatest possible degree of regional self-reliance.

The centre is financed by a Parliamentary appropriation, which totalled \$29.7 million in 1976-77 and \$27 million in 1975-76. But, as a public corporation rather than a department of the Canadian Government, it has a large degree of independence and flexibility in policy-making. It has recruited an international staff from some 30 countries (although most of its 380 personnel are Canadian). Its 21-member Board of Governors includes 10 non-Canadians, six of whom come from developing countries. It has five regional offices - in Singapore, Bogota, Dakar, Cairo and Nairobi - that are predominantly staffed by nationals of these regions. All these measures of internationalizing a Canada-based organization have been taken in hopes of ensuring that projects supported by IDRC funds reflect the priorities of developing regions, and are not imposed.

In the first five and a half years of operations, up to June 1976, the Governors had approved support for 375 projects that called for disbursements of \$69.8 million. More than 70 of these projects were completed by mid-1976. The research is being done in about 75 developing countries, while universities and research institutes in Canada and elsewhere have, under contract from the IDRC, undertaken work directly related to projects in progress in Third World



Cross-breeding cassava at the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture, Colombia, a program supported by both CIDA and the IDRC.
Photo: Jack Redden, CIDA.

countries. All the projects in developing countries are directed by citizens of those regions, and the IDRC has provided no more than 30 expatriate advisers. It is not running a conventional program of technical assistance; nor is it, in a strict sense, what its name implies - a centre for research - so much as a funding agency.

Collaboration with CIDA, while avoiding overlap, involves staff from either organization attending the other's project review meetings, as well as frequent informal consultations. The CIDA president is on the IDRC Board of Governors, just as the IDRC President is a member of the Canadian International Development Board. In broad terms, it is agreed that IDRC should finance first-stage research, while CIDA might follow with larger amounts later to assure development of new systems or techniques which have a proven chance of wide success. At present, the main area in which both IDRC and CIDA are contributing support is the strengthening of international centres of agricultural research.

Export Development Corporation

The Export Development Cooperation is a commercially self-sustaining federal crown corporation that was established to facilitate and develop Canada's export trade by providing loans, insurance, guarantees and other financial facilities. Direction of its affairs is vested in a 12-member board of directors including senior representatives of government and the Canadian financial and private business sectors. Government representatives include the president of CIDA.

While CIDA's primary role is to promote economic and social development, particularly among poorer developing countries, the EDC's mandate is to promote export of Canadian goods and services. As both organizations are involved in international transfers of resources, their objectives are complementary in many cases. As outlined in the *Strategy for International Develop-*

ment Cooperation, a CIDA objective is to help developing countries reduce their dependence upon concessional forms of assistance. Thus, as countries reach higher ranges of per capita income they may be in a position to finance commercially viable projects through the Export Development Corporation. A number of developing countries now are recipients of varying degrees of CIDA assistance as well as commercial EDC credits, as they enter a transition period and move gradually away from dependence upon concessional loans or grants.

Increasingly, CIDA and the EDC are cooperating to provide a coordinated mechanism whereby CIDA aid may be continued for non-commercial projects such as building of infrastructure and training, while EDC financing is employed for the commercial aspects. In all such cases, EDC and CIDA actions are independent of each other, with loan agreements, disbursement procedures and repayment patterns entirely separate.

Institutions of Higher Education

Canadian universities and other institutions of higher education have contributed to Canada's development assistance program since its inception. Cooperation with CIDA has been progressively strengthened in recent years. A joint policy liaison committee of CIDA and the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada was established in 1974 to examine issues of common interest, and CIDA has liaison

officers in 48 universities and colleges.

A meeting of senior CIDA officials and the executive heads of Canadian universities in 1973 led to the establishment of a High Education Cooperation Plan, which is intended to develop research capabilities in Third World countries, particularly in the practical and applied research fields. The plan operates with an advisory council which assists CIDA in designing projects and in gaining access to Canadian expertise. An evaluation of the plan's first 18 months indicated that Canadian universities and research institutions have a critical contribution to make in the development process, and that higher education cooperation should be expanded to include a variety of relationships other than research capabilities. If developing countries are to become self-reliant, they must not only have cadres of university-trained leaders, professionals and specialists in many fields, but they must also have the capability of continually training new cadres. For this reason several Canadian universities have been involved in strengthening, with CIDA financing, important faculties at Third World centres of learning. During 1975, 18 universities and two colleges in six provinces were directly involved in international development programs by managing CIDA projects. University and college-managed projects were largely in the agriculture and rural development field and totalled \$31 million. In addition, numerous universities and colleges are involved in training Third World students, as described elsewhere in this volume.

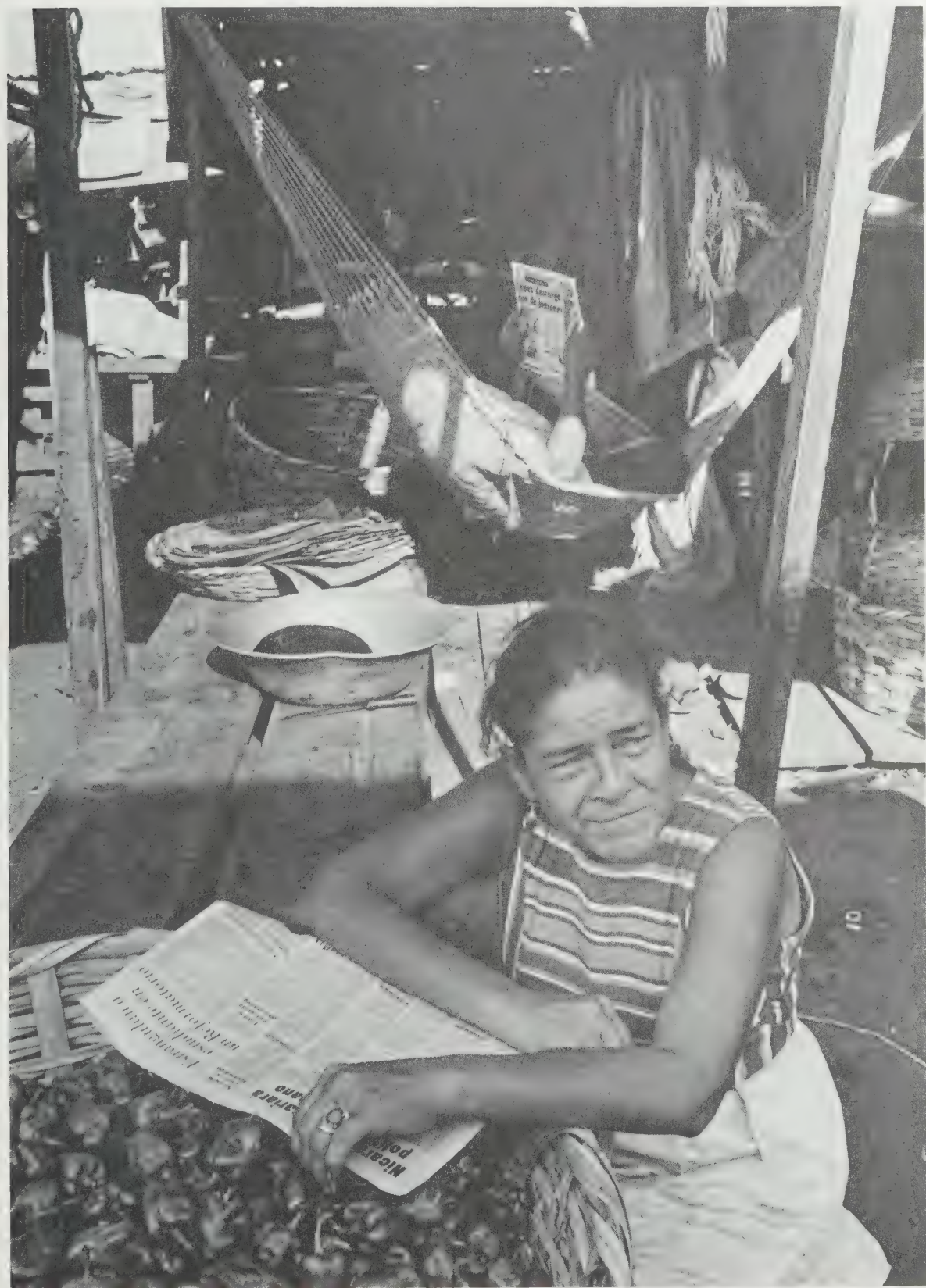


Photo: Jack Redden, CIDA

Information on CIDA

The following pages outline the origins and history of Canada's program of development cooperation. They also describe how CIDA is organized, how it operates, and how Canadians - individually or in groups - can participate in Canada's efforts to assist in the development of the Third World.

History

In the years following the Second World War there was no central organization to receive and study requests from developing countries for assistance. At that time all Canadian aid was channelled into multilateral programs administered by the specialized agencies of the United Nations. The funds made available by Canada to the United Nations were supplied and administered directly by the Department of Finance in consultation with the Bank of Canada and the Department of External Affairs. In addition to financial credits, Canadian aid took the form of bringing trainees on scholarships to Canada and sending technicians and experts to the developing countries.

In 1950 Canada was among the founding members of the Colombo Plan. This new role led to the creation, in 1951, of the International Economic and Technical Cooperation Division in the Department of Trade and Commerce, the first administrative unit for external aid programs, which launched the Canadian bilateral assistance programs with Colombo Plan countries.

In 1958 the Economic and Technical Assistance Branch replaced the above and in 1959 a Program Planning Branch was added; the latter was the first instrument for long-range planning of aid policies.

In 1960 an Order in Council created the External Aid Office; the duties of its Director General were defined in the following terms: the operation and administration of all assistance programs funded from the credits voted for this purpose to the Department of External Affairs; the study of such programs and the recommendation of any appropriate changes; coordination of operations with the other government departments and agencies involved; consultation and coordination with international agencies and Canadian non-governmental organizations; coordination of all Canadian efforts directed toward

George Kelly, A Canadian with the International Civil Aviation Authority, conducts a class on STOL aircraft. Photo: K. Muldoon, United Nations



obtaining aid for foreign countries affected by disasters; internal administration and other duties related to Canadian aid programs.

The External Aid Office acquired the status of a government department through the proclamation of a series of Orders in Council which made it subject to the Financial Administration Act and the Civil Service Act (later the Public Service Staff Relations Act).

In 1968 the name of the External Aid Office was changed, by Order in Council, to Canadian International Development Agency and the title of "Director General" was changed to "President". The choice of the terms "Agency" and "President" was made in an attempt to come to terms with the requirements of an international development program. Moreover, the substitution of "International Development" for "Aid" bore witness to the new spirit which has continued to inspire Canada's relations with developing countries ever since.

CIDA Today

Objective

To support the efforts of developing countries in fostering their economic growth and the evolution of their social systems in a way that will produce a wide distribution of the benefits of development among the populations of these countries, enhance the quality of life and improve the capacity of all sectors of their population to participate in national development efforts.

Sub-Objectives

To support the development of the productive capacity of developing countries.

To support development programs of the United Nations and other international development institutions engaged in development assistance.

To support undertakings conducive to improved levels of academic and technical training and productive skills.

To alleviate hunger and other hardships.

To support undertakings of the non-governmental and private sector in development cooperation.

To support international development research.

To provide economic, social and development assistance.

The orientation of development aid programs is decided by Cabinet on the advice of the Secretary of State for External Affairs. In preparing his recommendations to the latter, the President of CIDA is assisted by a high-ranking interdepartmental committee, the Canadian International Development Board, which he chairs.

The board members include the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Deputy Minister of Finance, the Deputy Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, the Governor of the Bank of Canada, the Secretary of Treasury Board and the President of the International Development Research Centre.

The agency's budget is reviewed each year by the House of Commons Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defence.

Canada's policy on development cooperation has been stated in the publication : *Strategy for International Development Cooperation 1975-1980*, launched on September 2, 1975. The Strategy outlines the orientation, principles and policies governing Canada's relationships with developing countries and describes CIDA's activities.

The President's Role

The President of CIDA holds the rank of Deputy Minister and is responsible to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, under whose authority he assumes the responsibility of the agency, including the formulation and implementation of its policies and programs. He must also ensure that Canada is playing an active role in the international community in matters of development cooperation. Within Canadian society he must make sure that the various sectors of the public are kept informed and participate. The President's duties reflect the growth of CIDA's role in regard to the multilateral development organizations. While the Minister of Finance is Governor for Canada on the Boards of Governors of the large international financial institutions, the President of CIDA is the Alternate Governor on the same boards. He fulfills this role in the World Bank and the Asian, Inter-American and Caribbean Development Banks. While the President of CIDA is Alternate Governor of the African Development Fund as well, the position of Governor for Canada is filled by the Secretary of State for External Affairs. The President of CIDA also serves on the Board of Governors of the International Development Research Centre, and on the Board of Directors of the Export Development Corporation.

The growing complexity of the President's tasks necessitated, in 1970, the creation of the post of executive vice-president, whose principal role is to assist the President in the day-to-day management of the agency.

Organization and Structure

CIDA is composed of eight large branches: Policy, Bilateral Programs, Multilateral Programs, Special Programs, Special Advisers, Finance and Administration, Personnel Administration, and Communications. The first six are headed by Vice-Presidents and the last two by Directors

General. The Policy, Bilateral Programs, Multilateral Programs, Special Programs, and Special Advisers Branches are directly involved in the formulation of international development programs, while the other three perform specialized support services.

The Policy Branch has responsibility for producing analyses and presenting various options concerning the main policies and orientations of the agency, for developing and administering an annual planning cycle for the agency as a whole and for evaluating the effectiveness of the CIDA program. For some time now it has been moving in the direction of longer-term planning and analysis of those government development policies which are not covered by the aid programs. The Policy Branch comprises the Program Analysis, Evaluation, and Policy Analysis Divisions.

The Bilateral Programs Branch has responsibility for developing and implementing programs and projects to promote the social and economic progress of developing countries receiving bilateral aid from Canada. It is composed of five divisions which participate in the development of projects in their respective geographical areas and oversee the implementation of those projects. They are the Asia, Francophone Africa, Commonwealth Africa, Caribbean, and Latin America Divisions.

The other activities of this Branch are assigned to the Human Resources Division and the Technical Resources Division. The former recruits the professional and technical experts who work in the Third World under the auspices of CIDA and, on occasion, of international organizations, and organizes training programs and practical courses for the citizens of developing countries. The Technical Resources Division carries out professional, technical and financial evaluations of projects involving engineering and related disciplines.

The Multilateral Programs Branch has responsibility for Canada's relations with international development aid institutions and agencies and for the formulation of Canadian policy in respect of these organizations and their programs. It is composed of the UN Programs, the Financial Institutions, and the Policy Institutions Divisions.

The Special Programs Branch deals with the development assistance supplied through the Canadian private sector and with the participation of business and industry in development programs. It includes the Non-Governmental Organizations, the International NGO Programs, and the Business and Industry Divisions.

The Special Advisers Branch gives all CIDA branches professional and technical advice on highly specialized sectors such as food, nutrition

and agriculture, rural development and cooperatives, fisheries, forestry, water management, the environment, programs relating to health and population, education, energy and telecommunications, air transport, social communications, and the participation of women in development.

In the spring of 1976 a Renewable Resources Division was added to the Special Advisers Branch because of the impetus given by the Strategy to the development of this sector.

The Communications Branch has responsibility for CIDA's public information program and for the preparation of Canadian advisers and educa-

tors. These tasks are performed by the Information Division and the Briefing Centre respectively. The Branch also performs a back-up role by offering the services of the Library and the Conference Secretariat and is the responsibility centre for the CIDA sub-section of the Translation Bureau, Department of the Secretary of State.

The administrative functioning of the agency is overseen by CIDA's two service branches, Finance and Administration, and Personnel Administration.

Consultants, Contractors, Suppliers and Manufacturers

CIDA relies on private enterprise to implement most of the projects the agency plans, contracts for, and administers. Apart from its contributions to multilateral aid programs, most of its budget goes to private contractors, consultants, suppliers and manufacturers in Canada.

These are involved in all phases of development work, from preliminary exploration and design to the completion and final assessment of a project. Among them are engineering and construction firms, survey companies, universities, commercial research establishments, seed suppliers, livestock breeders, manufacturers, distributors and trading houses in every major sector of Canada's economy.

Normally, contracts for development work and consulting services are awarded only to Canadian-owned firms managed and operated from Canada, employing Canadian citizens or landed immigrants. To be considered Canadian, at least 51 per cent of a company's shares must be beneficially owned by Canadians. However, if not enough otherwise qualified firms can meet this

requirement, Canadian-based companies with less than 51 per cent Canadian ownership may be considered for a contract.

There are no restrictions as to the ownership of firms supplying goods and materials for use in CIDA projects. There is, however, a Canadian content regulation regarding such supplies. This requires that at least two-thirds of the value of the goods used in any project must be Canadian.

Procedures for Professional Services

The way Canadian consultant firms are selected for contract awards depends partly on the financing of the project in question. If the project is financed through a development loan, it is technically the recipient country which buys the services in Canada, with money borrowed from CIDA. In practice CIDA usually assists the foreign government in the selection.

If the project is financed with grant funds, it is CIDA which awards the contract. Grant assist-

George Kent, a geologist with the United Nations, gives instructions in panning for gold in Ethiopia. Photo: Nagata, United Nations.



ance is seldom given in cash—CIDA contributes the consultants' services but must naturally buy these services first. The selection procedure in this case is subject to the Government Contract Regulations under the Financial Administration Act.

To be considered for a CIDA contract, firms must be registered with the agency. This is done by completing an official registration form and sending it to CIDA. Information supplied on this form is fed into a computer, which is used to expedite the selection process. Requests for registration forms should be sent on letterhead to the Director, Consultants and Industrial Relations Division.

Contracts are awarded on the basis of a firm's technical, financial and managerial competence, its capacity to undertake the work and its language capability where necessary. Also considered are the geographical distribution of firms across Canada and their special areas of interest around the world.

When a developing country requests Canada's assistance in carrying out a project, the request is first reviewed by the appropriate regional officer in CIDA's Bilateral Programs Branch. It then is referred to the Engineering Division for preliminary technical and financial assessment, to determine more precisely the scope and requirements of the work. Outside consultants may then be called in to carry out feasibility studies or provide other planning information.

Consultants and contractors are chosen from a "long list" of companies considered capable of handling the project. This list is produced by CIDA staff with the help of the computer, which scans the qualifications and other details of companies registered with the agency. The "long list" is then reviewed by a Selection Committee consisting of six senior officers of the agency. Their deliberations result in "short lists" for each

project or contract, which then are submitted to the Minister or used for tender or proposal calls.

There are benchmarks in the contract process which should be noted. For contracts to \$50,000 the process is quick and is covered by the Government Contract Regulations. For amounts between \$50,000 and \$400,000 a "long list" and "short list" are prepared for each project. Where required, tenders or proposals may be called by CIDA and the recipient country. When amounts of over \$400,000 for professional services are involved, contracts are awarded after proposals from companies on the "short list".

Procedure for Manufacturers and Suppliers

Companies wishing to supply goods, materials or equipment to CIDA should register with the Sourcing and Priorities Division, Material Data Management Branch, Department of Supply and Services, 88 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S5. Information filed in this way is used for purchases on behalf of CIDA and the developing countries.

Firms wishing to sell goods or services directly to the developing countries should register with the Exporters' Directory, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Office of Information and Public Relations, 56 O'Connor Street, 7th floor, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5Z6. This directory is widely consulted by governments, private firms and other public and private agencies around the world.

Suppliers are required to complete an official Canadian Content Form covering all goods and services supplied in connection with CIDA projects. Forms may be obtained from the Procurement Section of CIDA.

Assistance to the Business Community

The importance of attracting foreign investment to support and stimulate the growth of business in developing countries has been affirmed by international aid agencies and developing countries for many years. To encourage further Canadian investment in developing countries, the Secretary of State for External Affairs announced a program in October 1970 to provide incentives to Canadian businessmen seeking to invest in Third World countries.

At that time CIDA's Business and Industry Division was created to administer the program and to act as a general resource centre on topics relating to all types of industrial cooperation with developing countries, including official bilateral assistance as well as private investments. The division gathers information regarding investment opportunities in particular countries, maintains a roster of interested Canadian firms, informs firms of these opportunities, and provides them with incentives to investigate the opportunities further.

The division gathers information regarding investment in many ways. The usual approach is to maintain contact with Trade Commissioners at our embassies in developing countries, foreign government representatives in Canada, and local industrial development banks and businessmen; all are in a position to understand the local climate for investment and to keep on top of commercial developments. A second method, recently initiated, concerns pilot projects for sending consultants to selected countries to identify industrial projects and ways in which Canadian resources can be used to enhance further industrial development. Both of these information techniques will result in practical proposals for future industrial cooperation efforts.

The division maintains a roster of all firms that have indicated their interest in investing in less developed countries. Canadian firms are encouraged to register in order to keep informed of proposals received from developing countries. The roster is broken down by industrial sector and contains information on each company, i.e. size, location, annual sales, lines of production, total equity, capabilities and interests. With these data it is possible to match opportunities identified in developing countries with the interests of appropriate Canadian firms.

The division sponsors investment promotion meetings in Canada for developing countries. At these meetings, government officials from developing countries discuss the advantages of doing

business in their countries, the priorities, the tax regulations, codes of conduct, etc. and answer questions as they are raised by the participating businessmen. The meetings are usually announced in business journals and local newspapers and, in most cases, specific investment proposals are brought to the attention of Canadian firms before the presentations, so that the firms may have an opportunity to study the proposals and request more information, if necessary, from the officials. Interested firms may obtain packages of informative material on the investment climate of the country concerned, the services of various development banks, investment incentives, commercial regulations, and general country profiles. Potential types of involvement can include investments, joint ventures, turnkey projects, upgrading of management marketing, transfer of technology, and technical assistance to commercial institutions.

The division also provides financial incentives for companies seriously considering investment overseas. To be eligible for starter and feasibility study assistance, businesses must be at least 51 per cent Canadian-owned. If a Canadian firm wishes to arrange a visit to a developing country, it can apply to the division for starter study assistance. Under this program a Canadian company is eligible for a grant of up to \$2,500 to examine the investment opportunity on site by sending one or more representatives to the developing country. If the results of this preliminary study are positive, the firm may then apply to undertake a feasibility study, which is a more detailed investigation. Subject to guidelines established by Treasury Board, the division can pay the lesser of \$25,000 or 50 per cent of the allowable costs for the study. After the feasibility study the firm should have enough information to decide whether or not it wishes to proceed with the investment. Apart from providing financial assistance, the division will also be available to provide assistance if the firm should encounter any difficulties in carrying out its feasibility study.

In its role of administering the Investment Incentives Program, the Business and Industry Division can be a valuable source of information and financial assistance for Canadian businessmen seeking to invest in developing countries. At the same time, it provides a useful medium for developing countries seeking to encourage Canadian participation in their commercial and industrial development.

For further information contact the Business and Industry Division of CIDA.

Non-Governmental Organizations

Matching grants—government subsidies supplementing private contributions—are the operating principle for CIDA's non-governmental organizations (NGO) program. By providing cash grants for responsible organizations to use in carrying out worthwhile development projects, the NGO Division attempts to do several things – tap some of the expertise available in the private sector, increase the funds available for overseas development, provide new channels to areas of special need and an alternative to government administration of international assistance, help groups and individuals participate in Canada's aid effort, and make the public more aware of the importance of international development.

Canadian NGOs may be eligible for two kinds of CIDA matching grants: those intended to expand the scope of a valuable development project overseas sponsored by the NGO, and those meant to strengthen the efforts of a Canadian NGO to increase public awareness of, participation in, and support for international cooperation.

Overseas projects

An organization can be considered for a matching grant from CIDA to help carry out overseas development projects, provided it is non-governmental, non-profit, clearly identifiable as Canadian, efficiently managed, demonstrably able to carry out projects with competence, and (if a religious organization) a national or parent body rather than an individual group (order, parish or branch).

First-time applications must provide information about the organization. Details are given in the Guide for Project Submissions, available from the NGO Division.

The project involved may be in such fields as agriculture, education, health and family planning, human resources, social action or community development. Innovative and experimental proposals are encouraged.

CIDA uses several criteria in appraising a grant request. The project should be clear and realistic in its objectives, of well-defined cost and duration, and designed to be continued, where appropriate, by local people and to become self-supporting. It should be consistent with the development priorities of the country where it will be carried out, and should involve local people in all its aspects.

Priority will be given to projects that contribute significantly to development and social justice, that foster self-reliance, and that develop local leadership, initiative and innovation. CIDA normally gives a low priority to projects that involve

large construction costs or on-going administrative expenses, to those that emphasize relief rather than development, or to work that is curative rather than preventive.

CIDA normally contributes up to 50 per cent of the total project cost, which may include the value of volunteer labor and donated goods. Support is normally given one year at a time, but CIDA may be able to indicate tentative support for longer periods. Project appraisal is a continuous process, with CIDA often requiring detailed progress reports and a final report to aid in evaluation.

Under this program CIDA can neither consider requests from organizations in other countries, nor grant funds to them, but such requests can be channeled through a Canadian NGO if it will accept responsibility for the project. Agencies in developing countries may enquire about possible assistance by contacting the nearest Canadian High Commission or Canadian Embassy. In some instances the Canadian mission may be able to assist from the small project funds at its disposal; in others, it may refer the request to the NGO Division of CIDA. There is, in addition, a program of support for international NGOs not based in any one country - see "International NGOs".

Public participation

If an organization is primarily interested in fostering greater public awareness of and involvement in international development within Canada, it may qualify for assistance through the NGO Division's Public Participation Program. The basic goal is to spark Canadian awareness and action, both to meet urgent development needs and in response to the United Nations' call for a more just and cooperative use of the world's resources. Funding priority is given to projects that represent cooperative effort between agencies and groups, that will mobilize new funds or in-kind contributions from the private sector, and that involve people from areas, organizations and sectors of the public not yet engaged in international development. The public participation project must aim at concrete results—either direct support for overseas development work or local services within Canada that CIDA considers valuable to international cooperation. Preference is given to projects with strong volunteer support. CIDA cannot support projects that are politically partisan, that promote individual organizations, or that deal with subjects and issues that are the responsibility of other government departments and agencies. CIDA

can consider both short-term and long-term activities for support, and can match contributions to a project within its budgetary limits. April 1, July 1 and November 1 are the normal deadlines for receiving project proposals; projects may be submitted at any time, but there may be a longer delay. A detailed submission guide is available from the Public Participation Program of CIDA's NGO Division.

International NGO program

One of the new initiatives taken by CIDA to increase its capacity to assist the developing

countries was the creation in 1974 of the International Non-Governmental Organizations Division. Through it, CIDA contributes on a matching basis to development projects, programs and activities undertaken by international NGOs. These organizations play a key role because they can often mobilize resources from several countries and operate in countries which do not have links with Canadian NGOs. Moreover, some countries prefer assistance provided under an international framework rather than from another country. Further information is available from the Director of CIDA's International Non-Governmental Organizations Division.

A boy walks towards Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras. Photo: Jack Redden, CIDA.



Advisers and Educators

Each year, about 350 Canadians with special skills are recruited by CIDA to help carry out Canada's programs of cooperation with countries in Asia, Africa, the Caribbean and Latin America. CIDA also assists the United Nations, its specialized agencies, and other international organizations in finding suitable Canadians for technical cooperation assignments under their auspices.

On May 1, 1976 there were a total of 1,088 Canadian advisers and educators serving in 62 developing countries under grants of the CIDA bilateral program. Of those, 321 were working in Commonwealth Africa, 518 in Francophone Africa, 88 in Asia, 62 in the Caribbean and 99 in Latin America. In addition, there were 417 Canadians serving in the secretariats of international organizations and 195 in technical cooperation positions under the aegis of such institutions.

Specific requests for assistance in a wide range of technical and professional fields come to Canada from up to 80 developing countries and some 20 international organizations. At different times, different skills are in demand, so CIDA maintains a roster of potential candidates with qualifications in virtually all fields of activity. Overseas assignments normally involve highly specialized work that demands adaptability as well as special professional competence and experience. Often the adviser or educator is also responsible for training local counterparts—citizens of the country who must carry on the work when the Canadian returns home.

Canadians selected for technical cooperation are posted overseas on a service contract with CIDA, and their status is that of a self-employed individual under contract to the Federal Government. Their assignments may be short term (from a few weeks up to six months) or long term (usually for two years or more).

Candidates should be Canadian citizens, with a sound professional training and at least five years of experience in a particular field. Canadian experts include specialists in agriculture, agronomy, aviation, banking, cooperatives, economics, education, engineering, fisheries, forestry, health, social planning and many other fields. The range of required expertise changes as the needs of the developing countries evolve.

The Canadian adviser or educator receives a fee equivalent to the salary that a person of similar training and experience might earn in Canada for similar work. An overseas service allowance, which varies with the country of service and the number of dependents, is also paid. For a short-term assignment, with a contract of less than six

months' duration, a *per diem* living allowance may replace the overseas service allowance.

If the candidate is a federal, provincial or municipal servant, a secondment is usually arranged: the employing department continues to pay salary and other benefits, with CIDA reimbursing the employer for the individual's services. Secondments can also be arranged with private institutions and corporations.

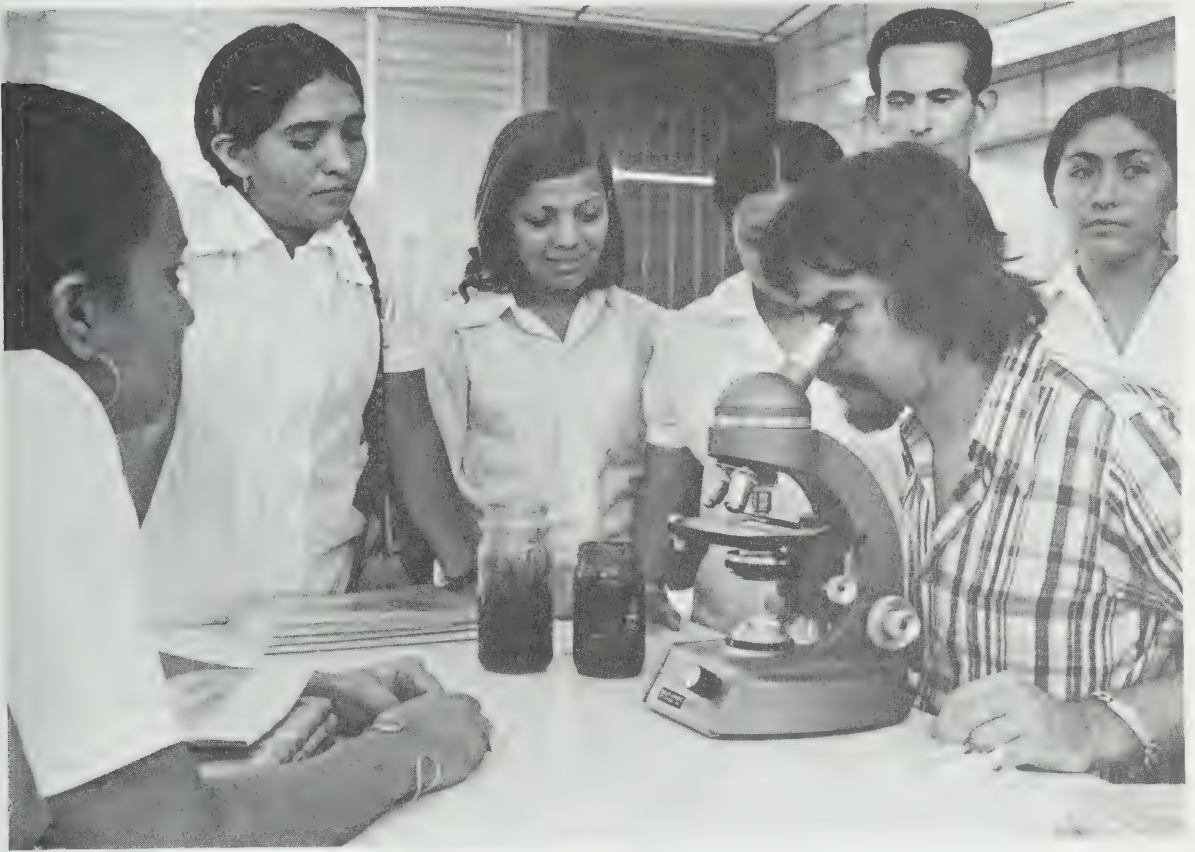
A Canadian technical assistance expert continues to pay income tax in Canada on the contract fee, but is exempt from any income tax levied in the country of service for the term of the assignment. The overseas service allowance is not taxable.

The technical cooperation contract is for a fixed period to carry out a specific assignment. CIDA cannot guarantee to renew a contract or to reassign an expert to another project upon completion of the first assignment. Those who resign from employment in Canada or request leave without pay to accept an assignment abroad must make their own arrangements for reentry into employment on return to Canada. CIDA cannot assume any responsibility for an individual after termination of the service contract.

A Canadian expert's life in a developing country is affected by many factors, such as location and type of assignment. Canadians should be prepared to adapt themselves to other cultures in countries where climate, food and customs are totally different from those of Canada. The adviser or educator is generally exempted from certain customs duties on personal effects and on an automobile.

Those interested in serving overseas, either for CIDA or for an international organization, should write to the Human Resources Division of CIDA.

They may be asked to complete a *curriculum vitae* form, which is treated as a confidential document and involves no obligation regarding future employment. If there is a suitable project, they are contacted regarding interest and availability. The CIDA selection process always includes an interview in Ottawa or some other convenient location and, prior to departure, selected candidates and accompanying dependents over 12 years of age must attend a briefing session in Ottawa or elsewhere. Sessions are operated throughout the year by the Briefing Centre of the CIDA Communications Branch, and vary from one to three weeks in duration. The names of promising candidates, for whom no suitable assignment is available, are added to the roster of potential candidates, to be considered as new requests for technical assistance



A CIDA adviser conducts a biology class at the fisheries school in La Union, El Salvador. Photo: Jack Redden, CIDA.

A CIDA adviser helps repair an irrigation system in northern Ghana. Photo: Capital Press.



are received.

A number of Canadian non-governmental organizations also require volunteers for various overseas projects. Large programs of this type are carried out by the Canadian University Service Overseas and the Canadian Executive Service Overseas. For information, write to CUSO at 151 Slater Street, Ottawa K1P 5H5 or CESO at 1010 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal, Quebec H3B 1G2.

Students and Trainees

Personnel trained in a wide range of skills and professions are needed to help complete and subsequently operate facilities provided under Canada's bilateral assistance program. Because often these people are not available in the developing country, CIDA's projects frequently involve the training of staff. In many cases, these trainees are counterparts for Canadians who work on the project until a local resident has been trained to assume the Canadian's responsibilities.

Most of these students and trainees undertake their studies in Canada. An increasing number, however, are now given training in third countries, which can provide more appropriate training in an environment similar to that in which the student will eventually be working. On January 1, 1976 there were over 1,500 students and trainees in Canada and another 652 studying in third countries under CIDA sponsorship.

The number of students to be selected is determined by the specific project for which they will be needed. The actual selection is done by the developing country. All students must be nominated by their own country—application for assistance through CIDA must be made through the student's own government, never on an individual basis. CIDA checks the qualifications of those proposed by the foreign government to ensure they would be able to meet the qualifications necessary to complete their training.

Each training program is covered by a training agreement in which both the government concerned and the individual candidate agree to a training program and the financial and administrative conditions.

Students and trainees arriving in Canada are sent to one of approximately 50 educational institutions across the country. A few are placed with Canadian companies to gain specific skills. Some institutions provide a coordinator who acts as the local representative for CIDA, making contact between CIDA and the student much closer than if it were administered directly from Ottawa. These coordinators act on CIDA's behalf in making payments and providing counselling.

CIDA pays travel costs to and from Canada as well as extra travel if required as part of the

course. A daily allowance is provided during the first days in Canada, after which the student or trainee is given a monthly allowance ranging from \$330 for those taking undergraduate or graduate courses at university to \$1,000 for members of a university faculty or research centre undertaking studies in Canada. Tuition is covered and allowance is made for the cost of clothing, books, equipment and supplies.

Because the skills they are learning in Canada are needed for projects in their home countries, the students are allowed into Canada only as students and trainees; working inside Canada is permitted only where this is a required part of the training. On completion of the specified duties the trainees must return to their own country.

In addition to this system of supplying the trained personnel needed in bilateral projects, there is a Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan. There are approximately 250 people studying in Canada under this program; 100 leave and are replaced in any single year. Canada is one of 11 Commonwealth countries offering these scholarships; over 40 countries have students studying abroad under the program.

As with the bilateral programs, students must ask their own governments to nominate them for study in Canada. Each year Canada announces the number of students that will be accepted from each of the participating Commonwealth countries and asks the governments of those countries to nominate approximately double the number of openings available. A Canadian committee selects the scholarship winners from these lists.

The scholarship provides funds for transportation to and from Canada, tuition and other academic expenses, health costs, a clothing allowance and a living allowance. Married students may also receive an additional allowance. On completion of their studies students must return to their home countries.

CIDA also administers training programs for people selected by United Nations agencies. There are about 100 people at any one moment taking this training, which is usually very specific and only a few weeks in duration.

CIDA Employees

CIDA employs people with a variety of skills and experience to administer Canada's official development assistance program. There were some 980 permanent staff employed by the agency in 1976 as well as 1,088 advisers and educators hired on contract to serve overseas. This section deals with the permanent CIDA employees; for further information on contract employment, see the section entitled "Advisers and Educators".

CIDA's work is divided into three main categories: Bilateral Programs, Multilateral Programs and Special Programs. The Bilateral Programs Branch administers direct country-to-country assistance; the Multilateral Programs Branch manages Canadian dealings with international aid institutions; and the Special Programs Branch administers matching grants for non-governmental organizations and incentive programs for Canadian businesses and industries interested in investing private funds in developing countries.

In each of these programs, officers with many different professional backgrounds are employed. However, it is their administrative competence which is of prime importance because they must constantly remain aware of and review the agency's policies and programs to ensure that they are relevant to the needs of developing countries. All aspects of development must be considered so that an integrated approach involving all sectors may be applied as uniformly as possible. Economic and social development must go hand in hand.

Generally, officers must establish good working relations and be capable of negotiating with key officials in developing nations and international development agencies to obtain information about their development plans. At the same time, they must communicate with government and private agencies in Canada to determine what services and resources are available for international development. A key function is the linking of these services and supplies to points of demand overseas.

The officer employed by the Bilateral Programs Branch may be called a "Development Officer". Job descriptions provide some definitions of the academic and job qualifications required. A key phrase might be "the successful applicant must possess a high level of commitment to international development and the professional competence to plan and control the implementation of assistance projects in developing countries."

Most Development Officers have university degrees in such disciplines as economics, politi-

cal science, business administration and the applied sciences. However, more important as far as CIDA is concerned, is the managerial experience they have gained, particularly in international development. Many also have first-hand knowledge of developing countries acquired through service overseas with Canadian firms or voluntary organizations.

They may be classified either as planning or project officers, who work together as a team to plan and implement assistance projects. Initially, the planning officer is involved when CIDA receives a request for assistance from a developing country. In compliance with Canada's multidimensional approach to development, the officer evaluates the request and assesses the total effect the project will have in improving local conditions as well as Canada's ability to provide the required services. The other team member, the project officer, becomes involved if Canada agrees to provide the requested services. This officer is responsible for all administrative functions associated with the project: preparing budgets and memoranda of understanding for

Agriculture in the poor sierra near Huaraz, Peru.
Photo: Jack Redden, CIDA.



loan agreements, negotiating contracts, obtaining supplies and services, evaluating operations and ensuring that deadlines are met.

Officers employed in CIDA's Multilateral Branch must be able to express Canada's position on development matters in their dealings with international development agencies. They deal with United Nations agencies and international financial and policy institutions and play an active role in formulating Canadian positions on issues involving the interests of developing countries.

Officers in the Non-Governmental Organizations Division of the Special Programs Branch must have a thorough knowledge of the development capacity of voluntary agencies and the ability to evaluate requests for CIDA assistance. Officers in the Business and Industry Division must keep up to date with investment opportunities in developing countries through their contacts with our Trade Commissioners there and match these opportunities with prospective investments from Canadian businesses. They also administer an incentives program whereby

Canadian firms can receive grants to undertake starter and feasibility studies to determine their prospects for investing in a developing country.

There are other branches in CIDA involved in advisory or support functions. For example, the Special Advisers Branch employs experts in such fields as education, agriculture, forestry and health. They advise senior management on policy matters affecting their specific fields. There is a Policy Branch which is responsible for providing analyses and options on major policies and orientations of the agency. Other professionals are employed in support roles such as personnel, public information, general administration, engineering services, purchasing and the administration of special programs such as the recruitment of advisers and educators for overseas service and the placement of foreign students.

Anyone wishing to apply for employment on CIDA's permanent staff should send a Public Service Application for Employment form and a curriculum vitae to the agency's Personnel Branch.

CIDA Scholarships for Canadians

The expansion of Canada's relations with the developing countries has underscored the ever growing need for specialized human resources in the area of international development. In order to meet this need, CIDA in 1973 began a program of scholarships for Canadians wishing to specialize and become better prepared to participate in and contribute to Third World development. Under this program, up to 25 scholarships valued at a maximum of \$11,500 each are awarded yearly. Since the program began, CIDA has awarded a total of 36 scholarships in fields such as rural development, nutrition, education, health care, cooperative movements, ecology and housing. Twelve Canadians received these scholarships in 1975.

These scholarships are offered to Canadian citizens who have completed a program of post-secondary studies and who intend to pursue a career in international development. Preference is given to candidates who have already demonstrated such an attention by taking part in a public or private development program in Canada or abroad.

Each candidate must propose a work program covering a maximum period of two years. Formal studies may be a part of this program, but it must also include fairly extensive research in a developing country; in other words, the program must have a practical orientation and must not be limited to theoretical studies.

The formal studies part of the program must

be carried out in Canada or in a developing country. Certain research projects or studies may be carried out in another industrialized country if the candidate is able to demonstrate that they cannot be done in Canada.

Each candidate must obtain a study supervisor from an institution of higher learning or a recognized research director to provide CIDA with periodic progress reports.

The scholarships are normally awarded for a two-year period. The renewal for the second year is contingent on the progress reports.

In accordance with the orientation of the 1975-1980 Strategy, priority is now given to programs related to problems of food production and distribution, rural development, education, public health, demography, housing and energy.

The scholarship is disbursed on a non-accountable basis. It covers living expenses and the cost of books, tuition, research and travel related to the project. The amounts paid by CIDA to scholarship holders or on their behalf are subject to Canadian tax laws and may in some cases also be taxable under the laws of the countries in which the study or research is being done.

Applications for projects at the doctoral level are not eligible, as scholarships for such projects are available from the International Development Research Centre.

Further information on CIDA scholarships is available from the Human Resources Branch.

TABLES

Official Development Assistance: Appropriations and Statutory Authorizations.	121	Total Net Flow of Financial Resources (Including Private) from DAC Member Countries to Less Developed Countries and Multilateral Agencies, 1970-75.	147
Official Development Assistance: Disbursements by Vote or Authorization	122	Financial Terms of Official Development Assistance Commitments.	149
Official Development Assistance: Disbursements by Programs	123	Import and Export Trade Between Canada and Some Developing Countries .	150
Details of Multilateral Disburse- ments	124		
Details of Bilateral Disburse- ments	128		
Non-Governmental Organizations Programs by Region or Program	132		
Non-Governmental Organizations Receiving in Excess of \$100,000	134		
Food Aid Disbursements by Institu- tion and Region	135		
International Emergency Relief by Country or Purpose.	136		
Canadian Advisers and Educators on Assignment Abroad and Students and Trainees in Canada, by Area and Country.	137		
Students in Canada During 1975, by Area and Sector of Study	140		
Trainees in Canada During 1975, by Area and Sector of Study	140		
Advisers and Educators During 1975, by Area and Specialty.	141		
Third Country Students and Trainees, by Area and Country of Origin	142		
Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan Students in Canada, by Country of Origin	144		
Net Flows of Official Development Assistance from DAC Member Countries to Less Developed Countries and Multilateral Agencies, 1970-75.	145		

Note of Explanation

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) requires tables to be calculated on a calendar year basis. Thus, tables of international comparisons showing Net Flows of Official Development Assistance from DAC Member Countries, Total Net Flow of Financial Resources (including Private) from DAC Member Countries, and Financial Terms of Official Development Assistance Commitments, as well as tables showing technical assistance activity, are calculated in this way. Other tables are on a fiscal year basis.

Official Development Assistance is shown separately from Total Net Flow of Financial Resources in order to make a clear distinction between assistance on concessionary terms provided by the Canadian Government on the one hand, and private investment and Government commercial loans for international development on the other.

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Appropriations and Statutory
Authorizations

1970-71 to 1976-77 (\$ million)

Vote or Authorization	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77 (initial)
Grant Aid							
International Development Assistance	64.52	74.83	100.98	144.34	147.53	117.02	164.12
International Food Aid	95.50	85.00	90.50	68.00	95.00	244.88	200.00
Multilateral Assistance Program	23.53	29.82	33.04	36.50	43.46	57.19	55.29
International Emergency Relief	3.35	22.60	1.60	.60	.60	2.00	1.00
Non-Governmental Organizations	8.50	11.93	16.13	20.77	26.00	31.91	35.00
International Development Research Centre	1.51	2.47	8.00	14.00	19.00	27.00	29.70
Incentives to Canadian Private Investment in Developing Countries	—	.06	.25	.15	.21	.60	.20
Canadian Scholarship Assistance	—	—	.13	.12	.20	.30	.20
Sub-total	196.91	226.71	250.63	284.48	332.00	480.90	485.51
Administration							
Forgiveness of obligations made by the Export Development Corporation to Pakistan and later repatriated by Bangladesh	—	—	—	—	16.47	—	—
Total Budgetary Support	196.91	226.71	250.63	284.48	348.47	480.90	485.51
Special Loan Assistance	150.00	145.00	173.06	201.19	217.29	230.79	200.00
Total Votes	346.91	371.71	423.69	485.67	565.76	711.69	685.51
Advances to International Financial Institutions (Legislative Authority)	36.50	59.50	67.30	79.36	88.82	71.99	88.61
Total Official Development Assistance	383.41	431.21	490.99	565.03	654.58	783.68	774.12

Note: Official Development Assistance (ODA) reflects total official (Government) assistance of a concessional nature. It is exclusive of other official assistance such as export credits. Sub-votes for Multilateral Assistance, International Emergency Relief, Non-Governmental Organizations, Incentives to Canadian Private Investment and Canadian Scholarship Assistance are subject to lapsing if not fully disbursed.

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Disbursements by Vote or Authorization

1970-71 to 1975-76 (\$ million)

Vote or Authorization	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Grant Aid						
International Development Assistance	66.87	66.19	95.17	140.23	175.68	146.81
International Food Aid	100.14	76.53	94.27	66.27	106.98	222.54
Multilateral Assistance Program	23.88	29.85	32.24	36.88	43.24	47.14
International Emergency Relief	3.32	13.79	10.40	.60	.60	2.00
Non-Governmental Organizations	8.50	11.92	16.12	20.77	26.00	31.86
International Development Research Centre	1.44 ¹	2.47	8.00	14.00	19.00	27.00
Incentives to Canadian Private Investment in Developing Countries	—	.06	.06	.14	.12	.11
Canadian Scholarships	—	—	.04	.10	.15	.27
Sub-total	204.15	200.81	256.30	278.99	371.77	477.73
Administration						
Forgiveness of obligations made by the Export Development Corporation to Pakistan and later repatriated by Bangladesh	—	—	—	—	16.25	—
Total Budgetary Support	204.15	200.81	256.30	278.99	388.02	477.73
Special Loan Assistance	113.94	143.38	165.70	226.69	273.30	347.54
Total Votes	318.09	344.19	422.00	505.68	661.32	825.27
Advances to International Financial Institutions	36.22	50.92	85.31	82.19	97.98	77.76
Repayment of interest on loans administered by the Inter-American Development Bank and kept as a contribution to the Fund for Special Operations	—	—	—	—	.80	.48
Total Official Development Assistance	354.31	395.11	507.31	587.87	760.01	903.51

¹. Exclusive of a payment of approximately \$1 million to IDRC from the International Development Assistance account.

The figures shown for "Advances to International Financial Institutions" reflect the amounts authorized by Parliament for payment in the years indicated rather than the actual Parliamentary votes in those years. Parliamentary authority is generally provided in a single vote for payments over a period of several years.

Additional contributions to the UN and UN agencies that may be considered as ODA appear in the External Affairs Dept. budget.

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Disbursements by Program

1970-71 to 1975-76 (\$ million)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Multilateral						
General UN Funds	16.47	17.73	19.40	22.58	24.70	28.00
Renewable Natural Resources	.57	.76	1.37	2.96	4.00	5.78
Non-Renewable Natural Resources	.06	.07	.07	.09	.09	1.68
Population and Health	1.73	2.92	3.16	5.11	5.92	8.82
Education	.16	.17	.41	.55	.31	.41
Commonwealth and Franco-phone Programs	.22	.36	.72	1.23	3.72	4.64
Refugee and Relief	1.08	1.10	1.20	3.38	2.21	2.93
Trade Development	—	—	—	.33	.03	.38
Development Banks	.11	.25	.09	1.56	.08	2.19
Other	.64	4.23	3.92	1.34	.92	1.68
Food Aid	17.01	16.29	16.38	20.41	16.12	103.22
Loans and Advances to International Financial Institutions	36.39	53.50	107.10	125.60	141.91	158.83
Sub-total	74.44	97.38	153.82	185.14	200.01	318.56
Bilateral						
Technical Assistance	36.00	41.61	39.67	50.59	51.93	54.32
Economic Assistance (Exclusive of Food Aid)	142.39	163.67	183.17	221.74	287.50	350.07
International Food Aid ¹	87.15	64.21	96.03	94.80	158.45	119.32
International Emergency Relief	3.32	13.79	10.39	.60	.60	2.00
Sub-total	268.86	283.28	329.26	367.73	498.48	525.71
Other Programs						
Non-Governmental Organizations	8.50	11.92	16.13	20.76	26.00	31.86
International Development Research Centre	2.51	2.47	8.00	14.00	19.00	27.00
Incentives to Canadian Private Investment in Developing countries	—	.06	.06	.14	.12	.11
Canadian Scholarships	—	—	.04	.10	.15	.27
Sub-total	11.01	14.45	24.23	35.00	45.27	59.24
Administration						
Forgiveness of Obligations made by the Export Development Corporation to Pakistan and later repatriated by Bangladesh	—	—	—	—	16.25	—
Sub-total	—	—	—	—	16.25	—
Grand Total	354.31	395.11	507.31	587.87	760.01	903.51

¹ Includes \$14.9 million of Food Aid paid out of the International Development Assistance Account in 1972-73, \$35.3 million in 1973-74 and \$64.0 million in 1974-75; in addition, \$9.9 million was paid out of Development Loans in 1973-74.

DETAILS OF MULTILATERAL DISBURSEMENTS

1970-71 to 1975-76 (\$ million)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Grants						
General UN Funds						
United Nations Development Program	15.27	16.23	17.70	20.28	22.20	24.50
UN Children's Fund	1.20	1.50	1.70	2.30	2.50	3.50
Sub-total	16.47	17.73	19.40	22.58	24.70	28.00
Renewable Natural Resources						
International Institute for Tropical Agriculture	.57	.76	.74	.75	.75	.95
International Centre for Tropical Agriculture	—	—	—	.57	.78	.98
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre	—	—	.06	.33	.50	.127
International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-arid Tropics	—	—	—	.80	1.00	.80
International Potato Centre	—	—	—	.20	.32	.32
West Africa Rice Development Association	—	—	—	.10	—	.10
International Laboratory on Animal Diseases	—	—	—	—	.40	.40
International Board for Plant Genetic Resources	—	—	—	—	—	.10
International Rice Research Institute	—	—	—	—	—	.35
Other	—	—	—	—	.05	.18
Sub-total	.57	.76	1.37	2.96	4.00	5.78
Non-Renewable Natural Resources						
International Atomic Energy Agency	.06	.07	.07	.09	.09	.15
UN Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration	—	—	—	—	—	1.50
Other	—	—	—	—	—	.03
Sub-total	.06	.07	.07	.09	.09	1.68
Population and Health						
UN Fund for Population Activities	1.02	2.01	2.00	1.94	2.50	3.50
International Planned Parenthood Federation	.51	.77	.99	1.50	2.00	2.50

1970-71 to 1975-76 (\$ million)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Grants						
World Health Organization						
—population	—	—	—	1.00	1.25	1.54
—smallpox eradication campaign	.20	.14	.15	.15	.15	.74
—onchocerciasis	—	—	—	.50	—	.50
Other	—	—	.02	.02	.02	.04
Sub-total	1.73	2.92	3.16	5.11	5.92	8.82
Education						
International Institute for Educational Planning	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.15
Pan-African Institute for Development	—	—	.08	.08	.10	.10
Other	.06	.07	.23	.37	.11	.16
Sub-total	.16	.17	.41	.55	.31	.41
Commonwealth and Francophone Programs						
Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation	.22	.36	.72	1.01	3.46	4.00
International University Cooperation Fund	—	—	—	.20	.20	.33
Other	—	—	—	.02	.06	.31
Sub-total	.22	.36	.72	1.23	3.72	4.64
Refugee and Relief Programs						
UN High Commissioner For Refugees	.40	.40	.40	.95	.70	1.10
UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	.65	.65	.65	1.15	1.15	1.20
Food and Agriculture Organization - Sahel	—	—	—	.70	—	—
UN Education and Training Program for Southern Africans	.03	.05	.05	—	.18	.18
International University Exchange Fund	—	—	.05	.08	.10	.13
World Food Program- Sahel	—	—	—	.50	—	.15
UN Fund For Namibia	—	—	—	—	—	.10
Other	—	—	.05	.08	.08	.07
Sub-total	1.08	1.10	1.20	3.38	2.21	2.93

DETAILS OF MULTILATERAL DISBURSEMENTS (cont'd)

1970-71 to 1975-76 (\$ million)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Grants						
Trade Development						
International Trade						
Centre	—	—	—	.30	—	.30
Other	—	—	—	.03	.03	.08
Sub-total	—	—	—	.33	.03	.38
Development Banks						
(Grants for Technical						
Assistance)						
Inter-American Development						
Bank	—	—	.04	1.50	.04	1.50
African Development Bank	.01	.15	.01	—	—	.15
Asian Development Bank	.10	.10	—	—	—	.50
Other	—	—	.04	.06	.04	.04
Sub-total	.11	.25	.09	1.56	.08	2.19
Other Programs						
Society for International						
Development	—	—	.01	.01	.01	.01
Indus Basin Fund	.40	3.75	3.39	1.01	.51	—
African Cooperative Saving						
and Credit Association	—	—	.17	.18	.11	—
Food and Agriculture Organization						
—Freedom from Hunger						
Action for Development	—	—	.15	—	.15	.20
UNDP Suez Canal Zone Fund	—	—	—	—	—	1.00
Other	.24	.48	.20	.14	.14	.47
Sub-total	.64	4.23	3.92	1.34	.92	1.68
Total Grants						
(Excluding Food Aid)	21.04	27.59	30.34	39.13	41.98	56.51
Food Aid						
World Food Program	16.31	14.94	15.48	19.53	15.23	99.34
UN Relief and Works						
Agency	.70	1.35	.90	.88	.89	1.89
UNICEF	—	—	—	—	—	1.99
Sub-total	17.01	16.29	16.38	20.41	16.12	103.22
Total Grants	38.05	43.88	46.72	59.54	58.10	159.73
Loans and Advances						
International Financial						
Institutions						
International Bank for						
Reconstruction and						
Development	—	—	16.06	—	—	20.01

1970-71 to 1975-76 (\$ million)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Grants						
International Development Association	25.50	49.92	53.94	61.17	75.82	73.44
Asian Development Bank	2.55	.32	.26	6.16	10.09	31.49
African Development Fund	—	—	—	5.60	5.47	14.13
Caribbean Development Bank	8.34	1.90	1.08	6.03	3.63	5.78
Inter-American Development Bank	—	—	35.72	41.47	42.65	.48
Andean Development Corporation	—	—	—	5.00	—	—
Agricultural Development Fund	—	1.25	.04	.17	4.25	2.70
Central American Bank of Economic Integration	—	.11	—	—	—	—
International Monetary Fund	—	—	—	—	—	10.80
Total Loans and Advances	36.39	53.50	107.10	125.60	141.91	158.83
Grand Total	74.44	97.38	153.82	185.14	200.01	318.56

DETAILS OF BILATERAL DISBURSEMENTS

by Countries and Areas

1970-71 to 1975-76 (\$ million)

Per Capita Income Figures
Based on 1973 U.S. Dollars

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Asia						
Countries with Per Capita Income of less than \$200						
Afghanistan	.73	2.27	1.01	.23	1.77	.40
Bangladesh ¹	—	—	48.28	59.27	73.80	29.48
Burma	2.94	.37	3.04	1.72	1.39	.70
Cambodia (Kampuchea)	.35	.03	.04	.09	.55	.03
India	103.14	101.49	78.26	69.28	96.40	98.91
Indonesia	3.57	3.95	14.75	21.64	19.52	36.70
Laos	.23	.20	.16	.28	.20	.18
Maldiv Islands	—	—	—	—	.01	—
Nepal	.29	.94	.78	1.06	.07	.21
Pakistan	47.50	24.32	9.41	37.51	27.56	63.94
South Vietnam	1.56	2.39	1.91	2.76	2.07	1.49
Sri Lanka	5.18	6.41	7.53	5.65	10.84	8.37
Indochina	—	—	—	—	—	12.71
Countries with Per Capita Income of \$200 to \$375 inclusive						
Philippines	.05	.05	.01	.02	.02	.07
Samoa	—	.03	.04	.02	—	—
Thailand	.98	.58	.32	.42	.41	.21
Countries with Per Capita Income of more than \$375						
Fiji	—	—	.01	.03	.05	.01
Hong Kong	.02	.02	—	—	—	—
Iran	—	.02	—	—	—	—
Korea	2.59	.05	.02	.01	—	.01
Malaysia	2.36	3.59	2.84	2.31	1.61	1.48
Singapore	.34	.51	.47	.63	.34	.10
Turkey	8.00	.70	5.51	.33	4.85	—
Papua New Guinea	—	—	—	—	—	.05
Regional Programs and Institutions						
Colombo Plan Bureau	.05	—	.01	—	—	—
Regional Programs	.68	.47	.24	.54	2.79	2.76
South Pacific	.02	—	—	—	—	—
Total Asia	180.58	148.40	174.64	203.80	244.25	257.81
Francophone Africa						
Countries with Per Capita Income of less than \$200						
Benin (Dahomey)	.67	2.62	2.16	1.30	4.50	6.35
Burundi	.09	.19	.23	.20	.14	.10
Upper Volta	.08	.50	.95	1.51	4.02	.83
Malagasy	.47	.57	.63	.43	.48	1.27
Mali	.10	.72	.70	1.79	6.57	3.95
Niger	2.47	7.19	8.59	8.40	16.84	17.38

1970-71 to 1975-76 (\$ million)

Per Capita Income Figures
Based on 1973 U.S. Dollars

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Central African Republic	.09	.19	.20	.16	.06	.06
Rwanda	1.29	1.46	1.66	1.55	3.68	4.07
Chad	.25	.26	.24	.96	3.42	.02
Togo	.86	2.70	2.37	1.01	1.44	1.96
Zaire	.95	.59	1.08	3.54	6.33	4.28
Countries with Per Capita Income of \$200 to \$375 inclusive						
Cameroon	3.26	4.51	4.58	3.91	4.58	11.05
Congo	.03	.05	.11	.48	4.03	6.46
Guinea	.03	.03	.01	.02	.51	.07
Morocco	4.77	4.45	4.31	5.55	4.86	3.45
Mauritania	.05	.10	.50	1.42	3.13	.70
Senegal	3.18	5.38	4.85	5.62	5.69	5.31
Countries with Per Capita Income of more than \$375						
Algeria	4.01	4.24	4.96	5.06	9.21	10.70
Ivory Coast	1.39	2.89	6.54	4.23	4.24	4.83
Gabon	.16	.27	.35	.52	.77	1.21
Tunisia	5.49	5.93	13.59	13.06	11.72	16.42
Regional Programs and Institutions						
Council of the Entente	—	—	—	—	.04	.08
Various Francophone Institutions	.01	.29	—	—	—	3.22
Regional Programs	—	—	.47	5.93	2.28	.72
Sahel Region	—	—	—	—	—	.50
Total Francophone Africa	29.70	45.13	59.08	66.65	98.54	104.99
Commonwealth Africa						
Countries with Per Capita Income of Less than \$200						
Ethiopia	.06	.10	.51	1.51	6.47	.90
Gambia	.02	—	—	—	—	—
Kenya	2.07	2.53	2.24	6.19	5.20	6.48
Lesotho	—	.07	.07	.19	.62	2.70
Malawi	.04	.36	1.09	.27	9.11	14.91
Sierra Leone	.01	—	—	.30	.29	.06
Somalia	—	—	—	—	.99	.39
Tanzania	3.13	6.02	6.22	17.67	38.34	24.38
Uganda	1.84	1.54	1.66	1.15	.36	.75
Sudan	—	—	—	—	—	.01
Countries with Per Capita Income of \$200 to \$375 inclusive						
Botswana	.03	4.18	15.00	8.98	7.20	1.84
Ghana	7.01	10.00	9.21	9.66	13.17	17.63

DETAILS OF BILATERAL DISBURSEMENTS (cont'd)

1970-71 to 1975-76 (\$ million)

Per Capita Income Figures
Based on 1973 U.S. Dollars

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Nigeria	6.63	11.95	12.61	11.98	10.20	13.95
Swaziland	.05	.03	.04	.30	.65	.54
Countries with Per Capita Income of more than \$375						
Malta	—	—	—	—	—	.44
Mauritius	.04	.04	.08	.14	.12	.09
Namibia	.01	.01	.02	.04	.02	.01
Rhodesia ²	.04	.04	.08	.09	.01	—
Zambia	.78	1.51	2.10	2.35	4.39	6.59
Regional Programs and Institutions						
East African Community	3.14	11.27	1.87	2.50	11.39	15.73
Regional Programs	.24	.01	.07	.51	.24	.29
UBLS	—	.27	1.08	.39	.70	.63
Total Commonwealth Africa	25.14	49.93	53.95	64.22	109.47	108.32
Commonwealth Caribbean Countries with Per Capita Income of \$200 to \$375 inclusive						
Dominica	1.35	.44	.62	.61	.56	.41
Grenada	.49	.47	.54	.35	.24	1.18
St. Vincent	.89	.72	.53	.17	.76	1.26
Countries with Per Capita Income of more than \$375						
Antigua	1.38	.25	.50	.14	.15	.40
Barbados	1.05	.77	1.74	2.93	.77	2.14
Belize	.24	.49	.80	.41	1.39	1.46
Guyana	4.18	2.36	1.54	2.85	4.05	2.33
Jamaica	2.52	3.91	4.74	3.24	3.11	3.43
Montserrat	.15	.46	.79	.51	.68	.61
St. Kitts	.40	.35	.41	.37	.21	.26
St. Lucia	1.68	1.72	1.35	1.39	2.93	1.39
Trinidad and Tobago	1.72	.63	.65	.90	.57	1.80
Regional Programs and Institutions						
Agricultural Development Fund	—	—	—	—	—	.17
Regional Programs	.99	.28	.02	.12	.17	.53
Leeward and Windward Islands	—	.21	.08	.36	3.31	3.42
University of West Indies	1.85	.57	1.19	.99	.73	1.11
Total Commonwealth Caribbean	18.89	13.63	15.50	15.34	19.63	21.90

1970-71 to 1975-76 (\$ million)

Per Capita Income Figures
Based on 1973 U.S. Dollars

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Latin America						
Countries with Per Capita Income of Less than \$200						
Haiti	—	—	—	.15	1.34	2.90
Countries with Per Capita Income of \$200 to \$375 inclusive						
Bolivia	—	—	—	.56	.99	.21
El Salvador	.11	.19	.07	.11	1.42	2.07
Honduras	—	.16	.53	.31	2.19	1.44
Countries with Per Capita Income of more than \$375						
Argentina	.57	.19	—	—	—	—
Brazil	1.28	1.80	3.10	1.13	1.44	2.70
Chile	2.36	.74	2.11	2.15	.30	.08
Colombia	4.05	4.27	5.28	3.71	1.74	2.11
Costa Rica	—	—	—	.05	.15	.14
Cuba	—	—	.05	.43	.43	3.68
Ecuador	—	1.33	.57	1.07	3.33	3.35
Guatemala	—	.01	.13	.05	.02	3.32
Mexico	.06	.04	—	.01	—	—
Nicaragua	—	.01	.01	1.41	1.02	.13
Peru	—	.05	.17	.66	1.61	2.51
Paraguay	.14	—	—	—	—	—
Dominican Republic	—	—	—	.16	3.71	1.81
Regional Programs and Institutions						
CABEI (Central American Bank for Economic Integration)	—	—	—	—	—	.04
Regional Programs, Central America	—	.17	.15	.27	.13	.11
Regional Programs, Latin America	—	1.46	.33	.55	.80	.42
Total Latin America	8.57	10.42	12.50	12.78	20.62	27.02
Other Programs						
International Emergency Relief	3.32	13.79	10.40	.60	.60	2.00
Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan	1.35	1.59	1.28	1.80	1.90	1.99
Other	1.31	.39	1.91	2.54	3.47	1.68
Total Other Programs	5.98	15.77	13.59	4.94	5.97	5.67
Total ³ Bilateral	268.86	283.28	329.26	367.73	498.48	525.71

¹ Part of the 1971-72 disbursements listed under Pakistan were for Bangladesh. In addition, a portion of the disbursements for relief in Bangladesh amounting to over \$13 million is included under the International Emergency Relief grant.

² CIDA funds cover the cost of training black Rhodesian students in countries other than their homeland.

³ Includes Bilateral Food Aid.

Non-Governmental Organizations Programs

by Region or Program

1970-71 to 1975-76 (\$ million)

Region or Program	Total Cost	CIDA Contribution
1970-71		
Francophone Africa	\$ 2.35	\$.88
Anglophone Africa	1.71	.35
Middle East	—	—
Asia and the Pacific Region	2.34	.57
Caribbean	1.41	.41
Central America	.79	.16
South America	1.85	.63
Canada	.76	.27
Multinational	1.21	.36
Development Education	—	—
CUSO	12.00	4.25
CESO	1.34	.62
Total	25.76	8.50
1971-72		
Francophone Africa	2.99	.95
Anglophone Africa	2.75	.88
Middle East	.15	.05
Asia and the Pacific Region	3.32	1.12
Caribbean	3.16	.70
Central America	.72	.22
South America	2.25	.86
Canada	1.89	.49
Multinational	1.57	.52
Development Education	1.48	.60
CUSO	15.00	4.85
CESO	2.30	.68
Total	37.58	11.92
1972-73		
Francophone Africa	2.64	1.23
Anglophone Africa	5.89	1.11
Middle East	0.05	.02
Asia and the Pacific Region	4.36	1.69
Caribbean	4.29	1.29
Central America	.55	.22
South America	5.64	1.03
Canada	2.69	.64
Multinational	3.87	.51
Development Education	2.13	.81
CUSO	14.30	6.70
CESO	4.00	.87
Total	50.41	16.12

1970-71 to 1975-76 (\$ million)

Region or Program	Total Cost	CIDA Contribution
1973-74		
Francophone Africa	\$ 4.10	\$ 1.61
Anglophone Africa	7.93	1.24
Asia and Middle East	11.53	2.30
East Asia and Oceania	4.71	1.30
Caribbean	5.25	1.40
Central America	.76	.30
South America	5.50	1.45
Special Programs	7.15	1.94
Development Participation	2.07	.93
CUSO	13.15	7.30
CESO	4.00	1.00
Total	66.15	20.77

1974-75

Francophone Africa	5.70	1.64
Anglophone Africa	8.93	1.79
Asia and Middle East	9.23	2.26
East Asia and Oceania	11.21	2.35
Caribbean	3.91	1.62
Central America	2.37	.82
South America	4.44	1.26
Special Programs	5.75	2.03
Development Participation	2.63	1.17
CUSO	12.50	7.20
CESO	4.80	1.20
Canada World Youth	2.66	2.60
International Non-Governmental Organizations	.15	0.06
Total	74.28	26.00

1975-76

Francophone Africa	8.72	1.69
Anglophone Africa	14.28	2.39
Asia and Middle East	16.55	3.89
East Asia and Oceania	10.30	2.09
Caribbean and Central America	7.14	2.03
South America	5.96	1.65
Special Programs	7.70	2.83
Development Participation	2.95	1.26
CUSO	14.27	8.26
CESO	4.45	1.22
Canada World Youth	3.15	3.15
International Non-Governmental Organizations	5.84	1.40
Total	101.31	31.86

Non-Governmental Organizations Receiving in Excess of \$100,000

Fiscal Year 1975-76	(\$ thousand)
Canadian Non-Governmental Organizations	
Association médicale internationale	231
Canada World Youth	3,150
Canadian Bureau for Int. Education	113
Canadian Catholic Organization for Development & Peace	3,317
Canadian Council for International Cooperation	220
Canadian Council of Churches	592
Canadian Executive Service Overseas	1,220
Canadian Hunger Foundation	486
Canadian Lutheran World Relief	708
Canadian Red Cross Society	159
Canadian Save the Children Fund	555
Canadian Teachers' Federation	182
Canadian UNICEF Committee	532
Canadian University Service Overseas	8,527
Cardinal Léger et ses oeuvres	200
Care	1,005
Centre d'étude et de coopération internationale	150
Coady International Institute	176
Gurkha Welfare Appeal	100
Help Honduras	289
Inter-Church Fund for International Development	145
Intermet (International Association For Metropolitan Research Development)	150
Mennonite Central Committee	557
Oxfam Canada	426
Oxfam Quebec	280
Opération Haute-Volta	135
Organization for Rehabilitation through Training	120
Overseas Book Centre	304
Salvation Army	266
Seneca College of Applied Arts	102
Tibetan Refugee Fund	146
Unitarian Service Committee of Canada	159
UNICEF	267
United Church Council	321
World University Service of Canada	165
World Vision	242
YM-YWCA	303
International Non-Governmental Organizations	
International Council for Adult Education	223
World University Service	179

Food Aid Disbursements

by Institution and Region

Fiscal Year 1975-76	(\$ million)
World Food Program	99.33
UNRWA	1.89
UNICEF	2.00
Asia	
India	64.57
Bangladesh	11.59
Sri Lanka	4.78
Indochina	2.24
Pakistan	17.54
Vietnam	.84
Sub-total	101.56
Francophone Africa	
Sahel	6.21
Senegal	.75
Sub-total	6.96
Commonwealth Africa	
Ghana	3.80
Tanzania	3.95
Ethiopia	.47
Somalia	.40
Sub-total	8.62
Latin America	
Haiti	1.17
Honduras	.91
Guatemala	.09
Sub-total	2.17
Caribbean	
Jamaica	.01
Sub-total	.01
Total	222.54

International Emergency Relief

1975-76

Country	Purpose	(\$)
Angola	Medical and protective services by ICRC ¹ for victims of civil strife	637,500
Cape Verde Islands	Relief for repatriates from Angola and Mozambique	45,000
Chile	Medical and protective services by ICRC for political detainees	100,000
Cyprus	Medical and protective services by ICRC for victims of civil strife	75,000
Ethiopia	Assistance to nomadic drought relief	50,000
Guatemala	Earthquake relief	100,000
Haiti	Famine and drought relief	50,000
Lebanon	Medical and protective services by ICRC for victims of civil strife	150,000
Nepal	Flood relief	25,000
Portugal	Relief for displaced settlers from former Portugese colonies and territories	330,000
Romania	Flood relief	75,000
West Sahara	Relief for displaced persons who were formerly residents of Spanish Sahara	120,000
Sao Tomé	Relief for repatriates from Angola and Mozambique	25,000
Eastern and Western Timor	Medical and protective services by ICRC for victims of civil strife	187,500
Turkey	Earthquake Relief	30,000
Total		2,000,000

¹ International Committee of the Red Cross

Canadian Advisers and Educators on Assignment Abroad and Students and Trainees in Canada

by Area and Country,
as at January 1, 1975
and January 1, 1976

	Advisers and Educators		Students and Trainees	
	1975	1976	1975	1976
Asia				
Afghanistan	—	—	15	15
Bangladesh	3	7	—	3
Burma	1	1	13	13
Cambodia (Kampuchea)	—	—	6	—
Fiji	2	4	—	—
India	3	2	—	16
Indonesia	3	2	11	11
Laos	1	2	19	19
Malaysia	11	2	40	46
Nepal	—	1	11	11
Pakistan	—	—	11	14
Papua New Guinea	—	1	—	—
Philippines	—	—	—	1
Samoa	—	1	7	—
Singapore	—	—	29	30
South Vietnam	2	—	—	—
Sri Lanka	—	—	9	11
Thailand	1	—	—	9
Sub-total	27	23	171	199
Francophone Africa				
Algeria	9	11	74	75
Benin (Dahomey)	13	8	46	46
Burundi	3	2	4	4
Cameroon	53	47	61	61
Central African Rep.	1	—	6	6
Chad	1	2	3	3
Congo	30	37	3	3
Gabon	13	17	23	23
Guinea	—	—	2	3
Ivory Coast	56	45	16	16
Malagasy	9	3	13	13
Mali	12	13	24	24
Mauritania	7	10	48	48
Morocco	79	91	10	10
Niger	29	26	29	29
Rwanda	37	32	30	30
Senegal	55	41	8	8
Togo	15	11	44	44
Tunisia	16	16	14	14
Upper Volta	9	6	41	41
Zaire	1	1	9	42
Sub-total	448	419	508	543

Canadian Advisers and Educators on Assignment Abroad and Students and Trainees in Canada (cont'd)

	Advisers and Educators		Students and Trainees	
	1975	1976	1975	1976
Commonwealth Africa and other countries				
Botswana	11	17	12	14
Ethiopia	7	5	23	24
Ghana	13	15	94	94
Kenya	40	20	35	36
Lesotho	5	20	23	25
Malawi	8	13	16	18
Mauritius	4	—	—	2
Namibia	—	—	6	6
Nigeria	57	18	56	66
Rhodesia	—	—	2	2
Sierra Leone	—	—	1	2
Swaziland	14	8	18	18
Tanzania	29	22	124	127
Uganda	—	—	36	39
Zambia	28	23	66	68
East African Community	4	5	39	—
U.B.L.S.	13	—	—	—
Sub-total	226	166	522	541
Commonwealth Caribbean				
Antigua	—	1	21	21
Barbados	1	1	13	13
Belize	2	1	28	28
Dominica	1	1	10	10
Grenada	1	1	10	11
Guyana	3	4	24	28
Jamaica	9	13	19	31
Montserrat	—	—	2	2
St. Kitts	4	2	11	2
St. Lucia	13	12	38	39
St. Vincent	1	—	14	14
Trinidad and Tobago	1	1	16	20
Caribbean Development Bank	1	—	—	—
University of the West Indies	3	3	—	—
Sub-total	40	40	206	219
Latin America				
Brazil	—	2	—	1
Chile	—	1	3	3

	Advisers and Educators		Students and Trainees	
	1975	1976	1975	1976
Colombia	5	9	1	1
Costa Rica	2	1	4	4
Cuba	1	1	—	—
Ecuador	2	2	1	1
El Salvador	6	6	—	—
Guatemala	—	1	—	—
Haiti	12	8	—	—
Honduras	2	1	—	—
Nicaragua	—	—	—	3
Peru	12	10	6	6
Sub-total	42	42	15	19
Other auspices	—	4	75	68
Sub-total	—	4	75	68
Total	790	694	1526	1589

Students in Canada During 1975

by Area and Sector of Study

(Calendar year)

Program	Total Students	Total Man-months	Humanities	Education	Fine Arts	Law	Social Sciences	Economics	Natural Sciences	Engineering	Medical Sciences	Agriculture
Asia	150	1414	—	28	—	—	16	15	6	43	10	32
Francophone Africa	567	5641	22	145	6	1	17	69	21	201	23	62
Commonwealth Africa	482	4206	5	166	10	3	32	69	29	72	25	71
Commonwealth Caribbean	286	2685	3	67	11	8	11	27	48	18	22	71
Latin America	5	33	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Total	1490	13979	30	408	27	12	77	180	105	335	80	236

Trainees in Canada During 1975

by Area and Sector of Study

(Calendar year)

Program	Total Trainees	Total Man-months	Economic Planning	Public Administration	Power, Transport, Communications	Industries, Mining, Handicrafts	Agriculture	Health Services	Education	Social Services	Others
Asia	56	320	2	9	29	4	5	1	6	—	—
Francophone Africa	141	996	2	—	46	15	9	33	35	1	—
Commonwealth Africa	367	2650	76	27	48	33	16	8	124	34	1
Commonwealth Caribbean	271	2448	33	22	11	30	18	2	137	17	1
Latin America	31	134	4	1	6	8	10	—	2	—	—
Total	866	6548	117	59	140	90	58	44	304	52	2

Advisers and Educators During 1975

by Area and Specialty

(Calendar year)

Program	Number	Total Man-months	Economic Planning	Public Administration	Power, Transport, Communications	Industries, Mining Handicrafts	Trade, Banking, Tourism	Agriculture	Health	Social Services	Education
Asia	52	360	3	8	9	6	—	9	8	—	9
Francophone Africa	522	4230	11	18	46	10	5	20	16	3	393
Commonwealth Africa	275	2165	32	33	13	34	—	26	—	1	136
Commonwealth Caribbean	53	403	2	3	5	9	—	2	—	—	32
Latin America	56	490	1	8	1	6	1	15	1	1	22
Other ¹	5	52	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	963	7700	49	74	74	65	6	72	25	5	593

¹. Canadian advisers and educators abroad under UN auspices.

Third Country Students and Trainees

by Area and Country of Origin
as at January 1, 1976

Asia	
Bangladesh	6
Bhutan	3
Burma	1
Cambodia (Kampuchea)	3
Fiji	12
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	7
Hong Kong	8
India	4
Indonesia	34
Iran	1
Korea	1
Laos	8
Malaysia	22
Nepal	3
New Hebrides	2
Pakistan	6
Philippines	36
Samoa	4
Singapore	13
Solomon Islands	9
Sri Lanka	10
Thailand	53
Tonga	5
Tuvalu	2
Vietnam	7

Sub-total	260
-----------	-----

Commonwealth Caribbean	
Antigua	35
Belize	18
British Virgin Islands	1
Cayman Islands	2
Dominica	30
Grenada	30
Guyana	1
Jamaica	7
Montserrat	7
St. Kitts	36
St. Lucia	59
St. Vincent	40
Trinidad and Tobago	6

Sub-total	272
-----------	-----

Francophone Africa	
Benin (Dahomey)	24
Cameroon	18
Central African Rep.	1
Chad	21
Gabon	6
Ivory Coast	18
Mali	13
Mauritania	1

Niger	19
Rwanda	4
Senegal	35
Togo	16
Tunisia	3
Upper Volta	32
Zaire	2
Sub-total	213
Latin America	0
Sub-total	0
Commonwealth Africa and other Countries	
Ethiopia	3
Gambia	3
Ghana	6
Kenya	3
Lesotho	5
Liberia	2
Malawi	8
Mauritius	3
Nigeria	5
Sierra Leone	2
Somalia	1
Swaziland	2
Tanzania	8
Uganda	13
Zambia	2
Sub-total	66
Total	652

Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan Students in Canada

by Country of Origin
as at January 1, 1976

Antigua	1
Australia	18
Bahamas	1
Bangladesh	14
Barbados	2
Belize	1
Botswana	2
British Virgin Islands	1
Dominica	1
Fiji	1
Gambia	1
Ghana	8
Gilbraltar	1
Grenada	2
Guyana	5
Hong Kong	11
India	38
Jamaica	9
Kenya	5
Lesotho	2
Malawi	3
Malaysia	9
Malta	5
Montserrat	1
New Zealand	12
Nigeria	18
Papua New Guinea	3
St. Kitts	1
St. Lucia	2
Sierra Leone	3
Singapore	4
Sri Lanka	13
Tanzania	3
Trinidad and Tobago	7
Uganda	9
United Kingdom	30
Zambia	7
Total	258

Net Flows of Official Development Assistance

from DAC Member Countries to less Developed Countries and Multilateral Agencies, 1970-1975

	Per capita GNP 1974 \$US		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975 (prelim)
Australia	5885	A	202	202	267	286	430	506
		B	.59	.53	.59	.44	.55	.61
		C	3	3	3	6	5	5
Austria	4374	A	11	12	18	40	60	64
		B	.07	.07	.09	.15	.18	.17
		C	16-17	17	16-17	16	14-15	.16
Belgium	5462	A	120	146	193	235	263	375
		B	.46	.50	.55	.51	.49	.59
		C	4	4	4	4	8	6
Canada	6408	A	346	391	492	515	713	879
		B	.42	.42	.47	.43	.50	.58
		C	5	7	6	7	7	7
Denmark	6044	A	59	74	96	132	168	205
		B	.38	.43	.45	.48	.54	.57
		C	6-7	6	7	5	6	8
Finland	4646	A	7	13	20	28	38	48
		B	.07	.12	.15	.16	.18	.19
		C	16-17	15-16	15	14-15	14-15	14
France	5242	A	971	1075	1320	1488	1638	2099
		B	.66	.66	.67	.58	.60	.62
		C	1	1	1-2	1	3	4
Germany	6196	A	599	734	808	1102	1435	1667
		B	.32	.34	.31	.32	.37	.39
		C	9-10	9	10	10	10	10-11
Italy	2702	A	147	183	102	192	204	199
		B	.16	.18	.09	.14	.14	.12
		C	14	14	16-17	17	16-17	17
Japan	4142	A	458	511	611	1011	1126	1147
		B	.23	.23	.21	.25	.25	.24
		C	12-13	12-13	13-14	12	12-13	13
Netherlands	5109	A	196	216	307	322	429	598
		B	.61	.58	.67	.54	.62	.74
		C	2	2	1-2	3	2	2

Net Flows of Official Development Assistance (cont'd)

	Per capita GNP 1974 \$US		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975 (prelim)
New Zealand	4092	A	14	17	21	29	37	65
		B	.23	.23	.25	.27	.30	.52
		C	12-13	12-13	12	11	11	9
Norway	5747	A	37	42	63	85	131	183
		B	.32	.33	.43	.42	.57	.66
		C	9-10	10	8	8	4	3
Sweden	6804	A	117	159	198	275	402	566
		B	.38	.44	.48	.56	.72	.82
		C	6-7	5	5	2	1	1
Switzerland	7191	A	30	28	65	65	67	103
		B	.15	.12	.21	.16	.14	.18
		C	15	15-16	13-14	14-15	16-17	15
United Kingdom	3418	A	447	562	609	603	722	878
		B	.37	.41	.39	.34	.38	.39
		C	8	8	9	9	9	10-11
United States	6640	A	3050	3324	3349	2968	3439	4007
		B	.31	.32	.29	.23	.25	.27
		C	11	11	11	13	12-13	12

A Net flows (\$US million)

B Flow as percentage of GNP at
market prices

C Rank of members based on flow
as percentage of GNP

Total Net Flow of Financial Resources (Including Private)

from DAC Member Countries to Less Developed Countries and Multilateral Agencies, 1970-75

		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975 (prelim)
Australia	A	395	530	445	354	544	590
	B	1.15	1.38	.98	.55	.69	.71
	C	4	1	4-5	11	10	12
Austria	A	96	93	112	144	202	169
	B	.67	.56	.55	.53	.61	.45
	C	11-12	14	14	12	13-14	14
Belgium	A	309	317	405	479	598	864
	B	1.19	1.09	1.16	1.04	1.11	1.35
	C	3	3	2	3	5	2
Canada	A	630	924	1015	1105	1677	2041
	B	.77	1.00	0.98	.93	1.18	1.34
	C	8	5-6-7	4-5	5	3	3
Denmark	A	86	153	120	202	191	264
	B	.54	.88	.57	.74	.61	.74
	C	15	9-10	13	6	13-14	11
Finland	A	26	32	48	27	60	88
	B	.25	.29	.36	.16	.29	.34
	C	17	17	17	17	16	17
France	A	1835	1624	2082	2800	3362	3950
	B	1.24	1.00	1.06	1.10	1.23	1.17
	C	2	5-6-7	3	2	2	4-5
Germany	A	1487	1915	1756	1790	3173	4940
	B	.79	.88	.68	.51	.83	1.17
	C	7	9-10	8	13	6	4-5
Italy	A	582	871	691	645	420	1641
	B	.73	.86	.58	.47	.27	.95
	C	10	11	11-12	14-15	17	9
Japan	A	1824	2141	2725	5844	2962	2890
	B	.92	.95	.93	1.44	.65	.59
	C	6	8	7	1	11	13
Netherlands	A	428	438	722	612	908	1249
	B	1.34	1.18	1.59	1.03	1.30	1.55
	C	1	2	1	4	1	1

Total Net Flow of Financial Resources (Including Private) (cont'd)

		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975 (prelim)
New Zealand	A	23	26	32	36	50	—
	B	.38	.36	.38	.33	.37	—
	C	16	16	15-16	16	15	—
Norway	A	67	65	56	93	186	272
	B	.59	.50	.38	.47	.81	.98
	C	14	15	15-16	14-15	7	8
Sweden	A	229	244	273	360	640	752
	B	.74	.67	.66	.73	1.15	1.09
	C	9	12	9-10	7-8	4	6-7
Switzerland	A	137	245	177	299	345	425
	B	.67	1.00	.58	.73	.64	.76
	C	11-12	5-6-7	11-12	7-8	12	10
United Kingdom	A	1241	1438	1501	1145	2302	—
	B	1.02	1.05	.97	.65	.79	—
	C	5	4	6	9	8	—
United States	A	6211	6888	7574	8346	10270	16274
	B	.63	.65	.66	.64	.71	1.09
	C	13	13	9-10	10	9	6-7

A Total net flow (\$US million)

B Flow as percentage of GNP at market prices

C Rank of members based on flow as percentage of GNP

Note: Collectively, DAC members provided 1.01% of their 1975 GNP in total flows to developing countries, thus reaching for the first time the UN target of one per cent of GNP for total flows.

Financial Terms of Official Development Assistance Commitments 1974 and 1975

	Concessionality: Grant Element of Total Program (Per Cent)	
Countries	1974	1975
Australia	99.4	100.0
Austria	48.8	92.3
Belgium	97.4	97.3
Canada	97.2	96.4
Denmark	94.7	96.0
Finland	89.4	91.5
France	88.8	—
Germany	82.6	84.7
Italy	97.8	93.0
Japan	61.5	(67.2)
Netherlands	87.4	93.9
New Zealand	98.2	—
Norway	100.0	99.8
Sweden	99.3	98.9
Switzerland	96.9	91.2
United Kingdom	85.4	—
United States	90.2	85.4
Total DAC Countries	86.0	—

() DAC Estimate

Import and Export Trade

Between Canada and Some
Developing Countries

(Calendar year) (\$ million)

	Imports to Canada			Exports from Canada		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
Asia						
Afghanistan	—	—	.1	.3	1.6	.7
Bangladesh	4.9	6.1	5.0	54.3	60.7	85.6
Burma	—	—	—	1.9	1.1	.3
Cambodia (Kampuchea) and Laos	—	—	—	.1	.3	—
India	38.5	59.3	46.6	156.0	124.9	200.0
Indonesia	3.1	4.6	14.3	17.7	53.6	64.8
Malaysia	54.0	62.2	56.7	28.8	29.3	24.1
Pakistan	6.7	15.7	7.9	43.2	71.5	95.0
Philippines	18.2	15.7	22.4	30.9	50.0	57.3
Sri Lanka	7.6	18.6	12.8	4.5	3.6	14.5
Thailand	4.1	6.6	6.1	14.9	25.0	22.4
Vietnam	—	.2	.2	1.7	6.9	4.2
Sub-total	137.1	189.0	172.1	354.3	428.5	568.9
Francophone Africa						
Algeria	1.4	6.8	1.7	27.5	155.4	100.8
Angola	53.6	94.5	.5	.9	2.1	1.0
Benin (Dahomey)	—	—	—	.2	1.3	2.1
Cameroon	3.5	3.3	3.9	.7	1.5	4.0
Gabon	2.4	4.8	25.8	.7	1.8	.5
Guinea	.1	.2	.1	2.3	10.4	15.1
Ivory Coast	.8	4.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
Malagasy	.6	.8	1.5	.2	.6	.7
Mauritania	4.8	7.2	—	.1	.1	2.7
Morocco	1.8	1.1	2.1	3.3	2.6	19.0
Senegal	—	—	.4	3.5	1.2	4.0
Togo	—	—	—	.5	1.0	.4
Tunisia	—	.1	.1	13.5	9.7	9.7
Zaire	6.5	8.6	8.3	3.4	9.6	10.9
Sub-total	75.5	131.5	46.7	59.1	199.6	173.3
Commonwealth Africa and Other Countries						
Ethiopia	.2	.4	.9	.4	2.9	2.4
Ghana	6.6	7.2	5.8	8.6	20.9	18.9
Kenya	10.0	11.7	12.3	6.0	5.5	8.2
Malawi	.4	.5	.2	1.1	.6	.9
Mauritius	29.4	76.7	63.1	.4	1.6	1.3
Nigeria	82.2	53.8	78.4	22.8	23.8	38.2
Sierre Leone	3.8	3.3	3.8	.2	.6	.4
Sudan	.2	.5	.2	3.2	2.7	4.2
Tanzania	4.6	9.1	6.9	4.7	12.1	20.3
Uganda	2.2	3.5	2.6	.4	.7	.2

(Calendar year) (\$ million)

	Imports to Canada			Exports from Canada		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
United Arab Republic	.5	.7	.3	3.1	13.9	6.6
Zambia	.3	—	—	6.7	23.6	18.2
Sub-total	140.4	167.4	174.5	57.6	108.9	119.8
Commonwealth Caribbean						
Barbados	3.2	4.7	8.0	16.1	13.5	13.7
Belize	4.2	1.8	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.3
Guyana	14.4	14.2	11.7	7.9	10.8	14.0
Jamaica	22.0	24.6	18.1	42.6	45.5	49.8
Leeward and Windward Islands	2.3	.6	.9	10.8	12.8	15.1
Trinidad and Tobago	13.7	22.3	24.8	27.9	26.2	30.8
Sub-total	59.8	68.2	64.9	106.8	110.9	125.7
Latin America						
Bolivia	1.2	4.8	5.3	5.3	6.2	5.3
Brazil	87.1	112.2	170.2	115.0	395.4	194.5
Chile	35.7	54.6	19.1	23.0	30.1	29.1
Colombia	32.6	39.1	32.1	34.1	42.0	38.0
Costa Rica	12.8	9.7	18.5	6.8	14.5	11.4
Cuba	16.6	76.3	81.5	81.9	145.6	220.3
Dominican Republic	8.1	8.1	24.3	15.5	31.1	27.7
Ecuador	15.5	39.1	20.8	6.7	12.5	21.7
El Salvador	4.9	7.2	8.0	5.5	8.4	8.1
Guatemala	6.9	10.3	19.5	6.9	9.2	11.0
Haiti	2.7	4.3	3.6	10.1	11.3	11.5
Honduras	16.5	15.3	11.8	4.7	8.6	8.0
Nicaragua	3.4	6.6	6.1	3.9	5.4	3.8
Peru	18.9	13.4	11.4	51.0	64.6	79.0
Sub-total	262.9	401.0	432.2	370.4	785.1	669.4
Total	675.7	957.1	890.4	948.2	1633.0	1657.1



Canadian International
Development Agency

Agence canadienne de
développement international



Canada and Development Cooperation

CIDA Annual Review 1976-1977

This booklet was prepared by the Information Division, Communications Branch, Canadian International Development Agency, and published under the authority of the Hon. Donald C. Jamieson, Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Available in French on request

If you wish to receive Government publications on international development programs, please write the Information Division, Communications Branch, Canadian International Development Agency, 122 Bank St., Ottawa, K1A 0G4.

Telephone (613) 996-7761

Telex 053-4140

Smaller in scope and size than the 1975-76 annual review, this year's report is designed as a companion piece to its predecessor. Extensive detail about each area of CIDA can be found in the earlier publication, *Canada and Development Cooperation*, copies of which are still available from the Information Division, CIDA, 122 Bank Street, Ottawa.

Cover photo: Grating cassava to make bread. Cassava is an important food source for more than 300 million people in the humid tropics of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. CIDA Photo: Felix Kerr.

Design: Stephen Clarke

Printed by Richelieu Graphics

© Minister of Supply and Services Canada 1977

Cat. No.: E94-4/1977
ISBN _ 0-662-01426-X

December 1977

111
120
158

Canada and Development Cooperation

Annual Review 1976-1977
Canadian International Development Agency

CONTENTS

Minister's Message	3
President's Message	5
Introduction	7
Bilateral Programs	15
Asia	18
Francophone Africa	19
Commonwealth Africa	20
Commonwealth Caribbean	21
Latin America	22
Multilateral Programs	23
Operational Organizations	26
Policy Institutions	28
Special Programs	29
Non-Governmental Organizations	31
International Non-Governmental Organizations	32
Business and Industry Programs	32
Other Programs	33
Food Aid	35
Emergency Relief	36
Tables	37

Minister's Message



As Canada enters its second quarter-century of assistance to developing countries, we can reflect on a past of sustained effort and satisfactory achievements. At the same time, however, the long-sought goal of a world where famine, poverty and injustice have no place remains an elusive dream. There await unexpected droughts and disasters with predictable implications in loss of life and property. Living conditions of people in some developing countries have improved dramatically, while in others, poor and destitute families still starve and die. Development workers must apply imagination and creativity to the problems of the Third World while not losing sight of what is practical and feasible.

What does the past year's record show for us as Canadians? Our commitments at the Paris Conference on International Economic Cooperation indicate some of the directions we have taken.

Our discussions on the new international economic order focussed on energy, raw materials, development and finance. Amongst other agreements, Canada forgave all loans to the 12 least developed countries — total-

ling \$254 million with a current value of \$35 million — and pledged to use only grants in future aid to these countries.

The role of the conference co-chairman, Canada's Allan MacEachen, and of his deputy, CIDA's president Michel Dupuy, in keeping discussions going at difficult moments, was vital to the progress of this important meeting. We are proud of their contribution.

An agreement concerning a common fund within an integrated program for commodities was brought up at CIEC after earlier discussions at UNCTAD IV in Kenya last May — the meeting of the UN Conference on Trade and Development. This is discussed in the review which follows.

So we continue in our work, persistently tackling individual projects and problems in a large and far-reaching effort. May we ever prove equal to this vital but demanding task.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Donald C. Jamieson". The signature is stylized with large, flowing loops.

Donald C. Jamieson
Secretary of State for External Affairs

President's Message



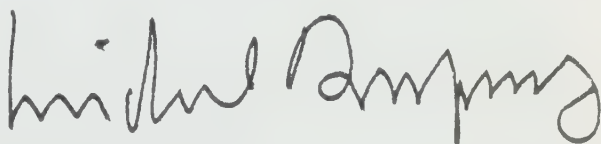
It has always been my belief that Canadian international development programs should reflect a convergence of interests between the development needs of developing countries and our own efforts to develop sound and lasting relationships with these countries. My months with CIDA, since I became President this spring, have only reinforced this belief. We all have much to gain from a more prosperous and equitable world community, and our programs can contribute to it.

The challenges which have faced CIDA and the developing world in 1976-77 are difficult to depict in words, charts and statistics, but this annual review nevertheless attempts to report on both the practical aspects and the ideological concerns of our work over the past year. The task is immense, and there are no quick and easy roads. We have had our successes and disappointments, but we are determined to keep learning and improving in order to maintain high standards in the management of increasingly complex and sophisticated programs.

Inside CIDA, we have examined our operation through a detailed and extensive corporate review of each branch and division. In accordance with Treasury Board's request, we have strengthened our administrative controls. We have been working with groups within CIDA to improve our efficiency and effectiveness. Now decisions and directions are putting the review into action. It is our hope that all of the changes benefit CIDA, its members and its work as much as possible.

In the larger context, CIDA has placed increased emphasis on using the country's material and technical resources as tools for development. For example, Canadian locomotives are riding the rails in Tanzania as part of a program to boost transportation there. A water system built with Canadian expertise provides disease-free drinking water for villagers in the Leeward and Windward Islands. And Canadian potash is enriching precious Nepalese soil to produce more abundant food and cash crops. In this way, while CIDA has carried out our wider responsibilities as citizens of the world, it has at the same time supported Canadian labor, commodities and expertise at home.

At the Conference on International Economic Cooperation in Paris this past spring, Canada labored with the other participants in the arduous progress of discussions. We can be proud of the particular contributions Canada made at strategic moments during the meetings. Despite the difficulties inherent in a meeting which represents such varied points of view, we cannot deny the value of such opportunities for the countries of the world to discuss common concerns. It is our hope that further meetings will take place to bring us closer to the goal of a just, livable world for all people.



Michel Dupuy
President

Introduction



IDRC Photo: Roberta Borg.

Introduction

The World Situation

The year reviewed in this report, 1976-77, was "the best of times, the worst of times", as mixed and contradictory as the days described by Dickens. It saw the rebuilding of the world's precarious food stocks, as bumper crops were harvested in rich and poor countries, and it brought continued, peaceful efforts to cooperate in devising new answers to the world crisis of inadequate institutions. In terms of individuals, it was a year when life was transformed for millions of men and women, because they learned to read, or gained access to health care or clean water, or grew their first good crop.

But 1976-77 was also a year of massive and disregarded human disaster, as the poor continued to die needlessly at an estimated rate of 10,000 a day from malnutrition and 25,000 a day from water-borne diseases. Even among the survivors, many — perhaps a billion — continued to live in what World Bank President Robert McNamara has defined as absolute poverty: "a condition of life so degraded by disease, illiteracy, malnutrition, and squalor as to deny its victims basic human necessities; so limited as to prevent realization of the potential of the genes with which one is born; so degrading as to insult human dignity". Since prenatal malnutrition can stunt the bodies and damage the brains of following generations, this kind of underdevelopment was described in the 1975 Dag Hammarskjöld report as "worse than death; the history of the year 2000 is perhaps being written today, in accepting a sub-mankind humanity with diminished faculties, our descendants". Meanwhile, the priorities of the rich, who mostly regarded themselves as humane and responsible world citizens, were such that these millions of personal tragedies went virtually unreported in their daily news.

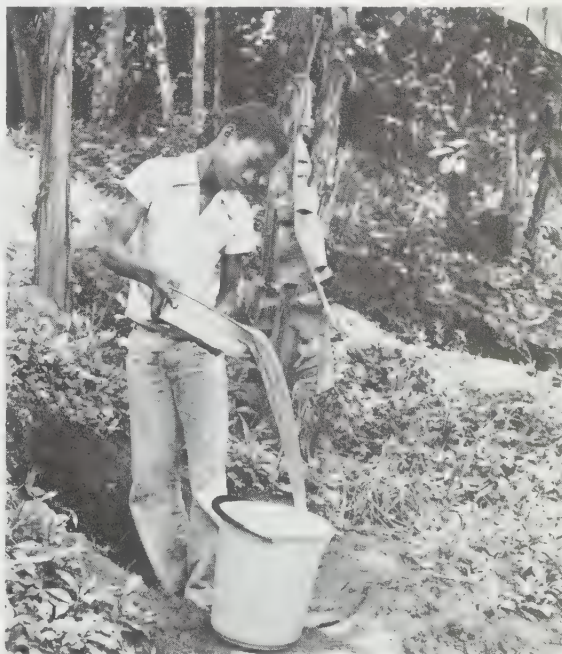
The dominant theme of 1976-77 in the dealings of countries with one another was the continuing North-South dialogue of poor and rich, highlighted by the Paris conference in the spring of 1977. Paris marked another step in the complex attempt to get at the root of global poverty by rebuilding the international economic order along new lines offering better opportunities to the countries of the Third World, where most of the world's people live.

At worst, the growing impatience of the Third World for a long-delayed new deal and

the unsurprising desire of the industrialized countries to safeguard world economic mechanisms from abrupt change could lead directly to chaos, confrontation and some form of North-South conflict. At best, enough awareness might arise on both sides to create a new consensus: that there need be no losers, that all want justice, and that both sides can gain more through cooperation in an interdependent world.

Symptoms and causes of the world's growing poverty gap remained abundant and hard to tell apart. While industrialized countries were staging a modest recovery from the recent recession, and oil-exporting countries were reaping record receipts of some \$140 billion because of renewed growth of energy consumption, the poor countries faced debt service costs of \$33 billion, about double the official aid flow from the rich countries. Terms of trade, population increase, settlement patterns, access to water and energy, food production, unemployment, racial conflict, trade rivalry, environmental degradation, cultural and social deterioration — each of these, and more, were strands in the tangled web of cause and effect that decrees poverty for most today and an uncertain future for all.

Finding clean water. At the UN Conference on Water In March, delegates declared 1980 to 1990 International Water Decade. IDRC Photo.

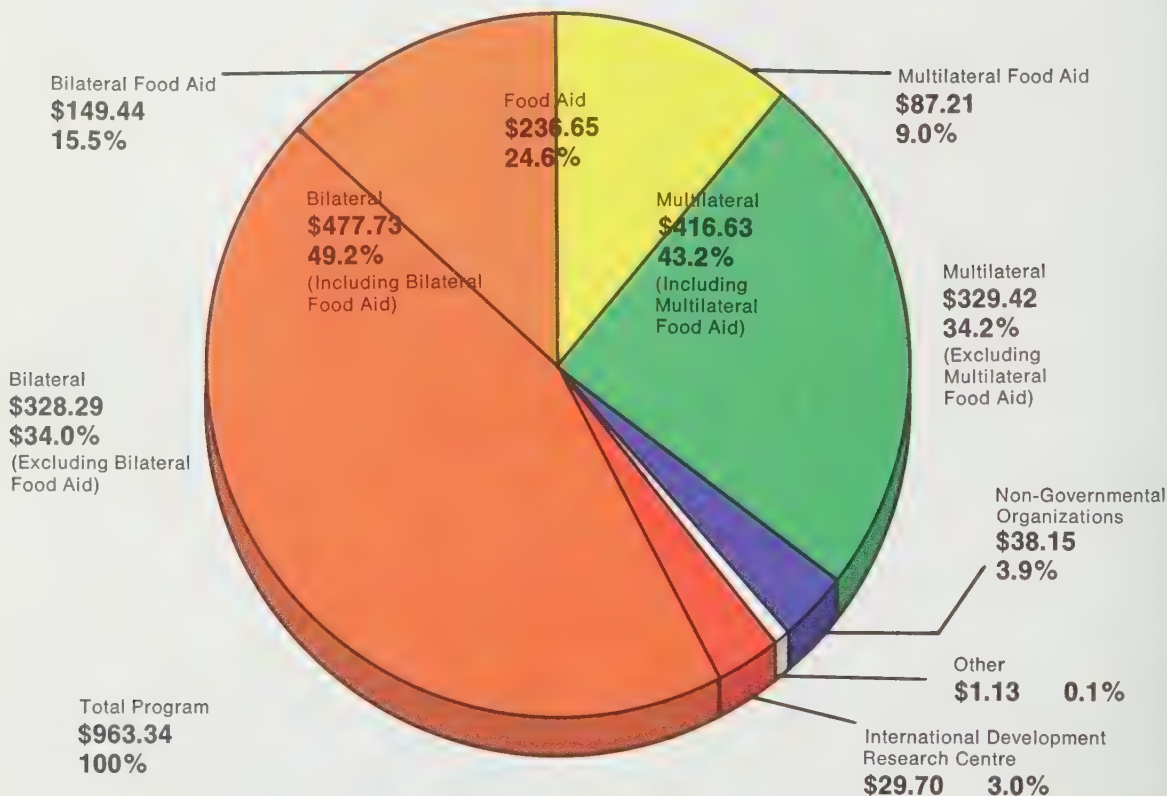


Canada's Response

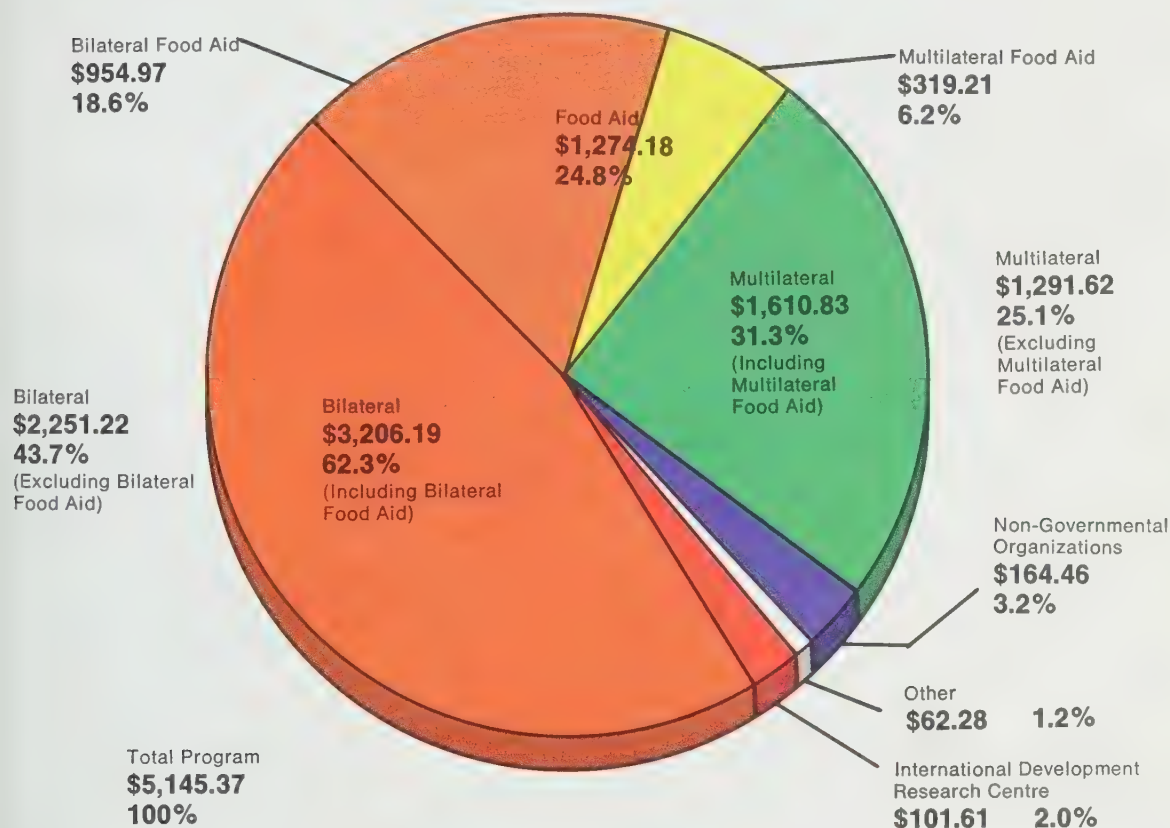
What is Canada doing about world poverty? Beyond our middle-sized role in international politics, and beyond the impact that our economic life has on developing countries, Canada's main response has been a program of development assistance to help the world's poorer countries move toward their goal of self-reliance. It began with wheat shipments in 1951 to help newly-inde-

pendent Commonwealth members in Asia, and has grown steadily during the past 26 years as about a hundred former colonies have struggled to develop into new nations. Today, Canada has one of the world's larger programs of international cooperation, offering a wide range of help (food, fertilizers, industrial commodities, equipment, advisers, scholarships, etc.) through approximately 2,000 projects designed to meet some of the priority needs of more than 80 developing countries.

**Program Expenditures
Distribution by
Program Components
Fiscal Year 1976-77
(\$ million)**



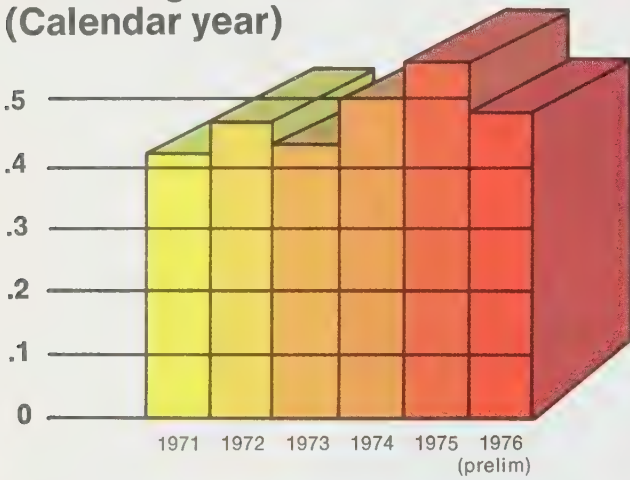
**Program Expenditures
Distribution By
Program Components
Decade to Date
(\$ million)**



In 1976-77 the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), responsible for administering Canada's official program of cooperation with developing countries, spent a total of \$963 million on overseas aid (compared to \$903 million the previous year). CIDA's funding has nearly tripled since 1970, climbing at the rate of about 20 per cent annually during the first five years of the decade and at about half that pace in the past two years of economic constraint. The authorized level for 1977-78 is \$1.1 billion.

Where does this money go? Last year, about half (\$478 million) was spent on bilateral (country-to-country) programs, including economic, food, technical and emergency assistance to developing countries in Asia, Commonwealth and Francophone Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. For example, 155 development projects were being carried out in the fields of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, with another 150 at the planning stage. Seventy health projects were under way. Other important sectors,

Official Development Assistance as a Percentage of GNP¹ (Calendar year)

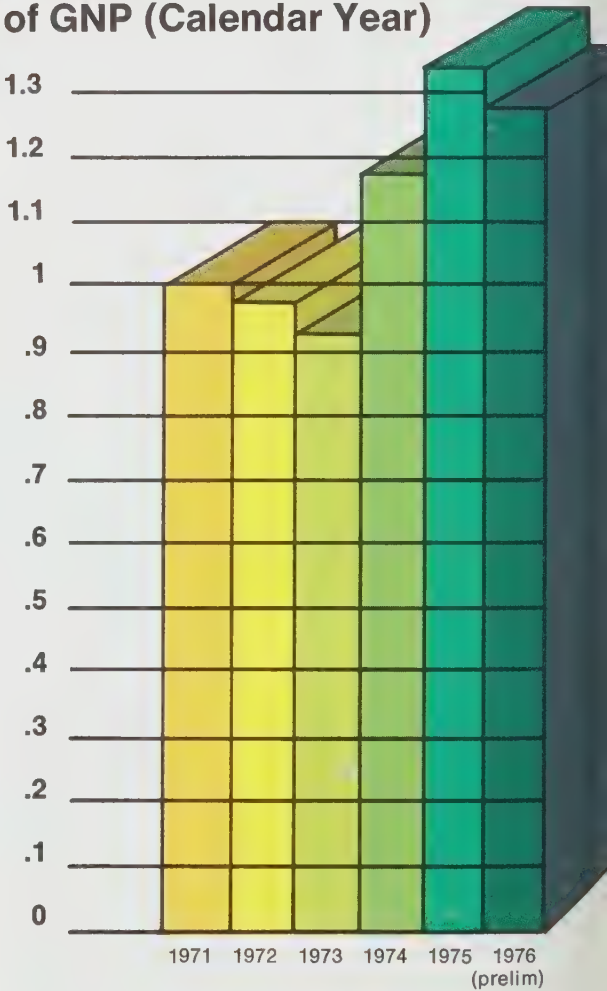


¹ GNP at market prices

besides agriculture and technical assistance, included water supply, education, energy, transportation, communications, resource development and land use. About 1,600 Canadian advisers and educators were serving overseas, while over 1400 students and trainees were taking courses in Canada and another 648 were studying through Canadian scholarships at "third country" institutions located near their homelands.

A large part of CIDA's budget — \$417 million in 1976-77, compared to \$319 million the year before — is used for multilateral assistance. It pays for Canada's part of the aid that flows through international agencies, where our funds are pooled with those of other countries to support development work in all parts of the Third World. Major elements in CIDA's multilateral program are support for the World Bank, regional development banks, United Nations agencies, Commonwealth and Francophone programs, and international food aid channeled through the World Food Program.

Total Net Flows of Canadian Resources (Including Private) as a Percentage of GNP (Calendar Year)



CIDA also spent \$69 million last year on several special programs. To help Canada's non-governmental organizations strengthen their people-to-people development efforts, \$38 million was provided for matching grants to expand the scope of approved projects, to assist volunteer groups (such as the Canadian University Service Overseas, the Canadian Executive Service Overseas, and Canada World Youth), and to encourage the Canadian public to participate. The Ottawa based International Development Research Centre, created by Canada to help correct the extreme maldistribution of research between rich and poor countries, received almost \$30 million to seek answers to specific Third World problems. Smaller amounts — used for scholarships for Canadians starting a career in international development, and for incentives to Canadians considering private investment in developing countries, particularly through joint ventures — account for the balance of the \$963 million disbursed by CIDA in 1976-77.

Who benefits? Development programs have been under increasing attack for aiding mainly the donors and the ruling elite in the developing countries: "most foreign aid acts as a lubricant for exploitation," writes Per Wästberg of Sweden. It is true that about half of CIDA's funds are spent at home, buying Canadian goods and services and thus creating jobs in Canada. It is also true that the upper classes in developing countries gain much through the greater economic activity that usually accompanies development. But there is more to consider. If the goods and services are competitively priced and meet the real needs of the people of a developing country, the fact that they are Canadian in no way subtracts from their value as a contribution to development. Further, if a development project's primary impact is beneficial to large numbers of poor people in a developing country, or if the project is an essential early step in national development, consequent benefits to local businessmen or land-owners do not wipe out its usefulness. There is little doubt that, whatever the imperfections of past and present development cooperation, it has improved countless lives and the world would be worse without it.

Beyond these considerations, the answer to the key question "who benefits?" depends upon how well development programs are planned and carried out. Development think-

ing has gone through several revolutions over the past quarter century; in the latest, faith in technology, industrialization and GNP growth has yielded during the 1970s to a growing consensus supporting a basic needs strategy that gives first priority to meeting the immediate needs of the poor majority for food, safe water, shelter, and basic education and health care.

The new kind of development project demanded by this strategy is, however, far more complex and time-consuming than the traditional kind. Greater involvement of the poor is essential, and this means that projects must transcend all the social, political, economic, language and cultural differences that exist between Canadians and the people of developing countries. Just how far CIDA succeeds in shaping a program of social development that puts people first will determine the quality of Canada's contribution toward a better world, and will decide who benefits from our billion-dollar investment in the future.

CIDA, at this point, faces three major challenges. The first is to manage the money and personnel entrusted to it with great efficiency, thus consolidating the growth that has taken place in the 1970s, laying a solid basis for future increases in Canada's contribution to world development, and making each aid dollar yield the maximum possible benefit to the men, women and children who need our help. During 1976-77 CIDA's internal systems of financial control and project management were strengthened along lines recommended by the Auditor General, and a corporate review was under way to ensure that CIDA's structure effectively matches its duties.

The second challenge is to find and follow the right policies, so that our effort is not misdirected. CIDA is two years into implementation of its *Strategy for International Development Cooperation 1975-80*. Progress has been made in carrying out many of the Strategy's 21 points, but some have proved more difficult because of changing circumstances or problems inherent in the recommendations themselves. It is difficult, for example, to combine steadily rising levels of assistance (Point 6) and priority to the poorest developing countries (Point 8), because of the limited capacity of the least-developed countries to absorb development assistance. Nonetheless, CIDA is deeply engaged in attempting simultaneously to

implement the Strategy, which remains appropriate in spirit and in most details, to adjust to the steadily changing world scene, and to think ahead to the needs of the 1980-85 period.

The ultimate challenge faced by CIDA lies in its relationship with the people of Canada — how they perceive CIDA, and how CIDA informs them, involves them, and draws upon their strengths — for Canada can only make a serious contribution to world development if there is a solid foundation of public under-

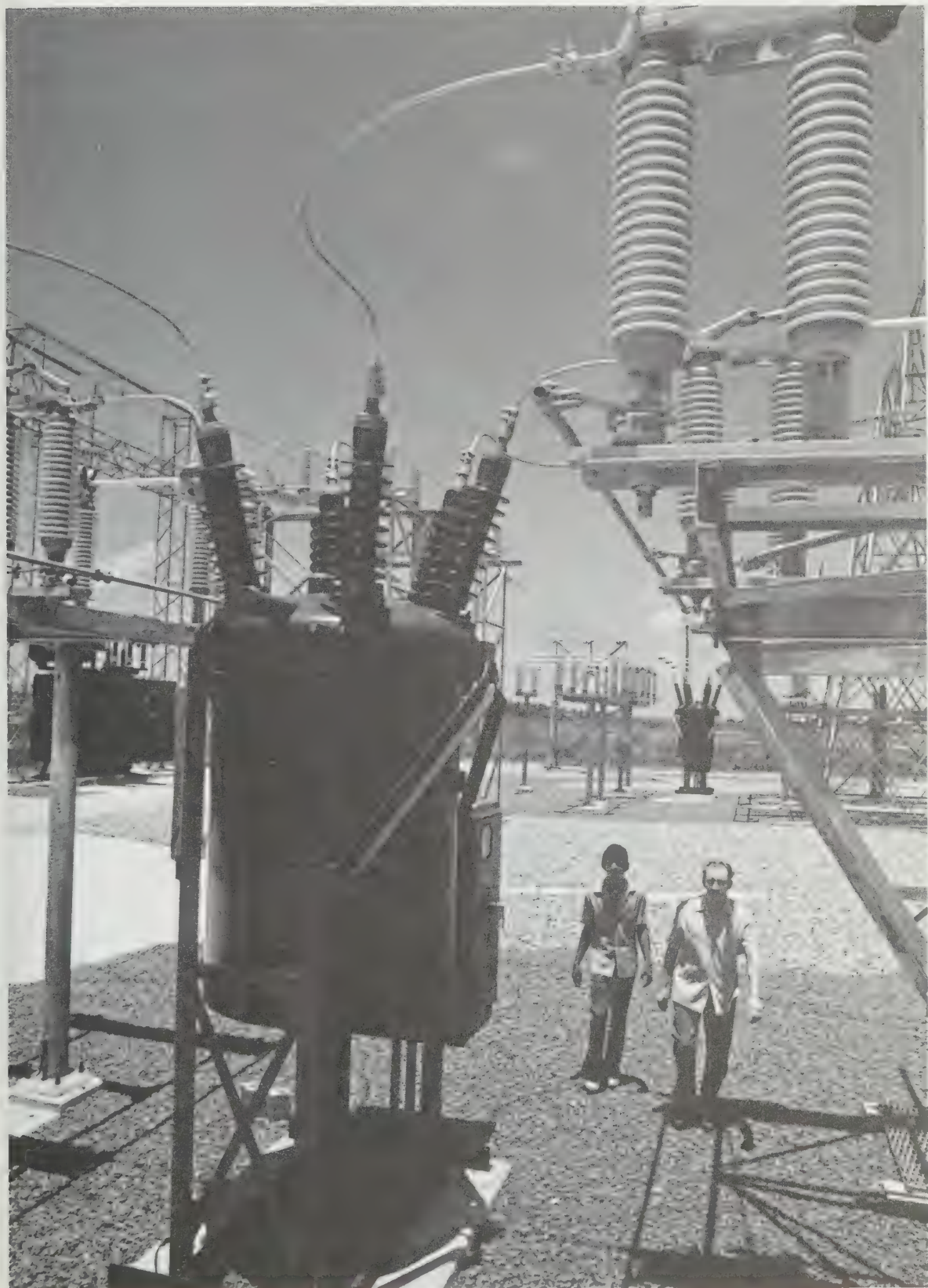
standing and support. CIDA is attempting in various ways to inform the public more fully about the world's development needs and about Canada's response. If this effort is matched by a deeper concern among Canadians in general about the kind of life experienced by most of mankind, and about the quality of the future we will share with them, then it should be possible to achieve real benefits for innocent victims of poverty in many parts of our world.

Growth of Total Canadian Official Development Assistance (\$ million)

Note: The 1974-75 total for Other includes \$16.25 million in forgiveness of obligations made by the Export Development Corporation to Pakistan and later repatriated by Bangladesh.



Bilateral Programs



CIDA Photo: Felix Kerr.

Bilateral Programs

While Canada's over-all development assistance reached an all-time high of \$963.34 million last year, the amount distributed on a bilateral basis, \$477.74 million, was less than that of the two previous years. In fact it was only slightly more than the multilateral contribution of \$416.63 million.

Until recent years, the bulk of Canada's development assistance had been distributed bilaterally — directly from Canada to recipient governments. But in the past few years, the gap between bilateral and multilateral disbursements has narrowed as CIDA has reshaped its programs to comply with policy objectives stated in its development assistance strategy for 1975-80.

Another important trend has continued with a significant proportion of bilateral assistance, \$61.57 million, earmarked for 20

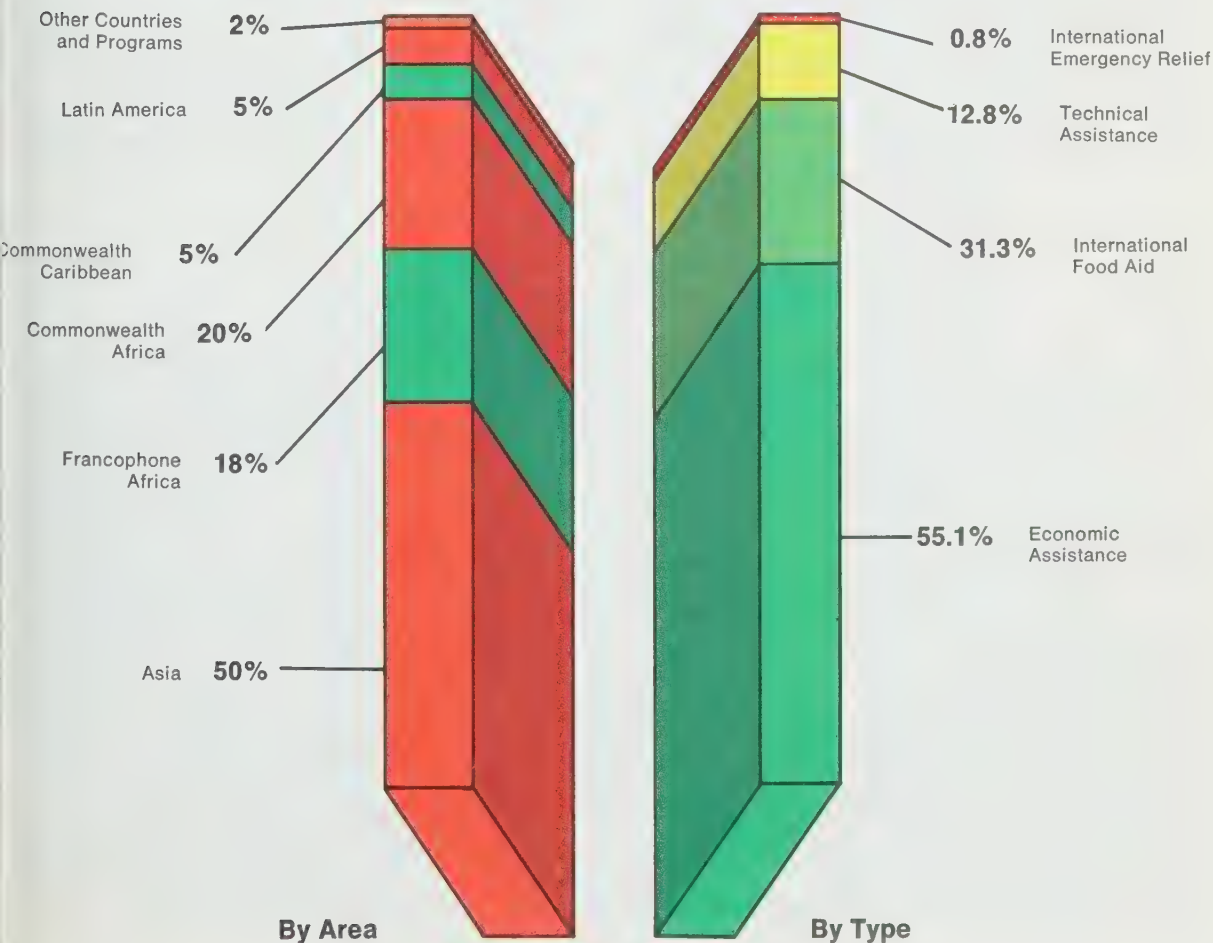
of the world's least developed countries.

In terms of geographical disbursements, Asia continued to be the chief beneficiary receiving bilateral assistance totalling \$237.19 million. Next came Commonwealth Africa with \$92.99 million, followed by Francophone Africa with \$88.70 million, Latin America at \$26.67 million, and Commonwealth Caribbean, \$23.36 million.

The total contribution to other bilateral programs amounted to \$9.03 million, with \$4 million going to International Emergency Relief, \$1.94 million to the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan and \$3.09 million to miscellaneous programs.

Bilateral assistance continues to be divided into four main components: project assistance, food aid, commodity aid and lines of credit.

Details of Bilateral Disbursements for 1976-77



Asia

Canada's official aid program began in 1951 with shipments of wheat to the new nations of southern Asia, and in the quarter century since then more than half of our bilateral assistance has gone to Asia. In per capita terms, however, Canadian aid to Asia has been relatively modest because of the large populations of the countries involved.

In 1976-77 Asia received \$237.19 million, or almost half of the \$477.74 million that Canada spent for country-to-country assistance. Expenditures for Asia were about \$20 million lower than in the previous year, largely because the India program has remained partly suspended since India's 1974 nuclear test.

The long-term goal of the Asia program is to move from emergency assistance, such as food aid, and from basic infrastructure projects, such as dams and power plants, towards projects that more directly lead to self-reliant development — for example, the drylands agriculture project in Hyderabad that is exploring how to increase the productivity of farms that must rely on rain rather than irrigation, thereby helping India achieve self-sufficiency in food. On the other hand, the program is working to spread the benefits of the infrastructure that has been created, such as the village electrification program that is being carried out in Pakistan now that the country has largely developed its hydroelectric potential and has a basic national power grid in place.

India remained the largest recipient of Canadian assistance, as it has been since the beginning, with \$81.48 million being spent mainly on food and agricultural aid. The Pakistan program (\$63.23 million) emphasized power distribution, oil and natural gas exploration, and the provision of commodities needed by the country's industries. Food aid made up 70 per cent of Canada's \$37.28 million of assistance to Bangladesh, which also included essential commodities and support for projects in various sectors, largely aimed at repairing and strengthening existing facilities.

Cooperation with Indonesia, which expanded rapidly after 1970, has shifted away from food aid and lines of credit toward project assistance, with Canada spending \$22.43 million last year to support development efforts in the fields of transportation, water, education, regional development, and power.

Sri Lanka received \$18.84 million of as-



Constructing pylons for hydro transmission lines. Pakistan. CIDA Photo: Carle Delaroche-Vernet.

sistance through shipments of food, fertilizer and land-clearing equipment, plus support for agricultural and forestry projects. The countries of Indochina continued to receive emergency relief and rehabilitation aid, totaling more than \$1.96 million during 1976-77. To help Burma improve foreign exchange earnings and produce local goods to replace costly imports, Canada provided \$2.87 million for aviation, forestry, agriculture and mining projects. Assistance has been phased down or out in some of the region's more developed countries, such as Malaysia, Singapore and South Korea, while new programs are being launched in two of the world's poorest countries, Afghanistan and Nepal.

At the beginning of 1977, there were 172 Canadian advisors in Asia, 26 Asian trainees in Canada and 153 in "third country" institutions under CIDA awards.

Francophone Africa

During 1976-1977, CIDA intensified its rural development efforts in Francophone Africa, particularly in the Sahel. Development studies in the forestry sector got underway, especially in Zaïre, and agricultural activities increased in the areas of plant protection and irrigation. In the vast infrastructure sector (river, road and rail transportation, harbor facilities, dams, power transmission and telecommunications) long-term projects, begun in previous years, progressed and became diversified. Lastly, CIDA's efforts in the public health sector concentrated on health education, training, and disease prevention, but activities were still modest in scale.

CIDA has gradually withdrawn almost completely from general education in all countries except those where Canada has projects involving the construction of educational institutions, which include management and equipment components and assistance in teaching personnel, as in Ivory Coast, Gabon, Senegal, Cameroon and Rwanda. Our cooperation has increased, however, in technical training activities.

In 1976-1977 Francophone Africa received \$88.70 million, or about 20 per cent of the total funds spent on bilateral assistance. There was a decrease of \$16.29 million in disbursements in comparison with the previous year. The funds were divided about equally in loans and grants. Of the total,

\$6.58 million was disbursed on food aid, compared with \$6.96 million last year.

Total expenditures should not, however, be used as a yardstick for assessing the progress of Canadian cooperation. The decrease in disbursements for our bilateral programs was linked primarily to the realities of the world situation, not to the economic and social situation of the developing countries.

CIDA has retained large programs in seven countries: Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Zaïre. The Sahel is also treated as a program region. In addition, there are seven countries where smaller projects are carried out: Bénin, the Congo, the Central African Empire, Guinea, the Malagasy Republic, Rwanda and Togo. With their gradually improving economic and social situation, the three Maghreb countries — Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia — have become transition countries.

Six countries, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal and Chad, received food aid.

As of January 1, 1977, there were 482 Canadian development workers in Francophone Africa, 438 trainees in Canada, and 113 trainees under CIDA awards in other countries.

In all, there were some 400 projects under way in 23 countries in Francophone Africa.

Adult education in Mali. CIDA Photo: Carle Delaroche-Vernet.



Commonwealth Africa



African women often walk several miles for water. UN Photo: Ray Witlin.

Several clear trends are emerging in Canada's assistance to Commonwealth Africa.

Increasingly, the emphasis is on providing the highest level of assistance to the poorest countries (those with 1973 per capita income of \$200 or less), and on developing programs to benefit the least well-off in such countries. With 90 per cent of the population in rural areas, rural development and measures to increase food production constitute a significant proportion of Canadian assistance in Commonwealth Africa. In three years, the share of disbursements for rural development has more than doubled, from 7.4 per cent in 1974-75 to about 18 per cent last year.

Our assistance to Commonwealth Africa now also reflects the need to provide a greater degree of liquidity than was the case in the past. Examples of this are the provision of capital to the Development Bank of Zambia, the Tanzania Investment Bank and the Bank of Ghana. Also, increasing emphasis is being placed on lines of credit to allow countries to make direct purchases from Canadian suppliers. Such purchases must be development oriented, and in the case of Commonwealth Africa, they are mainly for

farming equipment and machinery.

While the liquidity measures described above ensure a greater flexibility in our assistance efforts, the vast majority of our aid will continue to be project related for the foreseeable future. This is necessary because, by definition, many developing countries do not have the fully-developed administrative and organizational capability to launch development schemes of a highly technical nature.

In fiscal year 1976-77, disbursements for Commonwealth Africa, including \$22.3 million in food aid, amounted to \$92.99 million, and there were 248 projects under way. As of January 1, 1977, 387 Africans were receiving training in Canada, 306 Canadian advisers were serving on CIDA contracts in Commonwealth Africa, and 109 trainees were studying under CIDA awards in other countries.

Of new funds committed last year, 22.1 per cent were in the agriculture and rural development sector, 21.6 per cent for food aid, 18.4 per cent for public utilities, 14.3 per cent for education, and the remainder for other sectors.

Commonwealth Caribbean

CIDA's development assistance to the Caribbean began in 1958 as a five-year, \$10 million program with the Federation of the West Indies. When the Federation was dissolved in 1962 the program continued as one of capital and technical assistance to each of the member states.

Canada disbursed \$23.36 million in the area during the 1976-77 fiscal year, including \$1.52 million for food aid to Belize, Guyana and Jamaica. The education sector absorbed most of the funds, \$6.32 million, followed by waterworks and water supply programs, \$4.85 million; transport, \$3.47 million; and rural development, \$1.82 million. The balance went to a variety of projects which cut across sectoral lines.

As of January 1, 1977 there were 71 development workers in the Caribbean, 80 trainees in Canada, and 269 trainees under CIDA awards in other countries.

Per capita incomes in the Caribbean countries are high compared to the rest of the developing world but this statistic distorts the real socio-economic problem of the area. An in-depth study by CIDA published in October 1976 states that unless productive employment is generated "there will be serious social and political unrest".

The study's main recommendation "is that CIDA continue a program of development cooperation in the Commonwealth Caribbean, having productive employment generation as the major objective."

Transporting bananas in St. Lucia. CIDA Photo: Felix Kerr.



Latin America

Launched in 1970, CIDA's bilateral development assistance to Latin America has grown rapidly, reaching disbursements of \$26.47 million on 400 projects in the 1976-77 fiscal year. Food aid accounted for \$1.29 million of the total disbursements.

Almost a third of the projects are concentrated on rural development which includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, environmental protection, crop storage, and wheat and barley research.

There are 93 education projects, 76 in public administration, 32 to help promote industry, commerce, trade and tourism, 18 in transport, 18 in communications and 15 aimed at improving public health. The remainder includes projects in community development, demographic studies, energy

and projects related to more than one sector.

From the beginning CIDA's goal was to transfer know-how and skills rather than capital, to enable Latin American countries to use their own physical and human resources in their drive towards greater self-sufficiency.

Particular attention is being paid to marginal groups in each country. The emphasis on rural development to reach the most disadvantaged is also in line with Canada's *Strategy for International Development Cooperation 1975-1980*.

As of January 1, 1977 there were 123 Canadian advisers in Latin America, 41 Latin American trainees in Canada, and four trainees under CIDA awards in other countries.

A market day in Peru. CIDA photo.



Multilateral Programs



CIDA Photo: Felix Kerr.

Multilateral Programs

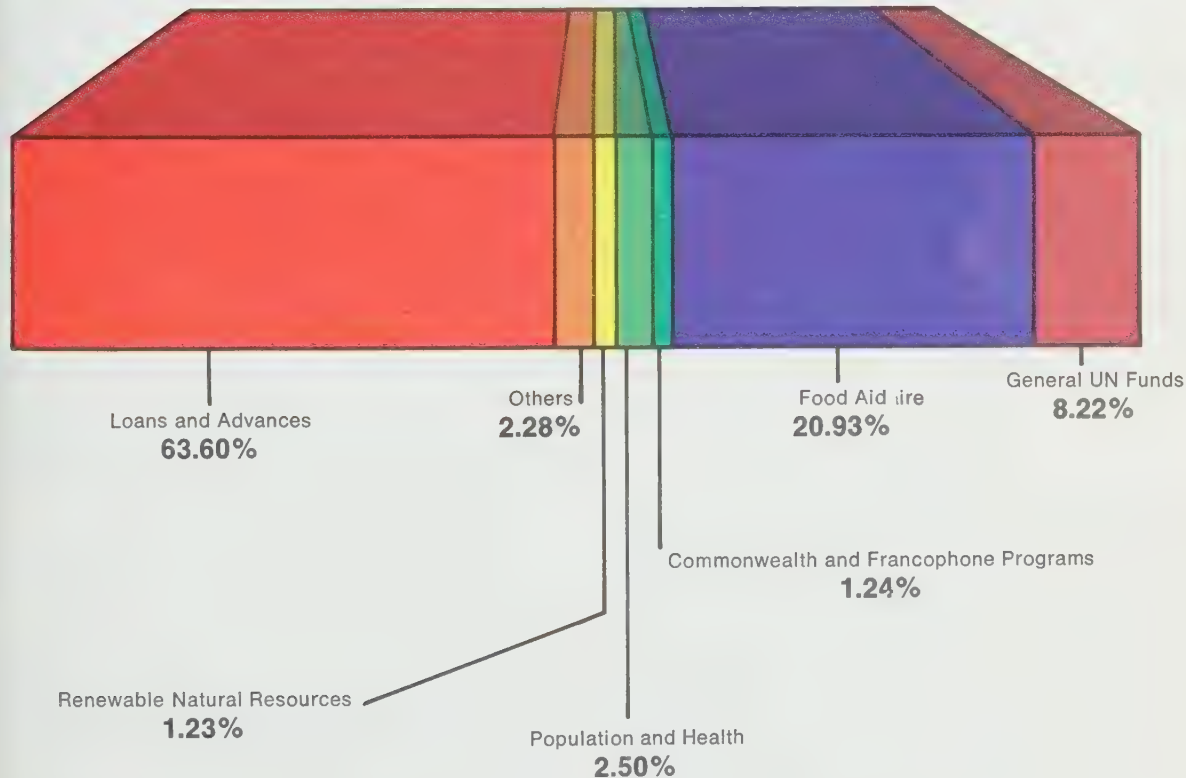
Canada disbursed \$416.63 million through multilateral institutions in fiscal 1976-77 (including \$87.21 million in multilateral funds for food aid) which represents 43 per cent of the total development assistance budget of \$963.34 million.

One of the advantages of transferring resources through the multilateral channel is the capacity of some of these international institutions to finance large-scale projects such as roads, power dams, ports and large cooperative projects such as the multi-sector attack against the advance of the Sahara Desert launched by the World Bank in cooperation with the Sahel and industrial countries.

Two categories of multilateral organizations receive Canadian support. The first consists of operational organizations. More than 60 receive Canadian funds and are responsible for channelling them to developing countries.

The second category of about eight institutions is concerned with world policy issues of major importance. They include the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Details of Multilateral Disbursements 1976-77



Operational Organizations

Financial Institutions

World Bank Group

The most important multilateral operating institution is the World Bank Group, composed of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Association (IDA), which is the concessional loan arm of the Group, and the International Finance Corporation (IFC). CIDA provided the IDA with \$140.42 million in loans and advances in 1976-77.

Canada has been completing negotiations with the IBRD, often referred to singly as the World Bank, on an experimental agreement for financing high-impact projects in the neediest areas of developing countries. Under the agreement, CIDA is providing up to \$35 million from its bilateral loan funds for the co-financing of projects administered by the IDA. Loans made under the arrangement will be untied and interest free, with 10 years' grace and 50 years' repayment. Agriculture and water supply projects in Africa and Asia are being considered for co-financing.

African Development Bank (AfDB)

Canada is an important contributor to the African Development Fund, the African Development Bank's concessional arm, founded in 1972. The Fund allocates 90 per cent of its assistance to Africa's least developed countries and the concentration is on agriculture, transportation and public utilities. In 1976-77, Canada loaned \$2.56 million to the bank, and \$16.45 million to the Fund.

Asian Development Bank (AsDB)

Focusing on agriculture, industry, transportation and electric power, the Asian Development Bank is the area's main lending institution. South Asia contains about one third of the world's population and more than half of the world's poor, which is an indication of the Bank's importance to the area. In 1976-77, Canada provided \$26.23 million in loans to the Bank. In line with Canada's decision in 1975-76 to increase its equity subscription to the ordinary capital of the bank by \$156.34 million, payable over four years, Canada made advances and investments of \$49.96 million in 1976-77.

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

Established in 1959, the Inter-American Bank is the oldest of the regional banks and Canada is the sixth largest contributor, with an equity participation of \$299 million. In 1976-77, Canada made a loan of \$16.82 million to the Bank's Special Operations Fund and invested \$6.94 million in the Bank.

Institute for Latin American Integration (INTAL)

In 1976-77, Canada contributed \$308,000 in loans to the Institute for Latin American Integration (INTAL), located in Buenos Aires. A subsidiary of the IDB, the institution was created in 1964 to provide specialized technical cooperation in the field on integration to member countries of the bank and to subregional integration organizations and multinational corporations. Canada is a member of the IDB's Consultative Council for this institute.

Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)

Canada has been a member of the Caribbean Bank since its establishment in 1969, ranking second in contributions with a subscribed equity of \$27.4 million. In 1976-77 Canada loaned \$1.2 million to the Bank's Agriculture Development Fund and \$4.38 million to the Bank's Special Development Fund.

Technical Cooperation

Canada provided an additional \$4.25 million in grants to the Asian, African and Inter-American Development Banks under a technical cooperation program tied to the provision of services by Canadian consultants.

United Nations Agencies

United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

Canada contributed \$29.25 million in fiscal 1976-77 to the United Nations Development Program the world's largest technical assistance organization. This was an increase of \$4.75 million over the previous year which underlines the importance Canada attaches to the UNDP as the central developmental institution within the UN system.

World Food Program (WFP)

Canada's contribution to the World Food Program, the main focus of the UN's food aid activities, was \$83.84 million in grain, non-grain foods and cash during the year under review. The WFP organizes food-for-work projects, feeding projects for children, nursing mothers and the elderly, and emergency relief required as a result of natural and civil disasters.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

As one of the world's major contributors to the FAO, Canada contributed \$200,000 to the FAO Freedom From Hunger/Action for Development Program in 1976-77.

Other Contributions to UN Agencies

Other contributions to UN agencies include: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) \$5 million; United Nations Fund for Population Activities, \$5 million; World Health Organization, \$1.5 million (population activities) and \$300,000 (smallpox eradication); UN Training and Research Institute, \$70,000; United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, \$750,000; United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, \$1.65 million; UN Education and Training Program for Southern Africans, \$225,000.

Other Operational Organizations

Agricultural Research

Canada contributed \$5.15 million to ten international agricultural research establishments which are located around the world seeking ways to improve food crops. They are the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture, \$950,000; the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture, \$180,000; the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre, \$350,000; the International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas, \$600,000; the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, \$900,000; the International Potato Centre, \$520,000; the West Africa Rice Development Association, \$200,000; the International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases, \$400,000; the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources, \$100,000; and the International Rice Research Institute, \$600,000.

Other Institutions

Among grants to other international institutions in 1976-77 were the International Planned Parenthood Federation, \$2.75 million; the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation \$4.35 million; *Fonds international de coopération universitaire*, \$250,000; and the International Trade Centre, \$500,000.

Policy Institutions

CIDA participates in the interdepartmental policy formulation process on the development-related aspects of such issues as trade, debt, monetary reform, transfer of technology and law of the sea as they are considered at international policy institutions such as the UNCTAD, UNGA, ECOSOC and Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD.

Agreement on a work scheme to implement an integrated program on commodities was reached at the fourth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), in Nairobi, Kenya in May 1976. This, together with Canada's input into the Conference on International Economic Cooperation (CIEC), better known as the North-South Conference, are the significant events of fiscal year 1976-77.

The integrated program provides for negotiation of the international commodity agreements for up to 18 basic agricultural

products and raw materials. Preparatory meetings for the negotiations are to be completed in February 1978. An element of the integrated program is a proposed common fund to regulate prices and supply on up to 10 commodities by buying surpluses and selling them in deficit years. A large number of developing countries committed themselves to contribute to the fund.

Canada, along with some western industrial countries, indicated that it would contribute if negotiations show that the fund would be effective. Limited progress was made at UNCTAD IV on debt problems of developing countries, which was deferred to consideration in the CIEC. Limited progress was made on issues such as the transfer of technology, trade liberalization, special measures for the 29 least developed countries and economic cooperation among developing countries. UNCTAD V will be held in 1979.

Cassava research at International Centre for Tropical Agriculture in Colombia. IDRC Photo: Neill McKee.



Special Programs



CIDA Photo: Felix Kerr.

Special Programs

Non-Governmental Organizations

Canadians have voluntarily been offering overseas assistance through non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for more than a century — at first mainly through churches and more recently through a rapidly growing number of voluntary groups. In 1968, CIDA responded to NGO requests and formalized government support for these private initiatives. A Non-Governmental Organizations Division was created, with \$5 million to be used for matching grants to strengthen and expand the overseas development work of Canadian voluntary groups. By 1976-77 the NGO program was providing more than \$38 million to help more than 200 NGOs carry out some 700 projects with an estimated total value, including private contributions, of \$128 million.

The main goals of the NGO program are to stimulate the international development efforts of Canadian NGOs, to make better use of the expertise they possess, and to help build public participation in world development. The main tool used is the matching grant: CIDA contributes funding for approved projects to supplement private resources (money, goods or services).

Priority goes to practical, grass-roots projects that benefit large numbers of people in a developing country, particularly in such sectors as agriculture, education, community development, and health and family planning.

In Zambia, for example, six Canadian NGOs received \$167,515 during 1976-77 in support of twelve projects in fields that include credit unions and cooperatives, irrigation, a model farm, youth and adult education, women's leadership training, and the planting of fruit trees. Similar work is under way in about 90 other countries, and through regional projects in many parts of the world.

Guatemala's effort to recover from a disastrous earthquake early in 1976 was a major theme in the NGO Division's work during the year. Matching grants totalling \$1.3 million were provided to help 30 Canadian NGO projects, many of them related to reconstruction and the provision of water.

Besides direct grants to overseas projects, the NGO program operates through two other main channels. CIDA provides most of the funding for three specialized organizations

that are major parts of Canada's total response to the developing world — the Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO), which had more than 800 volunteers serving overseas during 1976 in a wide variety of specialized roles (educators, doctors, technicians, etc.); the Canadian Executive Service Overseas (CESO), which arranges short-term volunteer assignments overseas for Canadian executives and businessmen; and Canada World Youth (CWY), which conducts a youth-exchange program that enables young people from Canada and developing countries to live and work together while carrying out development projects.

Further information on CESO and CWY is available from their Montreal offices; CUSO has headquarters in Ottawa and representatives on campuses throughout Canada.

Another channel is the Public Participation Program within CIDA's NGO Division. Its goal is to encourage Canadians to support international development and participate in it through NGOs and community groups. In 1976-77 it provided \$1.54 million in matching grants, usually of less than \$10,000, to help NGOs carry out awareness and action programs that, over the past six years, have taken place in hundreds of communities across the country, reaching thousands of Canadians not previously involved in world development.

Innovative, pioneering, imaginative, creative — these are words that have been applied to the NGO program. The prairie provinces now offer similar grants to match contributions from their residents, and some donor countries in Europe have sought Canadian advice and created programs along the same lines. To put Canada's role in perspective, it should be noted that the worldwide flow of voluntary assistance to developing countries totals more than a billion dollars, that Canada's overseas volunteers are a small fraction of some 25,000 volunteers from developed countries, and that developing countries themselves provide about 12 times this number of development workers through indigenous volunteer and youth services. CIDA's NGO program has, however, made a positive contribution on two fronts — at home, it has offered an opportunity for Canadians to take personal action toward meeting human needs through human-scale, people-oriented development work, and in the developing countries it has cooperated closely with local agencies to provide aid that is bringing many people closer to self-reliance.

International Non-Governmental Organizations

One of the new forms of development co-operation in which CIDA has been intensifying its efforts is the International Non-Governmental Organizations program. It was created to enable CIDA to assist international NGO projects, especially in countries and regions where a multilateral effort can be more productive and appropriate. Through it CIDA has participated in initiatives of the kind which Canadian NGOs are not always in a position to carry out or where the CIDA contribution has attracted funds from other countries.

The main thrust of the program has been to encourage self-reliance and to assist projects and programs which strengthen the management and organizational capabilities of the developing countries. During 1976-77 CIDA contributed \$1.46 million to 46 projects undertaken by 41 international NGOs at a total cost of \$6.47 million. Most of these projects were in the areas of leadership training, rural development and institutional support.

Business and Industry Programs

In the year under review, CIDA's Business and Industry Division was active on a number of fronts to encourage the Canadian private sector to play a greater role in international development. Since its inception in 1970, the division has complemented the efforts of the bilateral program to stimulate economic growth in the Third World by providing op-

portunities for Canadian businesses to assist in the industrialization of developing countries through joint ventures, and the transfer of technology and management and marketing expertise.

Increasingly, industrial cooperation is becoming an important feature of Canada's efforts to help poor countries beyond simply providing development assistance. In the past year the division implemented an Experimental Program in Industrial Cooperation, which identified industrial projects in nine developing countries and linked these with the appropriate resources in the Canadian private sector. The program is continuing and so far, some 90 projects are under active discussion between Canadian business executives and their overseas counterparts.

Also during the year the Division sponsored two investment promotion seminars in Canada for Philippine and Malaysian government officials and Canadian businessmen. In addition, the Division, in cooperation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) was planning to sponsor a major international conference to be held in Montreal in May 1977. The aim of the Conference will be to encourage developed countries to become involved in the wood processing industries of developing countries.

In terms of direct involvement, the division provided financial assistance to firms to conduct starter or feasibility studies in developing countries. Such pre-investment studies and other assistance provided by the division resulted in investment totalling over \$8 million, the creation of 800 jobs and a spin-off effect which is likely to encourage ancillary development in similar fields.

Other Programs



CIDA Photo.

Other Programs

Food Aid

While CIDA has given high priority to measures to boost food production throughout the Third World, the provision of food aid to countries experiencing shortfalls in production must remain an important feature of Canadian assistance for the foreseeable future.

Last year Canada shipped more than 100 million metric tons of food aid to needy countries. The dollar value was \$237.51 million and, as in previous years, the bulk of the food was wheat. Main recipients of Canadian food aid were India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Pakistan.

Most of the food aid, \$149.44 million worth,

was provided through the bilateral program. The main multilateral beneficiary was the World Food Program which received food valued at \$83.84 million. Total funds spent on multilateral food aid were \$87.21 million.

An organization to administer federal-provincial cooperation in food aid and agricultural development was established during the year under the title of the Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid Program (VADA). Several meetings were held to discuss long-range involvement in agricultural development, and immediate assistance was given through food aid contributions made by several of the provinces. VADA paid shipping costs for the donated foodstuffs and agriculture-related items.

Food aid will continue to supplement efforts to increase food production in developing countries for some years to come.

WFP Photo.



Emergency Relief

Last year CIDA's financial contributions to international emergency relief measures amounted to \$4 million, including a \$2 million grant to the United Nations' program for the relief of victims of the civil war in Angola.

The second largest individual contribution, \$980,000, was used to help those trapped in the internal fighting in Lebanon in recent years. The Canadian contribution was channelled through the International Committee of the Red Cross.

CIDA also contributed \$443,000 to the Canadian Red Cross for relief programs ad-

ministered by the League of Red Cross Societies (LRCS) and the International Committee of the Red Cross for the Saharoui peoples of the former colony of Spanish Sahara, for people returning to Portugal from its former colonies in Africa, and for the families of Chilean political detainees.

Two contributions of \$100,000 each were given to the LRCS for its earthquake relief programs in Turkey and Romania.

The regular appropriation for emergency relief is \$2 million at the start of the year. Additional funds are drawn from bilateral funds, or are voted by Parliament as needs arise.

When disaster strikes, the international community lends a helping hand. CIDA Photo.



TABLES

Official Development Assistance: Appropriations and Statutory Authorizations	39
Official Development Assistance: Disbursements by Vote or Authorization	40
Official Development Assistance: Disbursements by Program	41
Details of Multilateral Disbursements	42
Details of Bilateral Disbursements	45
Non-Governmental Organizations Programs by Region or Program ..	49
Non-Governmental Organizations Receiving in Excess of \$100,000	50
Food Aid Disbursements by Program, Institution and Region	51
International Emergency Relief	52
Canadian Advisers on Assignment Abroad and Trainees in Canada, by Area and Country	53
Canadian Advisers on Assignment Abroad During 1976, by Area and Specialty	55
Trainees in Canada During 1976, by Area and Sector of Study	55
Third Country Trainees, by Area and Country of Origin	56
Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan Students in Canada, by Country of Origin	58
Total Flows to Developing Countries by Source	59
Net Flows of Official Development Assistance from DAC Member Countries to Less Developed Countries and Multilateral Agencies	60
Import and Export Trade Between Canada and Some Developing Countries	62

Note of Explanation

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) requires tables to be calculated on a calendar year basis. Thus, tables of international comparisons showing Net Flows of Official Development Assistance from DAC Member Countries and Total Flows to Developing Countries by Source, as well as tables showing technical assistance activity, are calculated in this way. Other tables are on a fiscal year basis.

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Appropriations and Statutory Authorizations

1971-72 to 1977-78 (\$ million)

Vote or Authorization	1971- 1972	1972- 1973	1973- 1974	1974- 1975	1975- 1976	1976- 1977	1977- 1978 (initial)
Grant Aid							
International Development Assistance	74.83	100.98	144.34	147.53	117.02	127.67	184.00
International Food Aid	85.00	90.50	68.00	95.00	244.88	229.00	230.00
Multilateral Assistance Program	29.82	33.04	36.50	43.46	57.19	56.54	82.91
International Emergency Relief	22.60	1.60	.60	.60	2.00	4.00	2.00
Non-Governmental Organizations	11.93	16.13	20.77	26.00	31.91	38.20	41.67
International Development Research Centre	2.47	8.00	14.00	19.00	27.00	29.70	34.50
Incentives to Canadian Private Investment in Developing Countries	.06	.25	.15	.21	.60	.20	.20
Canadian Scholarship Assistance	—	.13	.12	.20	.30	.20	.30
Sub-total	226.71	250.63	284.48	332.00	480.90	485.51	575.58
Administration							
Forgiveness of obligations made by the Export Development Corporation to Pakistan and later repatriated by Bangladesh	—	—	—	16.47	—	—	—
Total Budgetary Support	226.71	250.63	284.48	348.47	480.90	485.51	575.58
Special Loan Assistance	145.00	173.06	201.19	217.29	230.79	200.00	411.72
Total Votes	371.71	423.69	485.67	565.76	711.69	685.51	987.30
Advances to International Financial Institutions	59.50	67.30	79.36	88.82	71.99	88.61	112.70
Total Official Development Assistance	431.21	490.99	565.03	654.58	783.68	774.12	1100.00

Note: Official Development Assistance (ODA) reflects total official (Government) assistance of a concessional nature. It is exclusive of other official assistance such as export credits.

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Disbursements by Vote or Authorization

1971-72 to 1976-77 (\$ million)

Vote or Authorization	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77 (initial)
Grant Aid						
International Development Assistance	66.19	95.17	140.23	175.68	146.81	147.94
International Food Aid	76.53	94.27	66.27	106.98	212.29	237.51
Multilateral Assistance Program	29.85	32.24	36.88	43.24	57.39	56.51
International Emergency Relief	13.79	10.40	.60	.60	2.00	4.00
Non-Governmental Organizations	11.92	16.12	20.77	26.00	31.86	38.15
International Development Research Centre	2.47	8.00	14.00	19.00	27.00	29.70
Incentives to Canadian Private Investment in Developing Countries	.06	.06	.14	.12	.11	.09
Canadian Scholarships	—	.04	.10	.15	.27	.18
Sub-total	200.81	256.30	278.99	371.77	477.73	514.08
Administration						
Forgiveness of obligations made by the Export Development Corporation to Pakistan and later repatriated by Bangladesh	—	—	—	16.25	—	—
Total Budgetary Support	200.81	256.30	278.99	388.02	477.73	514.08
Special Loan Assistance	143.38	165.70	226.69	273.30	347.54	252.03
Total Votes	344.19	422.00	505.68	661.32	825.27	766.11
Advances to International Financial Institutions	50.92	85.31	82.19	97.89	77.76	196.74
Repayment of interest and capital on loans administered by the Inter-American Development Bank and kept as a contribution to the Fund for Special Operations	—	—	—	.80	.48	.49
Total Official Development Assistance	395.11	507.31	587.87	760.01	903.51	963.34

The figures shown for "Advances to International Financial Institutions" reflect the amounts authorized by Parliament for payment in the years indicated rather than the actual Parliamentary votes in those years. Parliamentary authority is generally provided in a single vote for payments over a period of several years. Additional contributions to the UN and UN agencies that may be considered as ODA appear in the External Affairs Dept. budget.

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Disbursements by Program

1971–72 to 1976–77 (\$ million)						
	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76	1976–77 (initial)
Multilateral						
General UN Funds	17.73	19.40	22.58	24.70	28.00	34.25
Renewable Natural Resources	.76	1.37	2.96	4.00	5.78	5.15
Population and Health	2.92	3.16	5.11	5.92	8.82	10.42
Education	.17	.41	.55	.31	.41	.47
Commonwealth and Francophone Programs	.36	.72	1.23	3.72	4.64	5.17
Refugee and Relief	1.10	1.20	3.38	2.21	2.93	3.10
Trade Development	—	—	.33	.03	.38	.50
Development Banks	.25	.09	1.56	.08	2.19	4.25
Multilateral Food Aid	16.29	16.38	20.41	16.12	103.22	87.21
Loans and Advances to International Financial Institutions	53.50	107.10	125.60	141.91	158.83	264.96
Other	4.30	3.99	1.43	1.01	3.36	1.15
Sub-total	97.38	153.82	185.14	200.01	318.56	416.63
Bilateral						
Technical Assistance	41.61	39.67	50.59	51.93	54.32	61.03
Economic Assistance (Exclusive of Food Aid)	163.67	183.17	221.74	287.50	350.07	263.26
Bilateral Food Aid ¹	64.21	96.03	94.80	158.45	119.32	149.44
International Emergency Relief	13.79	10.39	.60	.60	2.00	4.00
Sub-total	283.28	329.26	367.73	498.48	525.71	477.73
Other Programs						
Non-Governmental Organizations	11.92	16.13	20.76	26.00	31.86	38.15
Other Food Aid Programs	—	—	—	—	—	.86
International Development Research Centre	2.47	8.00	14.00	19.00	27.00	29.70
Incentives to Canadian Private Investment in Developing Countries	.06	.06	.14	.12	.11	.09
Canadian Scholarships	—	.04	.10	.15	.27	.18
Sub-total	14.45	24.23	35.00	45.27	59.24	68.98
Administration						
Forgiveness of Obligations made by the Export Development Corporation to Pakistan and later repatriated by Bangladesh	—	—	—	16.25	—	—
Sub-total	—	—	—	16.25	—	—
Total	395.11	507.31	587.87	760.01	903.51	963.34

1. Includes \$14.9 million of Food Aid paid out of the International Development Assistance Account in 1972–73, \$35.3 million in 1973–74 and \$64.0 million in 1974–75; in addition, \$9.9 million was paid out of Development Loans in 1973–74.

DETAILS OF MULTILATERAL DISBURSEMENTS

1971-72 to 1976-77 (\$ million)

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77 (initial)
Grants						
General UN Funds						
United Nations Development Program	16.23	17.70	20.28	22.20	24.50	29.25
UN Children's Fund	1.50	1.70	2.30	2.50	3.50	5.00
Sub-total	17.73	19.40	22.58	24.70	28.00	34.25
Renewable Natural Resources						
International Institute for Tropical Agriculture	.76	.74	.75	.75	.95	.95
International Centre for Tropical Agriculture	—	.57	.78	.98	1.31	.18
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre	—	.06	.33	.50	1.27	.35
International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas	—	—	—	—	.03	.60
International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-arid Tropics	—	—	.80	1.00	.80	.90
International Potato Centre	—	—	.20	.32	.32	.52
West Africa Rice Development Association	—	—	.10	—	.10	.20
— Richard Toll Project	—	—	—	—	—	.35
International Laboratory on Animal Diseases	—	—	—	.40	.40	.40
International Board for Plant Genetic Resources	—	—	—	—	.10	.10
International Rice Research Institute	—	—	—	—	.35	.60
Other	—	—	—	.05	.15	—
Sub-total	.76	1.37	2.96	4.00	5.78	5.15
Population and Health						
UN Fund for Population Activities	2.01	2.00	1.94	2.50	3.50	5.00
International Planned Parenthood Federation	.77	.99	1.50	2.00	2.50	2.75
World Health Organization	—	—	1.00	1.25	1.54	1.50
— population	—	—	1.00	1.25	1.54	1.50
— smallpox eradication campaign	.14	.15	.15	.15	.74	.30
— onchocerciasis	—	—	.50	—	.50	.50
— tropical diseases	—	—	—	—	—	.30
Other	—	.02	.02	.02	.04	.07
Sub-total	2.92	3.16	5.11	5.92	8.82	10.42
Education						
International Institute for Educational Planning	.10	.10	.10	.10	.15	.15
Pan-African Institute for Development	—	.08	.08	.10	.10	.15
Other	.07	.23	.37	.11	.16	.17
Sub-total	.17	.41	.55	.31	.41	.47

1971-72 to 1976-77 (\$ million)

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77 (initial)
Commonwealth and Francophone Programs						
Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation	.36	.72	1.01	3.46	4.00	4.35
International University Cooperation Fund	—	—	.20	.20	.33	.25
Other	—	—	.02	.06	.31	.57
Sub-total	.36	.72	1.23	3.72	4.64	5.17
Refugee and Relief Programs						
UN High Commissioner for Refugees	.40	.40	.95	.70	1.10	.75
UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	.65	.65	1.15	1.15	1.20	1.65
Food and Agriculture Organization — Sahel	—	—	.70	—	—	—
UN Education and Training Program for Southern Africans	.05	.05	—	.18	.18	.22
International University Exchange Fund	—	.05	.08	.10	.13	.20
World Food Program — Sahel	—	—	.50	—	.15	—
UN Fund for Namibia	—	—	—	—	.10	—
Other	—	.05	.08	.08	.07	.28
Sub-total	1.10	1.20	3.38	2.21	2.93	3.10
Trade Development						
International Trade Centre	—	—	.30	—	.30	.50
Other	—	—	.03	.03	.08	—
Sub-total	—	—	.33	.03	.38	.50
Development Banks (Grants for Technical Assistance)						
Inter-American Development Bank	—	.04	1.50	.04	1.50	3.00
African Development Bank	.15	.01	—	—	.15	.21
Asian Development Bank	.10	—	—	—	.50	1.00
Other	—	.04	.06	.04	.04	.04
Sub-total	.25	.09	1.56	.08	2.19	4.25
Other Programs						
Society for International Development	—	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
Indus Basin Fund	3.75	3.39	1.01	.51	—	—
African Cooperative Saving and Credit Association	—	.17	.18	.11	—	—
Food and Agriculture Organization — Freedom from Hunger/Action for Development	—	.15	—	.15	.20	.20
UNDP Suez Canal Zone Fund	—	—	—	—	1.00	—
International Atomic Energy Agency	.07	.07	.09	.09	.15	.28
Other	.48	.20	.14	.14	2.00	.66
Sub-total	4.30	3.99	1.43	1.01	3.36	1.15

DETAILS OF MULTILATERAL DISBURSEMENTS (cont'd)

1971-72 to 1976-77 (\$ million)

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77 (initial)
Multilateral Food Aid						
World Food Program	14.94	15.48	19.53	15.23	99.34	83.84
UN Relief and Works Agency	1.35	.90	.88	.89	1.89	2.00
UNICEF	—	—	—	—	1.99	1.37
Sub-total	16.29	16.38	20.41	16.12	103.22	87.21
Total Grants	43.88	46.72	59.54	58.10	159.73	151.67

Loans and Advances

International Financial Institutions

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	—	16.06	—	—	20.01	—
International Development Association	49.92	53.94	61.17	75.82	73.44	140.42
Asian Development Bank	.32	.26	6.16	10.09	31.49	76.19
African Development Bank	—	—	—	—	—	2.56
African Development Fund	—	—	5.60	5.47	14.13	16.45
Caribbean Development Bank	1.90	1.08	6.03	3.63	5.78	4.38
Agricultural Development Fund	1.25	.04	.17	4.25	2.70	1.20
Inter-American Development Bank	—	35.72	41.47	42.65	.48	23.76
Andean Development Corporation	—	—	5.00	—	—	—
Central American Bank of Economic Integration	.11	—	—	—	—	—
International Monetary Fund	—	—	—	—	10.80	—
Total Loans and Advances	53.50	107.10	125.60	141.91	158.83	264.96
Grand Total	97.38	153.82	185.14	200.01	318.56	416.63

DETAILS OF BILATERAL DISBURSEMENTS

by Countries and Areas

1971-72 to 1976-77 (\$ million)

Per Capita Income Figures
Based on 1973 U.S. Dollars

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77 (initial)
Asia						
Countries with Per Capita Income of less than \$200						
Afghanistan	2.27	1.01	.23	1.77	.40	.25
Bangladesh ¹	—	48.28	59.27	73.80	29.48	37.28
Burma	.37	3.04	1.72	1.39	.70	2.87
Cambodia (Kampuchea)	.03	.04	.09	.55	.03	.01
India	101.49	78.26	69.28	96.40	98.91	81.48
Indonesia	3.95	14.75	21.64	19.52	36.70	22.43
Laos	.20	.16	.28	.20	.18	.09
Maldiv Islands	—	—	—	.01	—	—
Nepal	.94	.78	1.06	.07	.21	.55
Pakistan	24.32	9.41	37.51	27.56	63.94	63.23
Sri Lanka	6.41	7.35	5.65	10.84	8.37	18.84
Vietnam	2.39	1.91	2.76	2.07	1.49	.26
Emergency Relief Program to the States of Indochina	—	—	—	—	12.71	1.96
Countries with Per Capita Income of \$200 to \$375 inclusive						
Philippines	.05	.01	.02	.02	.07	1.29
Samoa	.03	.04	.02	—	—	—
Thailand	.58	.32	.42	.41	.21	.35
Countries with Per Capita Income of more than \$375						
Fiji	—	.01	.03	.05	.01	—
Hong Kong	.02	—	—	—	—	—
Iran	.02	—	—	—	—	—
Korea	.05	.02	.01	—	.01	.07
Malaysia	3.59	2.84	2.31	1.61	1.48	1.69
Singapore	.51	.47	.63	.34	.10	.04
Turkey	.70	5.51	.33	4.85	—	—
Papua New Guinea	—	—	—	—	.05	.06
Regional Programs and Institutions	.47	.25	.54	2.79	2.76	4.44
Total Asia	148.40	174.64	203.80	244.25	257.81	237.19

Francophone Africa

Countries with Per Capita Income
of less than \$200

Benin	2.62	2.16	1.30	4.50	6.35	4.17
Burundi	.19	.23	.20	.14	.10	.09
Guinea	.03	.01	.02	.51	.07	.74
Upper Volta	.50	.95	1.51	4.02	.83	1.89
Malagasy	.57	.63	.43	.48	1.27	.65
Mali	.72	.70	1.79	6.57	3.95	2.88
Niger	7.19	8.59	8.40	16.84	17.38	9.69
Central African Empire	.19	.20	.16	.06	.06	.08
Rwanda	1.46	1.66	1.55	3.68	4.07	7.35
Chad	.26	.24	.96	3.42	.02	1.25

DETAILS OF BILATERAL DISBURSEMENTS (cont'd)

1971-72 to 1976-77 (\$ million)

Per Capita Income Figures
Based on 1973 U.S. Dollars

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77 (initial)
Togo	2.70	2.37	1.01	1.44	1.96	1.60
Zaire	.59	1.08	3.54	6.33	4.28	2.71
Countries with Per Capita Income of \$200 to \$375 inclusive						
Cameroon	4.51	4.58	3.91	4.58	11.05	6.97
Congo	.05	.11	.48	4.03	6.46	2.91
Morocco	4.45	4.31	5.55	4.86	3.45	3.25
Mauritania	.10	.50	1.42	3.13	.70	2.61
Senegal	5.38	4.85	5.62	5.69	5.31	7.08
Countries with Per Capita Income of more than \$375						
Algeria	4.24	4.96	5.06	9.21	10.70	6.52
Ivory Coast	2.89	6.54	4.23	4.24	4.83	7.03
Gabon	.27	.35	.52	.77	1.21	1.08
Tunisia	5.93	13.59	13.06	11.72	16.42	14.44
Regional Programs and Institutions						
Council of the Entente	—	—	—	.04	.08	.06
Various Francophone Institutions	.29	—	—	—	3.22	3.05
Regional Programs	—	.47	5.93	2.28	.72	.60
Sahel Regional Program	—	—	—	—	.50	—
Total Francophone Africa	45.13	59.08	66.65	98.54	104.99	88.70
Commonwealth Africa						
Countries with Per Capita Income of less than \$200						
Ethiopia	.10	.51	1.51	6.47	.90	.54
Gambia	—	—	—	—	—	.04
Kenya	2.53	2.24	6.19	5.20	6.48	9.34
Lesotho	.07	.07	.19	.62	2.70	3.11
Malawi	.36	1.09	.27	9.11	14.91	3.57
Sierra Leone	—	—	.30	.29	.06	.03
Somalia	—	—	—	.99	.39	4.06
Tanzania	6.02	6.22	17.67	38.34	24.38	14.78
Uganda	1.54	1.66	1.15	.36	.75	.57
Sudan	—	—	—	—	.01	.05
Countries with Per Capita Income of \$200 to \$375 inclusive						
Botswana	4.18	15.00	8.98	7.20	1.84	1.61
Egypt	—	—	—	—	—	9.87
Ghana	10.00	9.21	9.66	13.17	17.63	12.34
Mozambique	—	—	—	—	—	2.81
Nigeria	11.95	12.61	11.98	10.20	13.95	8.58
Swaziland	.03	.04	.30	.65	.54	1.48
Countries with Per Capita Income of more than \$375						
Malta	—	—	—	—	.44	.02
Mauritius	.04	.08	.14	.12	.09	.22
Namibia	.01	.02	.04	.02	.01	.02

1971-72 to 1976-77 (\$ million)

Per Capita Income Figures
Based on 1973 U.S. Dollars

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77 (initial)
Rhodesia ²	.04	.08	.09	.01	—	.01
Seychelles	—	—	—	—	—	.04
Zambia	1.51	2.10	2.35	4.39	6.59	11.85
Regional Programs and Institutions						
East African Community	11.27	1.87	2.50	11.39	15.73	6.65
Regional Programs	.01	.07	.51	.24	.29	.59
University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland	.27	1.08	.39	.70	.63	.81
Total Commonwealth Africa	49.93	53.95	64.22	109.47	108.32	92.99
Commonwealth Caribbean						
Countries with Per Capita Income of \$200 to \$375 inclusive						
Dominica	.44	.62	.61	.56	.41	.43
Grenada	.47	.54	.35	.24	1.18	1.82
St. Vincent	.72	.53	.17	.76	1.26	.89
Countries with Per Capita Income of more than \$375						
Antigua	.25	.50	.14	.15	.40	1.01
Barbados	.77	1.74	2.93	.77	2.14	1.49
Belize	.49	.80	.41	1.39	1.46	1.06
Guyana	2.36	1.54	2.85	4.05	2.33	2.25
Jamaica	3.91	4.74	3.24	3.11	3.43	3.83
Montserrat	.46	.79	.51	.68	.61	.13
St. Kitts	.35	.41	.37	.21	.26	.13
St. Lucia	1.72	1.35	1.39	2.93	1.39	1.93
Trinidad and Tobago	.63	.65	.90	.57	1.80	1.10
Regional Programs and Institutions						
Agricultural Development Fund	—	—	—	—	.17	.09
Regional Programs	.28	.02	.12	.17	.53	2.48
Leeward and Windward Islands	.21	.08	.36	3.31	3.42	4.24
University of West Indies	.57	1.19	.99	.73	1.11	.48
Total Commonwealth Caribbean	13.63	15.50	15.34	19.63	21.90	23.36
Latin America						
Countries with Per Capita Income of Less than \$200						
Haiti	—	—	.15	1.34	2.90	4.33
Countries with Per Capita Income of \$200 to \$375 inclusive						
Bolivia	—	—	.56	.99	.21	.05
El Salvador	.19	.07	.11	1.42	2.07	.90
Honduras	.16	.53	.31	2.19	1.44	.44
Countries with Per Capita Income of more than \$375						
Argentina	.19	—	—	—	—	—
Brazil	1.80	3.10	1.13	1.44	2.70	3.14
Chile	.74	2.11	2.15	.30	.08	.04

DETAILS OF BILATERAL DISBURSEMENTS (cont'd)

1971-72 to 1976-77 (\$ million)

Per Capita Income Figures
Based on 1973 U.S. Dollars

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77 (initial)
Colombia	4.27	5.28	3.71	1.74	2.11	4.04
Costa Rica	—	—	.05	.15	.14	.04
Cuba	—	.05	.43	.43	3.68	4.26
Dominican Republic	—	—	.16	3.71	1.81	1.63
Ecuador	1.33	.57	1.07	3.33	3.35	.88
Guatemala	.01	.13	.05	.02	3.32	1.48
Mexico	.04	—	.01	—	—	—
Nicaragua	.01	.01	1.41	1.02	.13	.57
Peru	.05	.17	.66	1.61	2.51	2.90
Regional Programs and Institutions						
CABEI (Central American Bank for Economic Integration)	—	—	—	—	.04	.31
Regional Programs, Central America	.17	.15	.27	.13	.11	.15
Regional Programs, Latin America	1.46	.33	.55	.80	.42	1.31
Total Latin America	10.42	12.50	12.78	20.62	27.02	26.47
Other Programs						
International Emergency Relief	13.79	10.40	.60	.60	2.00	4.00
Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan	1.59	1.28	1.80	1.90	1.99	1.94
Other	.39	1.91	2.54	3.47	1.68	3.09
Total Other Programs	15.77	13.59	4.94	5.97	5.67	9.03
Total Bilateral	283.28	329.26	367.73	498.48	525.71	477.74

1. Part of the 1971-72 disbursements listed under Pakistan were for Bangladesh. In addition, a portion of the disbursements for relief in Bangladesh amounting to over \$13 million is included under the International Emergency Relief grant.

2. CIDA funds cover the cost of training black Rhodesian students in countries other than their homeland.

Non-Governmental Organizations Programs by Region or Program

1974-75 to 1976-77 (\$ million)

Region or Program	Total Cost	CIDA Contribution
1974-75		
Francophone Africa	5.70	1.64
Anglophone Africa	8.93	1.79
Asia and Middle East	9.23	2.26
East Asia and Oceania	11.21	2.35
Caribbean	3.91	1.62
Central America	2.37	.82
South America	4.44	1.26
Special Programs	5.75	2.03
Development Participation	2.63	1.17
Canadian University Service Overseas	12.50	7.20
Canadian Executive Service Overseas	4.80	1.20
Canada World Youth	2.66	2.60
International Non-Governmental Organizations	.15	.06
Total	74.28	26.00
1975-76		
Francophone Africa	8.72	1.69
Anglophone Africa	14.28	2.39
Asia and Middle East	16.55	3.89
East Asia and Oceania	10.30	2.09
Caribbean and Central America	7.14	2.03
South America	5.96	1.65
Special Programs	7.70	2.83
Development Participation	2.95	1.26
Canadian University Service Overseas	14.27	8.26
Canadian Executive Service Overseas	4.45	1.22
Canada World Youth	3.15	3.15
International Non-Governmental Organizations	5.84	1.40
Total	101.31	31.86
1976-77		
Francophone Africa	7.97	1.94
Anglophone Africa	14.45	2.95
Asia and Middle East	23.27	3.73
East Asia and Oceania	5.84	1.50
Caribbean and Central America	20.12	3.84
South America	7.41	1.88
Special Programs	13.36	5.21
Development Participation	4.72	1.54
Canadian University Service Overseas	18.20	9.10
Canadian Executive Service Overseas	3.20	1.30
Canada World Youth	3.70	3.70
International Non-Governmental Organizations	6.47	1.46
Total	128.71	38.15

Non-Governmental Organizations Receiving in Excess of \$100,000

Fiscal Year 1976-77	(\$ thousand)
Ailes de l'Espérance Inc.	120
Anglican Church of Canada	350
Assistance Médicale Internationale	146
Canada World Youth	3,700
Canadian Catholic Organization for Development & Peace	3,380
Canadian Council of Churches	200
Canadian Council for International Cooperation	246
Canadian Crossroads International	205
Canadian Executive Service Overseas	1,300
Canadian Friends Service Committee	101
Canadian Hunger Foundation	274
Canadian Labour Congress	216
Canadian Lutheran World Relief	558
Canadian Organization for Rehabilitation through Training	260
Canadian Red Cross Society	205
Canadian Save the Children Fund	539
Canadian UNICEF Committee	1,346
Canadian University Service Overseas	9,276
CARE Canada	1,348
Centre d'étude et de coopération internationale	169
Coady International Institute	175
Confédération des syndicats nationaux	142
Cooperative Development Foundation	196
Fédération des Caisses Populaires Desjardins	614
Foster Parents Plan of Canada	378
Gurkha Welfare Appeal of Canada	219

Food Aid Disbursements

by Program, Institution, and Region

1975-76 to 1976-77 (\$ million)		
	1975-76	1976-77
Multilateral Food Aid		
World Food Program	99.33	83.84
UNRWA	1.89	2.00
UNICEF	2.00	1.37
Total Multilateral	103.22	87.21
Bilateral Food Aid		
Asia		
India	64.57	61.63
Bangladesh	11.59	25.81
Indonesia	—	9.92
Pakistan	17.54	8.91
Sri Lanka	4.78	9.56
Vietnam	.84	—
Emergency Relief Program to the States of Indochina	2.24	1.92
Sub-total	101.56	117.75
Francophone Africa		
Rwanda	—	.10
Senegal	.75	.85
Sahel Regional Program	6.21	5.63
Sub-total	6.96	6.58
Commonwealth Africa		
Egypt	—	9.81
Ethiopia	.47	—
Ghana	3.80	2.00
Mozambique	—	2.81
Somalia	.40	4.06
Tanzania	3.95	3.62
Sub-total	8.62	22.30
Caribbean		
Belize	—	.12
Guyana	—	.11
Jamaica	.01	1.29
Sub-total	.01	1.52
Latin America		
Colombia	—	.51
Guatemala	.09	.45
Haiti	1.17	—
Honduras	.91	.03
Peru	—	.30
Sub-total	2.17	1.29
Total Bilateral	119.32	149.44
Other Food Aid Programs		
Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid Program	—	.09
Canadian Dairy Commission	—	.52
Mennonite Food Bank	—	.25
Total Other Programs	—	.86
Grand Total	222.54	237.51

International Emergency Relief

1976-77

Country	Purpose	(\$)
Afghanistan	Flood relief	25,000
Angola	Humanitarian assistance	2,000,000
Burma	Flood relief	35,000
Chile	Humanitarian assistance for political detainees and their families	62,907
Indonesia	Earthquake relief	35,000
Jamaica	Relief for fire victims	107,093
Lebanon	Food and medical assistance for victims of Lebanon's civil conflict	880,000
	UN Secretary General's Special Appeal for Lebanon	100,000
Morocco and Mauritania	Relief for displaced Saharoui peoples	150,000
Philippines	Flood and earthquake relief	60,000
Portugal	Housing for returnees to Portugal from Angola	230,000
Romania	Earthquake relief	100,000
Rwanda	Flood relief	25,000
Turkey	Earthquake relief	100,000
Zaire and Sudan	Haemorrhagic Fever epidemic control	90,000
Total		4,000,000

**Canadian Advisers on
Assignment Abroad and
Trainees in Canada**
by Area and Country
as at January 1, 1976
and January 1, 1977

	Advisers		Trainees	
	1976	1977	1976	1977
Asia				
Afghanistan	—	28	15	1
Bangladesh	7	16	3	4
Burma	1	7	13	2
Fiji	4	4	—	—
India	2	9	16	—
Indonesia	2	40	11	—
Laos	2	—	19	—
Malaysia	2	13	46	9
Nepal	1	2	11	—
Pakistan	—	34	14	—
Papua New Guinea	1	—	—	—
Philippines	—	—	1	—
Samoa	1	—	—	—
Singapore	—	—	30	—
Sri Lanka	—	18	11	1
Thailand	—	1	9	9
Sub-total	23	172	199	26
Francophone Africa				
Algeria	11	25	75	48
Benin	8	25	46	32
Burundi	2	1	4	3
Cameroon	47	28	61	38
Central African Empire	—	—	6	8
Chad	2	1	3	4
Congo	37	18	3	—
Gabon	17	21	23	22
Guinea	—	1	3	—
Ivory Coast	45	60	16	28
Malagasy	3	6	13	31
Mali	13	21	24	37
Mauritania	10	10	48	54
Morocco	91	62	10	6
Niger	26	31	29	17
Rwanda	32	36	30	27
Senegal	41	48	8	4
Togo	11	5	44	39
Tunisia	16	22	14	2
Upper Volta	6	15	41	30
Zaire	1	46	42	8
Sub-total	419	482	543	438
Commonwealth Africa and other countries				
Botswana	17	12	14	11
Ethiopia	5	1	24	13
Ghana	15	48	94	18
Kenya	20	66	36	13

Canadian Advisers on Assignment Abroad and Trainees in Canada (cont'd)

	Advisers		Trainees	
	1976	1977	1976	1977
Lesotho	20	23	25	46
Malawi	13	19	18	30
Mauritius	—	—	2	1
Namibia	—	—	6	1
Nigeria	18	16	66	33
Rhodesia	—	—	2	1
Sierra Leone	—	—	2	—
Swaziland	8	5	18	35
Tanzania	22	44	127	71
Uganda	—	—	39	60
Zambia	23	45	68	54
East African Community	5	9	—	—
University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland	—	18	—	—
Sub-total	166	306	541	387
Commonwealth Caribbean				
Antigua	1	4	21	8
Barbados	1	—	13	—
Belize	1	6	28	30
Dominica	1	—	10	3
Grenada	1	—	11	3
Guyana	4	8	28	9
Jamaica	13	32	31	9
Leeward and Windward Islands	—	2	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	2	2
St. Kitts	2	—	2	2
St. Lucia	12	14	39	12
St. Vincent	—	—	14	1
Trinidad and Tobago	1	—	20	1
Regional Programs	—	3	—	—
University of the West Indies	3	2	—	—
Sub-total	40	71	219	80
Latin America				
Bolivia	—	1	—	—
Brazil	2	36	1	9
Chile	1	—	3	3
Colombia	9	8	1	1
Costa Rica	1	—	4	1
Cuba	1	1	—	12
Ecuador	2	5	1	—
El Salvador	6	8	—	1
Guatemala	1	3	—	—
Haiti	8	33	—	1
Honduras	1	7	—	—
Nicaragua	—	—	3	—
Peru	10	15	6	13
Regional Programs	—	6	—	—
Sub-total	42	123	19	41
Other auspices	4	3	68	48
Total	694	1157	1589	1020

Canadian Advisers on Assignment Abroad During 1976 by Area and Specialty

(Calendar year)

Program	Total	Economic Planning	Public Administration	Power, Transport, Communications	Industry, Mining	Trade, Banking, Tourism	Renewable Resources	Health	Social Services	Education
Asia	239	—	11	88	23	—	98	3	—	16
Francophone Africa	668	14	11	84	101	7	10	15	1	425
Commonwealth Africa	424	24	10	86	48	20	67	8	2	159
Commonwealth Caribbean	98	3	8	12	2	5	25	—	—	43
Latin America	171	3	7	19	9	1	70	1	—	61
Multilateral Auspices	5	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Total	1605	44	50	289	183	35	270	27	3	704

Trainees in Canada During 1976 by Area and Sector of Study

(Calendar year)

Program	Total	Economics	Public Administration	Public Utilities, Engineering	Industry	Renewable Resources	Health	Education	Social Services	Humanities, Fine Arts	Natural Sciences	Law	Other
Asia	100	13	6	15	15	22	4	18	3	—	3	—	1
Francophone Africa	585	83	—	194	12	91	52	46	15	37	11	4	40
Commonwealth Africa	586	68	2	116	7	33	14	244	35	16	33	1	17
Commonwealth Caribbean	153	6	1	29	8	18	1	69	4	9	2	1	5
Latin America	48	13	—	5	3	2	—	—	—	11	3	—	11
Total	1472	183	9	359	45	166	71	377	57	73	52	6	74

Third Country Trainees

by Area and Country of Origin

as at January 1, 1976

and January 1, 1977

	1976	1977
Asia		
Bangladesh	6	8
Bhutan	3	—
Burma	1	2
Cambodia (Kampuchea)	3	—
Fiji	12	16
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	7	5
Hong Kong	8	—
India	4	6
Indonesia	34	19
Iran	1	3
Korea	1	2
Laos	8	—
Malaysia	22	14
Nepal	3	1
New Hebrides	2	3
Pakistan	6	7
Papua New Guinea	—	1
Philippines	36	16
Samoa	4	4
Singapore	13	10
Solomon Islands	9	8
Sri Lanka	10	10
Thailand	53	10
Tonga	5	5
Tuvalu	2	3
Vietnam	7	—
Sub-total	260	153
Francophone Africa		
Benin	24	16
Cameroon	18	5
Central African Empire	1	3
Chad	21	10
Gabon	6	3
Ivory Coast	18	17
Mali	13	6
Mauritania	1	—
Niger	19	7
Rwanda	4	7
Senegal	35	23
Togo	16	5
Tunisia	3	3
Upper Volta	32	5
Zaire	2	3
Sub-total	213	113

Commonwealth Africa and other Countries

Botswana	—	57
Ethiopia	3	3
Gambia	3	3
Ghana	6	8
Kenya	3	12
Lesotho	5	3
Liberia	2	2
Malawi	8	1
Mauritius	3	3
Nigeria	5	3
Sierra Leone	2	3
Somalia	1	—
Swaziland	2	2
Tanzania	8	5
Uganda	13	5
Zambia	2	1
Sub-total	66	109

Commonwealth Caribbean

Antigua	35	54
Belize	18	13
British Virgin Islands	1	1
Cayman Islands	2	—
Dominica	30	31
Grenada	30	29
Guyana	1	—
Jamaica	7	2
Montserrat	7	10
St. Kitts	36	41
St. Lucia	59	60
St. Vincent	40	28
Trinidad and Tobago	6	—
Sub-total	272	269

Latin America

Colombia	—	3
Peru	—	1
Sub-total	—	4
Total	652	648

Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan Students in Canada

by Country of Origin
as at January 1, 1976
and January 1, 1977

	1976	1977
Antigua	1	1
Australia	18	16
Bahamas	1	1
Bangladesh	14	14
Barbados	2	3
Belize	1	1
Botswana	2	2
British Virgin Islands	1	1
Cyprus	—	2
Dominica	1	—
Fiji	1	—
Gambia	1	2
Ghana	8	6
Gibraltar	1	2
Grenada	2	2
Guyana	5	2
Hong Kong	11	11
India	38	34
Jamaica	9	6
Kenya	5	4
Lesotho	2	2
Malawi	3	1
Malaysia	9	9
Malta	5	4
Mauritius	—	4
Montserrat	1	1
New Zealand	12	13
Nigeria	18	13
Papua New Guinea	3	3
St. Kitts	1	1
St. Lucia	2	1
Sierra Leone	3	2
Singapore	4	1
Sri Lanka	13	12
Swaziland	—	1
Tanzania	3	3
Tonga	—	1
Trinidad and Tobago	7	5
Uganda	9	9
United Kingdom	30	23
Zambia	7	7
Total	258	226

Total Flows to Developing Countries by Source

1973-76 (Calendar year) (\$ US billion)

	1973		1974		1975		1976	
	\$ bil.	%	\$ bil.	%	\$ bil.	%	\$ bil.	%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)								
DAC	9.4	27.2	11.3	27.2	13.6	24.7	13.7	19.4
OPEC	1.3	3.8	3.4	8.2	5.4	9.8	5.1	7.2
Centrally Planned Economies	1.0	2.9	1.0	2.4	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.1
Sub-total	11.7	33.9	15.7	37.8	19.8	35.9	19.6	27.7
Other flows (1)								
DAC (2)	13.8	40.0	15.2	36.6	23.1	41.9	26.5	37.4
OPEC	0.4	1.2	2.5	6.0	2.6	4.7	(2.4)	3.4
Euro-lending (3)	8.5	24.6	8.0	19.3	9.5	17.2	22.2	31.4
Centrally Planned Economies	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	(0.1)	0.1
Sub-total	22.8	66.1	25.8	62.2	35.3	64.1	51.2	72.3
Total Flows to Developing Countries	34.5	100.0	41.5	100.0	55.1	100.0	70.8	100.0

(1) Non-ODA flows from official and private sources (e.g. government departments other than those responsible for aid, banks, non-government organizations, etc.).

(2) Including multilateral pipeline, i.e. difference between inflow to and outflow from multilateral agencies.

(3) Loans by private banks in a currency other than that of their country of residence.

Note: Brackets indicate preliminary figures.

Net Flows of Official Development Assistance from DAC Member Countries to Less Developed Countries and Multilateral Agencies, 1971-76

	Per capita GNP 1976 \$US (initial)		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 (initial)
Australia	6880 (a)	A	202	267	286	430	507	385
		B	.53	.59	.44	.55	.60	.42
		C	3	3	6	5	5	8-9
Austria	5363 (a)	A	12	18	40	60	64	39
		B	.07	.09	.15	.18	.17	.10
		C	17	16-17	16	14-15	16	17
Belgium	6844	A	146	193	235	263	378	340
		B	.50	.55	.51	.49	.59	.51
		C	4	4	4	8	6	6
Canada	8183	A	391	492	515	713	880	892
		B	.42	.47	.43	.50	.56	.48
		C	7	6	7	7	8	7
Denmark	7530	A	74	96	132	168	205	214
		B	.43	.45	.48	.54	.58	.57
		C	6	7	5	6	7	5
Finland	6005	A	13	20	28	38	48	51
		B	.12	.15	.16	.18	.18	.18
		C	15-16	15	14-15	14-15	14-15	15
France	6547	A	1075	1320	1488	1638	2091	2155
		B	.66	.67	.58	.60	.62	.62
		C	1	1-2	1	3	4	4
Germany	7369	A	734	808	1102	1435	1689	1384
		B	.34	.31	.32	.37	.40	.31
		C	9	10	10	10	10	11
Italy	2913	A	183	102	192	204	182	274
		B	.18	.09	.14	.14	.11	.16
		C	14	16-17	17	16-17	17	10
Japan	4903	A	511	611	1011	1126	1148	1106
		B	.23	.21	.25	.25	.24	.20
		C	12-13	13-14	12	12-13	13	13
Netherlands	6412	A	216	307	322	429	604	720
		B	.58	.67	.54	.62	.75	.82
		C	2	1-2	3	2	2	1-2
New Zealand	3979	A	17	21	29	37	66	52
		B	.23	.25	.27	.30	.52	.42
		C	12-13	12	11	11	9	8-9
Norway	7648	A	42	63	85	131	184	218
		B	.33	.43	.42	.57	.66	.71
		C	10	8	8	4	3	3
Sweden	8979	A	159	198	275	402	566	608
		B	.44	.48	.56	.72	.82	.82
		C	5	5	2	1	1	1-2

Switzerland	8919	A	28	65	65	67	104	110
		B	.12	.21	.16	.14	.18	.19
		C	15-16	13-14	14-15	16-17	14-15	14
United Kingdom	3836 (a)	A	562	609	603	722	863	835
		B	.41	.39	.34	.38	.37	.38
		C	8	9	9	9	11	10
United States	7850	A	3324	3349	2968	3439	4007	4358
		B	.32	.29	.23	.25	.26	.26
		C	11	11	13	12-13	12	12

- A Net flows (\$US million)
 B Flow as percentage of GNP at market prices
 C Rank of members based on flow as percentage of GNP
 (a) Using 1975 population figures

Import and Export Trade

Between Canada and Some Developing Countries

(Calendar year) (\$ million)

	Imports to Canada			Exports from Canada		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Asia						
Afghanistan	.1	.1	.2	1.8	.8	1.5
Bangladesh	6.1	5.0	8.6	60.7	85.6	60.8
Burma	—	—	—	1.1	.4	4.3
Cambodia (Kampuchea) and Laos	—	—	—	.3	—	—
Fiji	4.5	.2	.5	1.1	1.2	1.2
Korea	135.0	166.1	303.4	71.8	82.2	119.2
India	59.3	46.7	66.7	127.7	203.6	154.7
Indonesia	4.6	14.3	18.2	54.0	66.8	78.0
Malaysia	62.2	56.7	48.3	30.4	24.9	31.8
Pakistan	15.7	7.9	10.1	72.0	95.6	34.1
Philippines	15.7	22.4	31.4	57.7	60.1	52.6
Singapore	52.0	46.6	77.6	31.3	37.1	32.9
Sri Lanka	18.6	12.8	12.1	3.6	14.6	14.5
Thailand	6.6	6.1	9.1	25.6	22.6	38.6
Turkey	2.9	3.4	5.9	57.8	46.3	65.3
Vietnam	.2	.2	—	7.6	4.8	.2
Sub-total	383.5	388.5	592.1	604.5	746.6	689.7
Francophone Africa						
Algeria	6.8	1.7	65.4	157.7	101.3	94.9
Angola	94.5	.5	1.0	2.1	1.0	.9
Benin	—	—	—	1.4	2.1	1.7
Cameroon	3.3	3.9	5.4	1.6	7.9	3.0
Gabon	4.8	25.8	61.7	1.9	.8	2.5
Guinea	10.4	15.1	7.9	.2	.1	.5
Ivory Coast	4.1	2.6	7.4	2.5	3.1	6.7
Malagasy	.8	1.5	2.8	.6	.7	1.3
Mauritania	7.2	—	—	.1	2.7	.8
Morocco	1.1	2.1	2.8	2.6	19.1	3.0
Senegal	.1	.4	.1	3.3	6.4	1.9
Togo	—	—	—	1.0	.4	12.2
Tunisia	.1	.1	.1	12.8	10.1	19.2
Zaire	8.6	8.3	13.9	9.8	12.2	16.4
Sub-total	141.8	62.0	168.5	197.6	167.9	165.0
Commonwealth Africa and Other Countries						
Egypt	.7	.3	10.3	14.0	6.7	35.4
Ethiopia	.4	.9	2.1	3.0	3.4	6.5
Ghana	7.4	5.8	4.1	21.0	19.7	19.7
Kenya	11.7	12.4	12.8	6.6	10.5	9.6
Malawi	.5	.2	.1	.6	2.0	1.8
Mauritius	76.7	63.1	1.1	1.6	1.4	.7
Mozambique	4.4	4.4	1.5	2.8	2.3	6.4
Nigeria	53.8	78.4	155.9	25.5	41.7	32.8

Sierra Leone	3.3	3.8	1.5	.6	.4	.2
Sudan	.5	.2	.5	2.8	4.4	3.1
Tanzania	9.1	6.9	9.2	14.0	22.1	12.5
Uganda	3.5	2.6	1.8	.7	.3	.3
Zambia	—	—	.1	24.5	21.2	29.1
Sub-total	172.0	179.0	201.0	117.7	136.1	158.1
Commonwealth Caribbean						
Barbados	5.0	8.2	5.2	15.0	14.3	14.3
Belize	1.8	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.7	1.9
Guyana	14.2	12.3	5.9	11.6	14.9	11.9
Jamaica	24.6	18.1	14.8	49.7	52.5	43.8
Leeward and Windward Islands	.6	.9	.6	13.5	15.9	12.3
Trinidad and Tobago	22.3	25.1	21.3	29.7	32.2	39.0
Sub-total	68.5	66.0	49.7	121.6	132.5	123.2
Latin America						
Bolivia	4.8	5.3	4.6	6.5	5.6	3.8
Brazil	112.2	170.2	162.6	405.1	202.9	333.5
Chile	54.6	50.0	33.4	33.7	30.8	14.5
Colombia	39.2	32.2	41.7	42.8	38.9	60.0
Costa Rica	9.7	18.6	24.2	14.9	11.8	17.2
Cuba	76.3	81.5	60.3	150.9	228.9	259.8
Dominican Republic	8.1	24.3	29.0	32.9	28.3	22.7
Ecuador	39.1	21.1	30.3	13.1	22.8	26.6
El Salvador	7.2	8.1	9.7	9.1	8.2	10.4
Guatemala	10.3	19.5	17.1	9.7	11.2	21.8
Haiti	4.3	3.6	2.3	11.4	12.6	17.8
Honduras	15.3	11.8	17.4	8.6	8.1	13.2
Nicaragua	9.0	13.0	13.8	5.5	4.0	4.8
Peru	16.5	11.5	15.4	67.5	82.5	50.7
Sub-total	406.6	470.7	461.8	811.7	696.6	856.8
Total	1172.4	1166.2	1473.1	1853.1	1879.7	1992.8



81
58

Canada and Development Cooperation

Annual Review 1977-1978



Canadian International
Development Agency

Agence canadienne de
développement international

Canada and Development Cooperation

Annual Review 1977-1978

This booklet was prepared by the Public Affairs Division, Communications Branch, Canadian International Development Agency and published under the authority of the Hon. Donald C. Jamieson, Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Available in French on request

If you wish to receive Government publications on international development programs, please write the Public Affairs Division, Communications Branch, Canadian International Development Agency, 200 Promenade du Portage, Hull (Québec) K1A 0G4.

©Minister of Supply and Services Canada 1978

Cat. No. E94-4/1978

ISBN 0-662-10142-1

Kromar Printing Ltd.

Contract No.: 73093-8-0307

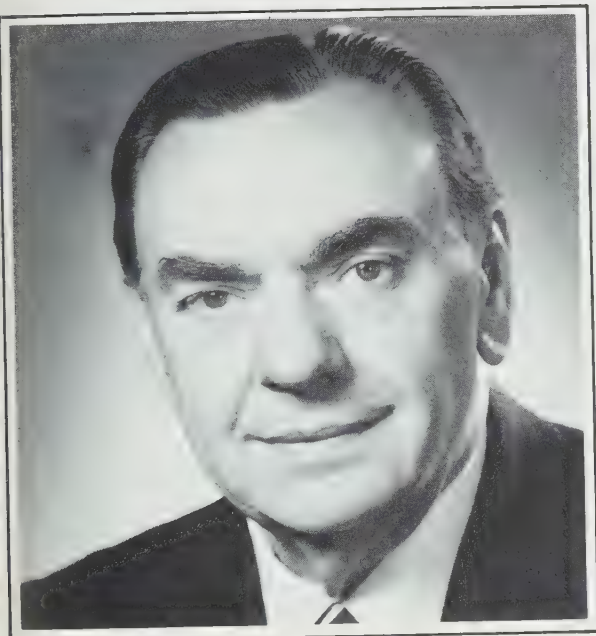
Cover photo: Dilip Mehta

Design: Shannon Services

October 1978

Contents

Minister's Message	5
President's Message	7
Introduction	9
Bilateral Programs	15
Asia	16
Francophone Africa	17
Commonwealth Africa	18
Commonwealth Caribbean	19
Latin America	20
Multilateral Programs	21
Operational Organizations	21
Financial Institutions	22
Special Programs	24
Non-Governmental Organizations	24
International Non-Governmental Organizations	25
Business and Industry Programs	25
Other Programs	26
Food Aid	26
Emergency Relief	27
Tables	29



Minister's Message

This past year marks CIDA's tenth anniversary and a time of dramatic change. Soaring energy prices and other international pressures during the last decade have pushed developing countries into an increasingly precarious position. While we can see the benefits of Canadian international development assistance, we can also see the need for a new direction in our aid policies.

While we will always provide aid to as many Third World countries as possible, we have clearly modified our policy to provide the greatest amount of assistance to the poorest countries. Furthermore, we are making every effort to channel as much assistance as possible to the poorest people living in those most disadvantaged countries. Despite this shift in overall strategy, the larger, more sophisticated programs are still necessary if developing countries are to move toward greater self-sufficiency so that one day, ideally, they will no longer need foreign aid.

Several significant developments took place during the 1977-78 fiscal year, including the conclusion of the North-South Conference on

International Cooperation. This conference saw Third World countries define their own priorities and take a more active part in their development. The past year also included Canada's commitment to a new international economic order and the forgiveness of more than \$231 million in loans to the poorest of the developing countries.

Canada also recognizes, however, that a foreign aid policy is more than just sending money. Our efforts to provide assistance to Third World countries transcend our aid program and have become a part of our overall foreign policy.

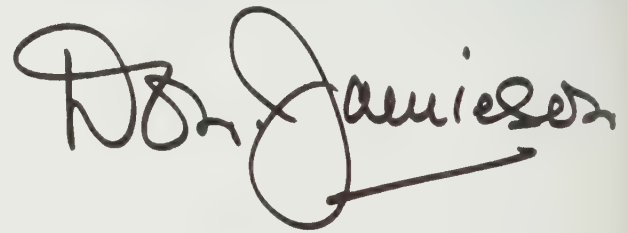
For example our policies on tariff and trade restrictions can affect a developing country's ability to improve export earnings and become less dependent on aid.

Canada is also able to provide its hard-won rural development technology to developing countries. Currently, in Africa for instance, we are involved in railroad projects which are providing an element of national unity, just as the completion of our railroad almost a century ago provided a similar element of national unity. Canadian farmers are living and working in remote areas of developing countries, growing wheat crops which in some cases are producing much higher yields than some farms in Canada.

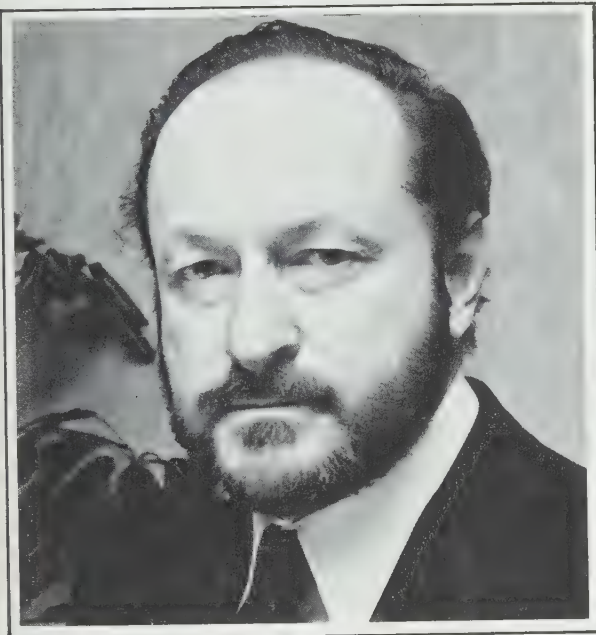
It is clear that Canada is in an ideal position to provide aid funds, technology and experience. With the experience gained and with a view to the future, CIDA has recently undergone a complete review and restructuring. Our policies have shifted with the emphasis on countries most in need. The CIDA structure has been refined to maximize efficiency and extract the most value from our aid dollars.

Canada must never lose sight of the fact that, together with the other industrialized nations of the world, it has an enormous moral responsibility to fulfill and that we are still a long way from fulfilling that responsibility.

Notwithstanding our \$1.2 billion commitment for the current fiscal year, we have only just begun a task which future generations must complete.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Don. Jamieson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending from the end of the name.

Hon. Donald C. Jamieson
Secretary of State for External Affairs



President's Message

I consider myself fortunate to be part of a dynamic agency like CIDA which is constantly changing to meet the challenging needs of developing countries.

During the past year we have worked energetically to improve the management structure and to refine the financial management procedures of the Agency. We have established a new Resources Branch so that we may make better use of all Canadian resources and we have similarly strengthened our evaluation procedures.

All of these initiatives have a common objective—the improvement of the quality of our development assistance and an assurance to the Canadian public that their financial contribution to the developing countries is being carefully managed.

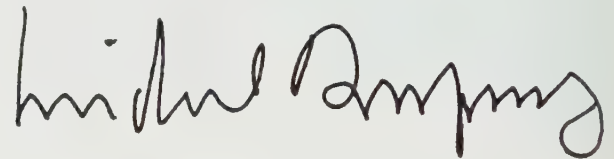
I am satisfied that our commitment to the poorest people of the poorest countries has been strengthened. Eighty per cent of our development assistance is directed to these countries and specifically directed to the basic human needs of the people themselves.

However we know that what works today will not necessarily work tomorrow and we are therefore already preparing for future change. We must always remember that we must do more than simply transfer resources. It is equally important that we continue to evolve development policies within the broad framework of Canadian foreign policy. Furthermore, to obtain maximum benefit we must also work in close collaboration and harmony with other government departments and in cooperation with the provinces, educational institutions and voluntary organizations. The contributions made by these participants have been highly valuable to the development of our program and we will continue to rely on their generosity.

During the year under review, we placed a greater flexibility in our financing procedures while at the same time permitting the recipient countries to have a greater influence on how the Canadian aid dollar will be used. This is all in keeping with our policy of helping people to help themselves.

In line with our responsibility to keep the Canadian public fully informed I have been active in addressing various groups across Canada. On all occasions I have encountered both interest and concern that Canadian development assistance should be both effective and well managed and I am eager to sustain this interest by assuring that full information on international development is made available to all Canadians.

Canadian development assistance is only part of global effort to close the gap between the rich and the poor countries. This has been a continuing process for very nearly 25 years and no one can be satisfied with the achievements to date. The recent Conference on International Economic Cooperation was one milestone on the long road to North-South cooperation. I am hopeful that all countries including Canada which are committed to cooperation with the developing world will be able to mould development policies which will give to the developing countries hope for the future and bring about tangible proof that development in its broadest sense can be achieved.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Michel Dupuy', with a stylized, flowing script.

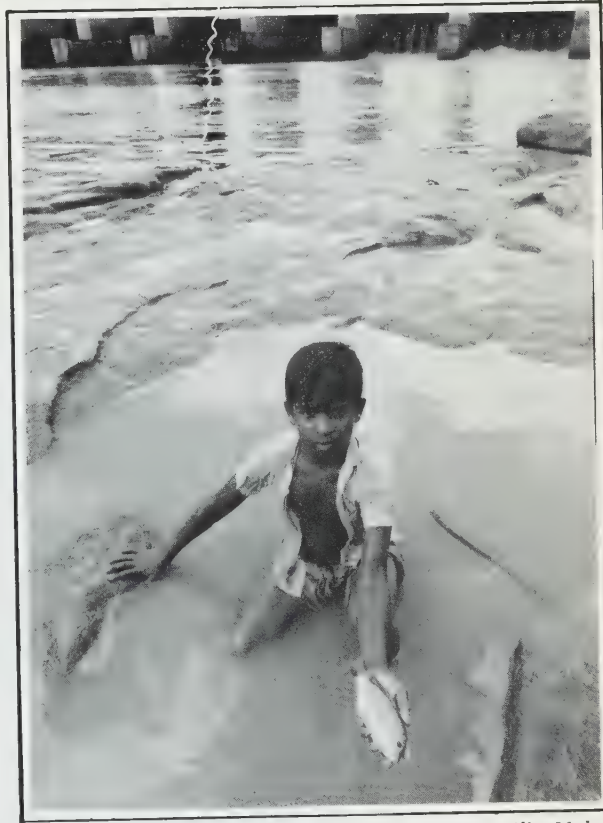
Michel Dupuy,
President

Introduction

Ten years ago, in September 1968, the Government of Canada created a new organization, the Canadian International Development Agency, and gave it the task of aiding development efforts in various parts of the world. What lay behind this decision and what resulted from it amount to a major chapter in Canada's recent history and tell much about how we relate to the rest of the world's people.

Concern about others has deep roots in Canada: churches and various non-governmental groups have been working overseas for more than a century. Official involvement began in the wake of the Second World War with contributions to recovery efforts in Europe, channelled through the specialized agencies of the United Nations. It began to take on the form we now recognize as development cooperation when Canada agreed to support what in 1950 seemed an idealistic experiment, the Colombo Plan for assistance to former colonies that had become the new nations of Asia.

Canada's aid budget grew from \$10 million in 1950 to \$82 million in 1960; programs were launched in the Caribbean (1958) and in Commonwealth Africa (1959). Funding was provided through the Department of External Affairs during the 1950's, but administration and coordination were dealt with by a variety of interdepartmental committees and finally centralized in 1958 in an Economic and Technical Assistance Bureau (ETAB) within the Department of Trade and Commerce. In 1960, ETAB's functions were transferred to External Affairs and a consolidated External Aid Office (EAO) was established, with Herbert Moran as its Director-General. Over the next few years,



CIDA Photo: Dilip Mehta

EAO developed a program that went beyond food aid, technical assistance and construction projects to include initiatives in a growing range of sectors. Canadian aid, extended to Francophone Africa in 1961 and to Latin America in 1964, reached a record budget of \$297 million in 1967.

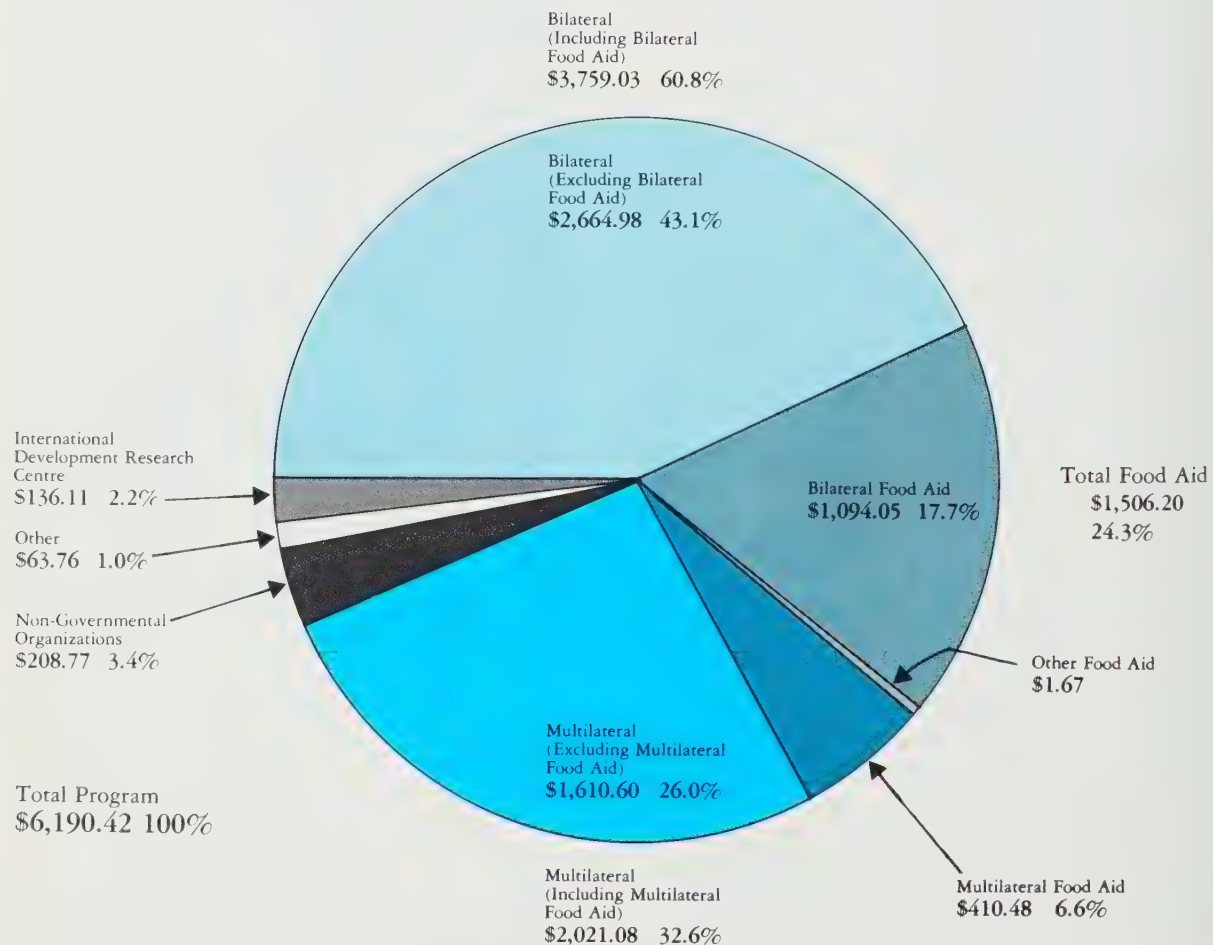
In 1968, CIDA was created partly to provide a more adequate administrative framework, partly to express the widespread feeling among

Program Expenditures

Distribution by Program

Components

Decade to Date (\$ million)



Canadians that development assistance should be a major national endeavor, and partly to reflect the high priority given to international co-operation as a key part of our foreign policy. Under its first President, Maurice Strong (who had become head of EAO in 1966), CIDA continued to develop what was by then a much more varied and geographically dispersed program. CIDA's efforts were evidence that Canada intended to play a serious and responsible role in international affairs.

A worldwide revolution in development thinking was, however, well under way by the end of the 1960's. Twenty years of experience had disproved a series of false assumptions - the early expectation that a few years of help would enable the developing countries to match the economic "miracle" of Europe following the Marshall Plan; then the belief that transplanted Western education, technology and industry would transform the Third World; later, a faith in GNP growth as the true measure of development, and in the "green revolution", and agricultural triumph that often turned into a social debacle. The lesson finally drawn from all this was that development was not simply an economic process, but a complex matter of helping people help themselves.

On becoming President of CIDA in 1970, Paul Gérin-Lajoie set two main goals: to give priority to the social aspects of development and to accelerate the pace of Canada's cooperation. Aid disbursements grew by about 20 per cent annually, and nearly tripled to \$963 million in 1976-77. Projects were launched in such socially relevant fields as integrated rural development and public health. The share of Canada's bilateral assistance devoted to the world's 20 poorest countries rose from 4 per cent to 16 per cent in the

first half of the 1970s, with 80 per cent going by 1975 to countries where average per capita income was below \$200 a year. Agriculture, as a sector of the bilateral program, increased from 6 per cent in 1973-74 to 14 per cent two years later, and is expected to be the most important area of activity in the 1977-82 period, involving about one third of all expenditures. Funds provided by CIDA to help Canadian non-governmental organizations carry out grass-roots development work overseas grew from \$8.5 million in 1970-71 to \$37 million in 1976-77. Canada's new approach was summed up in the Strategy for International Development Cooperation, 1975-1980, with its focus on aid to the poorest countries and people, its attention to the most crucial world problems, and its emphasis on building Third World self-reliance.

The result of this growth and innovation was a substantial, well-balanced program of development cooperation. Canada increasingly found itself to be, on issues affecting the Third World, part of a group of like-minded nations such as the Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands. However, other results of a budget approaching the billion-dollar level included certain organizational growing-pains and the emergence of CIDA as a significant target for criticism.

In March 1977, the Prime Minister appointed Michel Dupuy as President, with the mandate to ensure that funds are used carefully and that Canadian aid reaches those who need it most. Major managerial changes have been made since then. A corporate review, launched in 1976, has become a blueprint for the overhauling of CIDA and has led to many specific changes: the formation of a Resources Branch to draw advisory and service functions into one effective unit, the creation of a Comptroller's Branch to make

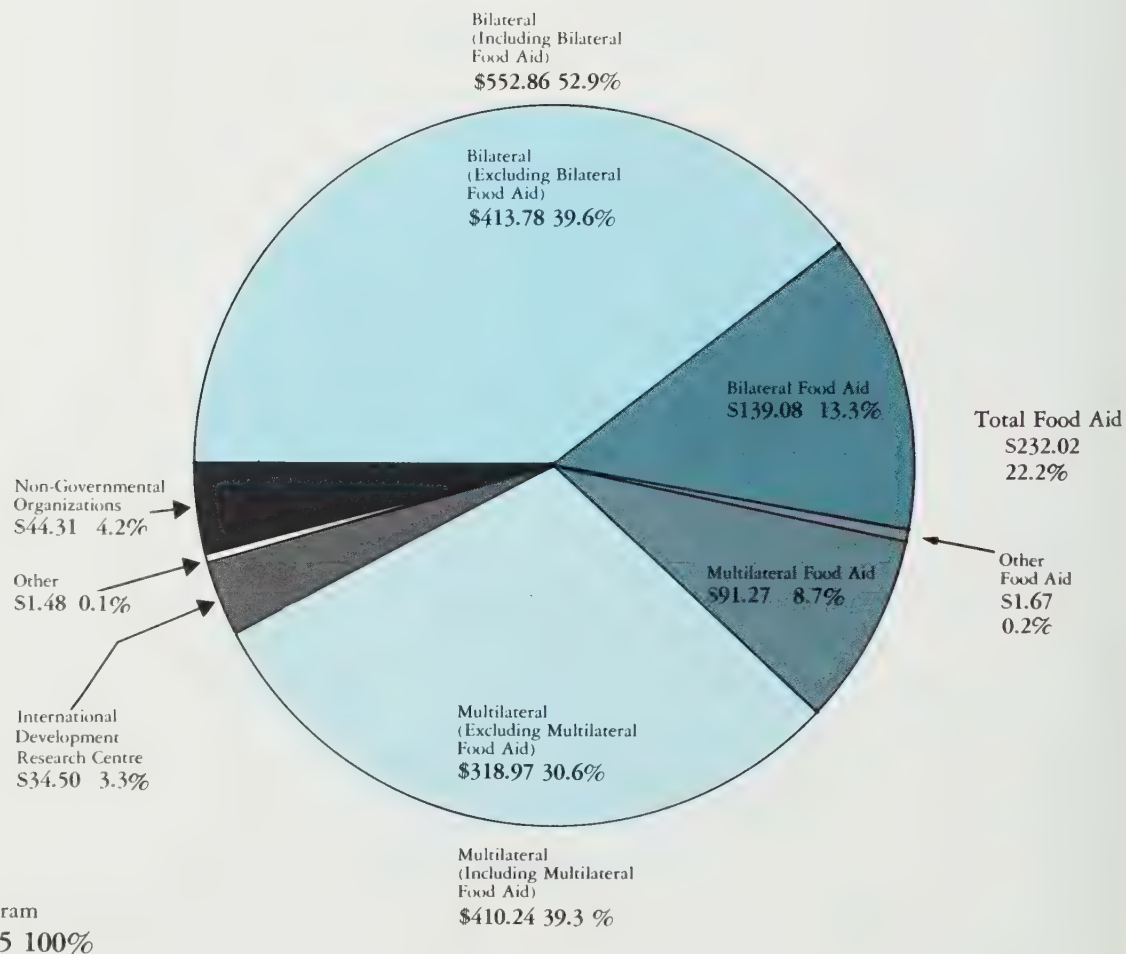
Program Expenditures

Distribution by Program

Components

Fiscal Year 1977-78 (initial)

(\$ million)



(Does not include forgiveness of loan: \$231.89 million)

control of cash-flow a key managerial factor, and the establishment of a centre for coordination and evaluation of food aid. The importance of project evaluation is being recognized, not only through stepped up evaluation of completed work but through a new effort to integrate evaluation into the full life-cycle of a project, so that CIDA can more methodically learn by its development experience.

At the end of the 1977-78 fiscal year, CIDA was continuing to give special attention to the Third World's poorest countries, while beginning to plan for the 1980's. The initial appropriation of \$1.21 billion for 1978-79 represented a 10 per cent increase over the comparable figure (\$1.1 billion) a year earlier. In fact, the special provision for debt forgiveness pledged at the Conference on International Economic Cooperation in Paris last year raised the initial 1977-78 figure for aid disbursements to almost \$1.28 billion.

Major themes for CIDA in the immediate future include a top-priority effort to put its new structure to use in matching Canadian resources and expertise with basic human needs in a large number of developing countries. The Agency will also intensify the close coordination - with other departments, with the provinces, with international organizations, and with Canada's voluntary groups - that is needed to ensure that development cooperation remains an integral and creative part of our foreign relations.

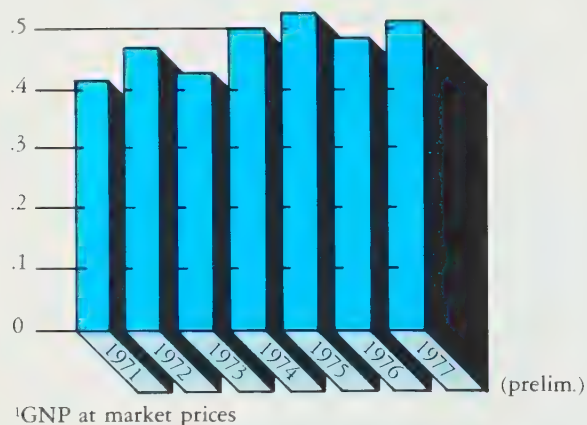
Information will be CIDA's next priority because, as Mr. Dupuy noted before the House of Commons Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defence in April 1978, "Canada can have a substantial and continuing program for international cooperation only if it is

based upon a solid foundation of support from a well-informed public." Most Canadians have long agreed that Canada should help the people of poor countries for humanitarian reasons. They will have another strong motive to support world development when they clearly grasp the issues of the continuing North/South dialogue and understand just how closely our own economic welfare is linked to what happens to the rest of the world. In an ever more interdependent world economy, Canada is a nation where jobs depend heavily on trading opportunities, and has an urgent interest in seeing the Third World advance so that today's aid recipients become tomorrow's trading partners. "Their long-term interest and the interest of Canada are not opposed but convergent," Mr. Dupuy told a Vancouver audience in February. "The best prospects for all countries lie in a world of healthy and mutually beneficial economic activity."

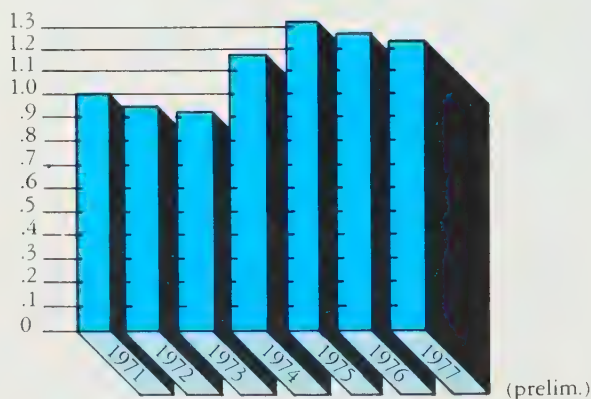
In the past ten years, CIDA has financed \$6.24 billion of development work in the Third World. Not all of the thousands of projects involved have been completely successful and world problems remain as bad as they were in 1968 or have grown even worse. But the dollars of Canadian taxpayers have contributed to some unquestionable improvements in the lives of countless people, from the villagers who acquire a clean well or a fish pond, to the millions who will escape disfigurement or death because of the successful international campaign to eradicate smallpox.

Much has been accomplished; much more lies ahead if we are to live in a world where peace is firmly based on justice and every person is free to live a full and decent life.

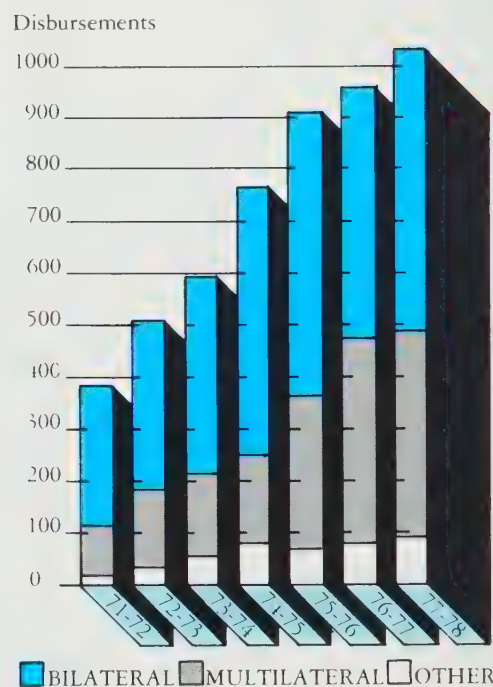
Official Development Assistance as a Percentage of GNP¹ (Calendar Year)



Total Net Flows of Canadian Resources (Including Private) as a Percentage of GNP (Calendar Year)



Growth of Total Canadian Official Development Assistance (\$ million)



Notes: The 1974-75 total for Other includes \$16.25 million in forgiveness of obligations made by the Export Development Corporation to Pakistan and later repatriated to Bangladesh.

In 1977-78, ODA expenditures of \$1,045 million do not include \$231 million which covered the write-off of loans to least developed countries approved by Parliament in Supplementary Estimates B.

Bilateral Programs

The significant event in CIDA's bilateral spending in 1977-78 was the write-off of debts owed by 12 of the world's least developed countries (book value of the debts amounted to \$231.89 million). Announced May 30, 1977 it was Canada's major commitment under the Special Action Program of the Paris Conference on International Economic Cooperation.

The loans were converted to grants and further assistance to these countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Laos, Malawi, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Tanzania, Uganda¹ and Upper Volta) will be in the form of grants rather than loans.

Total bilateral disbursements—from Canada to recipient governments—reached \$553 million in 1977-78, up \$75 million over the previous year.

The poorest countries (with a per capita income of \$200 or less) received almost \$350 million or 63 per cent of bilateral disbursements.

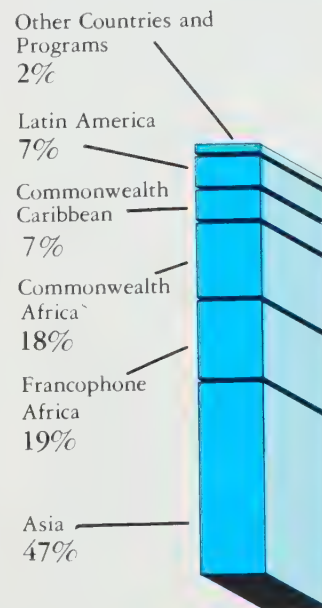
On a geographical basis, the largest portion of bilateral funds went to Asia (\$256.94 million, or 47 per cent, compared with 50 per cent last year), then Francophone Africa (\$102.87 million, or 19 per cent, up one per cent over last year), then Commonwealth Africa (\$101.63 million, or 18 per cent, a decrease of two per cent), then the Caribbean (\$38.90 million, or seven per cent, a two per cent increase) and Latin America (\$36.71 million, or seven per cent, a two per cent increase).

These figures include a total of \$139 million spent on food aid. Total contributions to other bilateral programs amounted to \$15.81 million, with \$2

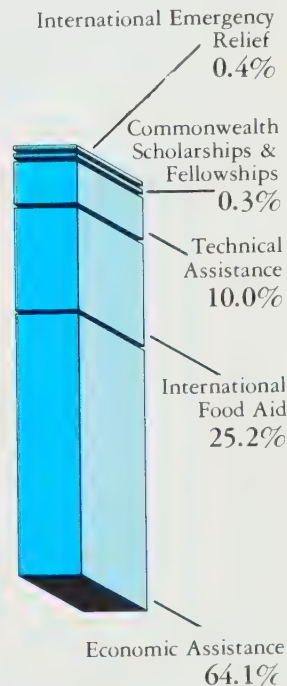
million going to international emergency relief, \$7.50 million to Portugal and \$6.31 million to miscellaneous programs.

Details of Bilateral Disbursements for 1977-78

By Area



By Type



¹Uganda's debt relates to programs that predate the take-over by President Idi Amin in 1971. No new programs have been initiated since.

Asia

Asia has a third of the world's land, well over half of its people, and most of its poverty. Canada's official aid program began there in 1951, with shipments of wheat under the pioneering Colombo Plan to help ensure the survival of southern Asia's newly independent nations.

More than half of Canada's bilateral assistance has gone to Asia over the decades since then, and the program remained CIDA's largest in 1977-78, with disbursements of \$257 million out of the \$553 million spent around the world for country-to-country assistance. Measured against Asia's massive needs, however, the program is very modest: CIDA contributes about 25 cents per capita per year in Asia, much less than in other Third World regions.

Most Asian countries assisted by Canada achieved some economic progress during the year and there was a general increase in food grain production. Their people, however, remain highly vulnerable to such unpredictable factors as weather, natural disasters, and external economic forces. In the foreseeable future, their rapidly growing populations will live at or near the absolute poverty level in crowded cities or on the arable 10 per cent of Asia's land, chiefly the river valleys.

Canadian assistance aims at helping Asia move beyond creating basic infrastructure and coping with emergencies, toward cooperation in efforts that will build self-reliance and that will especially benefit the rural poor. The program takes many forms, from shipments of food and fertilizers to projects that improve a country's ability to plan its own development. For Asia as a whole, the largest sector within Canada's assistance program



*CIDA provided \$6 million to Sri Lanka under Phase II of the Mahaweli project which involves irrigation, agricultural development and the resettlement of displaced populations.
(CIDA Photo: Dilip Mehta)*

is agriculture, followed by public utilities, manufacturing and transportation.

India, with about 40 per cent of the Third World's people, has been the largest recipient of Canadian assistance over the years. About \$59 million was spent in 1977-78, mainly for the food and agricultural aid that has predominated since India's 1974 explosion of a nuclear device.

The Bangladesh program became, for the first time last year, Canada's biggest single effort in bilateral cooperation, with disbursements totalling \$72 million for food aid, commodities, and projects in the fields of railways, water, power, and regional development.

Aid to Pakistan (\$69 million) emphasized power distribution, petroleum exploration, and provision of raw materials, while planning proceeded for future support to social and agricultural development. Substantial programs were also under way in Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Burma, Afghanistan and Nepal.

Francophone Africa

Two characteristics predominated in Canadian co-operation in Francophone Africa in 1977-78: an increased effort to help the poorest countries and concentration in the area of integrated rural development. This twofold orientation will be maintained with the aim of reaching a balance in official Canadian assistance to the poorest and middle-income development countries.

Rural development projects in several countries of the Sahel and Rwanda bear witness to this twofold preoccupation. Activities in this sector have also increased steadily in Senegal, Cameroon and Zaïre. In the agricultural sector proper, however, there has been a certain slow-down which is not yet reflected significantly in the figures (\$13.6 million compared with \$14.1 million in 1976-77).

There was a considerable increase in transportation and communications, which has become the most important sector (\$31.8 million compared with \$15.2 million in 1976-77). That was mainly due to the enlargement of the harbor at Douala, Cameroon, the Trans-Cameroon Railway, the railway of the Régie Abidjan-Niger and the road system in Upper Volta.

Where education is concerned, even though disbursements were still considerable (\$30.2 million compared with \$35.1 million in 1976-77), Canada's progressive withdrawal from this sector became more marked. Training is now becoming a component of integrated projects, for example, in the project to increase functional literacy in Mali.

On the whole, there was a levelling off in disbursements largely attributable to the difficulties



CIDA has granted \$4.87 million to Morocco's Institut national agronomique Hassan II towards the training of topography engineers. (CIDA Photo: Dan Howard)

of absorption of the poorest countries and the limitations in CIDA's administrative resources. In comparison with the preceding year there was an increase of \$9 million (\$91 million compared with \$82.1 million in 1976-77) if food aid is excluded. Including food aid, however, the figures rise from \$88.7 million for 1976-77 to \$102.8 million for 1977-78. Grants accounted for 64 per cent and loans 36 per cent of these sums. The amount for food aid increased from \$6.5 million in 1976-77 to \$12 million in 1977-78, almost 12 per cent of total disbursements.

Commonwealth Africa

Canadian aid in recent years has been increasingly directed to fulfilling the basic needs of the poorest people, and to providing the highest level of assistance to the poorest countries (those with 1973 per capita income of \$200 or less). As part of this trend, outstanding loans to the poorest Commonwealth Africa countries, totalling about \$150 million, were converted to grants and the decision was made to provide grant financing exclusively on all future projects in the least developed countries.

With 90 per cent of the population in rural areas, rural development and measures to increase food production will continue to be the first priority of assistance in Commonwealth Africa. The share of disbursements for rural-development-related projects has been increasing during the last four years with a 1977-78 level of about 30 per cent.

CIDA assistance to African countries also reflects the fact, as stated at the 1976-77 Conference on International Economic Cooperation, that Africa, in terms of physical infrastructure, is relatively less developed than other developing regions. For this reason a larger than average investment will be made in the transportation sector.

Project assistance will continue to be the primary transfer mechanism for the region, although lines of credit, food aid and other liquid transfer instruments are increasing, consistent with the ability of individual countries to use these mechanisms effectively.

In fiscal year 1977-78, disbursements for Commonwealth Africa, excluding \$14 million in food aid, amounted to \$101.63 million and there were 354 projects under way.



*CIDA has granted a total of \$8.1 million to wheat research and farming in Tanzania, including a \$4.6 million grant to the Adaptive Wheat Research Project in Arusha.
(CIDA Photo: Tom Willis)*

During the year under review, new projects worth \$187.4 million (excluding food aid) were approved, with the transportation sector the largest at \$118.8 million or about 63 per cent of approvals. Agriculture was next at \$32.2 million, followed by education at \$12.4 million. The remainder is divided between industry, health and population, and public administration. Disbursement of these funds will be carried out over a number of years depending on the schedule of each project.

Commonwealth Caribbean

The main focus of Canada's bilateral development cooperation with the Commonwealth Caribbean is increasingly towards creation of productive employment. An in-depth study of the program in 1976 by CIDA concluded that job creation was a priority and that the Caribbean countries, for the most part, had the minimum infrastructure required on which to build their economies.

Planning missions visited Guyana, Jamaica and Belize to identify projects having productive employment potential. Artisanal fisheries, forestry, agriculture and technical management training were pinpointed in Guyana.

Jamaica is receiving technical assistance in the planning of two large agricultural areas, while raw materials and intermediate products are being provided to industry to raise counterpart funds for development projects.

In Belize an integrated approach to agriculture is being developed with land settlement, marketing and training components. Potentials in fisheries were also identified.

The Barbados mission identified \$34 million worth of new projects which are mostly job-intensive in agriculture and manufacturing in the Leeward and Windward Islands.

To ease balance of payments deficits in Jamaica and Guyana, Canada provided Jamaica with a \$10 million food aid package – \$5 million worth of Canadian foodstuffs and procurement of \$5 million worth of rice in Guyana for delivery to the Jamaican government. The Bank of Jamaica has set up a counterpart fund in Jamaican currency equivalent to the \$10 million Canadian grant which will meet local costs for ongoing and future



*CIDA has granted \$550,000 to WINBAN Research, the banana research institute based on St-Lucia, for an irrigation research project, lab equipment and administration purposes.
(CIDA Photo: Felix Kerr)*

Canadian projects.

Including food aid, Canada disbursed \$38.9 million in loans and grants in the Commonwealth Caribbean during 1977-1978.

Approximately 34 per cent of the grant funds went to education, including assistance to 221 Caribbean trainees at technical and agricultural colleges in the region and another 75 trainees in Canada.

Of the total disbursements in grants and loans, transportation absorbed about 25 per cent; agriculture, 17 per cent; public utilities, 16 per cent; and communications, 13 per cent. The balance was absorbed in manufacturing, trade and tourism, public administration, health, social infrastructure and multi-sector projects.

Latin America

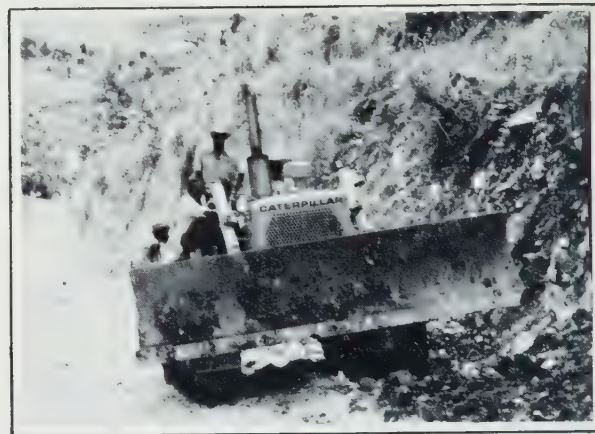
CIDA's cooperation program in Latin America shifted in 1977-78 from a concentration on technical assistance to a better balance of technical assistance and capital aid.

Economic assistance covers infrastructural projects (e.g. roads, communication systems) along with supply of Canadian equipment and project co-financing. Concentration is on the sectors of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, water supply and public hygiene. Other sectors envisaged for economic cooperation are energy, geology and metallurgy, and transport and communications.

Parallel financing was examined during the year as a technique to make cooperation more effective. It means that CIDA would provide a component of a major project financed by other donors such as the Inter-American Development Bank.

Emphasis on the poorest countries remains central to CIDA's assistance. In Haiti, one of the world's poorest countries, the level of committed funds rose from \$18 million to \$39 million of which \$21 million is financing the development of the 800 square-mile region of Petit Goâve. This integrated project, covering nearly all aspects of life in the area, affects about 300,000 Haitians.

Other poor countries in the region are Honduras, El Salvador and Bolivia. In Honduras, Canada has provided a \$12 million line of credit for forestry equipment. In El Salvador, ocean and fresh water fisheries development is under way with a grant of \$3.8 million. In Bolivia, feasibility studies on projects in agriculture, forestry and energy to determine potential social impact have been started.



*The integrated regional development program in Petit-Goâve and Petit-Trou-de-Nippes, in Haiti, receives CIDA grants which will total \$21 million by 1981.
(CIDA Photo: André Bergeron)*

CIDA also has ongoing assistance programs in Peru and Colombia. In Peru, \$14 million in grants have been provided to cooperatives to increase productivity in traditional field crops, to establish rapeseed as an import substitute for edible oils, and raise milk production. In Colombia, the largest project is a \$13.5 million loan and \$500,000 grant to assist 300,000 marginal farmers.

Credit, extension services, marketing, training, development of forestry and fish farming and provision of fertilizers, equipment and other goods are included.

Other projects are also under way in the Dominican Republic, Ecuador and Guatemala, or are being phased out as in Cuba and Brazil.

Total bilateral disbursements including food aid to Latin America in 1977-78 reached \$36.71 million, a two per cent increase over 1976-77.

Multilateral Programs

In the fiscal year 1977-78 Canada's aid through contributions to multilateral organizations amounted to \$410.24 million, which represents almost 40 per cent of the total development assistance budget. More than 60 multilateral operational institutions receive Canadian funds and are responsible for channelling them to developing countries.

Operational Organizations

United Nations Agencies

Canada contributed \$34 million in the fiscal year 1977-78, an increase of \$4.75 million over the previous year, to the United Nations Development Program, the world's largest technical assistance organization. In addition, a special contribution of \$3 million was made for the poorest countries following the Conference on International Economic Cooperation.

Canada's contribution to the World Food Program was \$88.81 million for the year under review. The WFP organizes food-for-work projects, feeding projects for children, nursing mothers and the elderly, and emergency relief required as a result of natural disasters and civil disorders.

The International Fund for Agricultural Development, the youngest of the specialized agencies of the United Nations, received \$11 million in 1977-78. The objective of the IFAD is to increase food production in food-deficit countries and in other developing countries which have the potential to rapidly increase their food production, while

giving special attention to the poorest classes of their populations. The IFAD does not have its own project capacities, but operates through agencies such as the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization and regional development banks.

Other contributions to UN Agencies include: United Nation's Children's Fund (UNICEF), \$8.5 million; United Nations Fund for Population Activities, \$7 million; World Health Organization, \$1.3 million for population activities and \$500,000 for the fight against onchocerciasis; United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, \$1.5 million; United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, \$850,000; Food and Agriculture Organization, \$200,000.

In addition to its contribution to IFAD, Canada provided \$6.3 million to nine international agricultural research establishments, an increase of \$12 million over the funds provided in this sector last year. Some of the recipient agencies receiving more than \$1 million were: the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture, the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre and the International Rice Research Institute.

Among grants to other international institutions in 1977-78 were: the International Planned Parenthood Federation, \$3.25 million; the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation \$6.5 million; the *Programme spécial de développement* (an integrated program of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation

providing technical assistance to francophone developing countries), \$350,000; and the International Atomic Energy Agency, \$310,000.

Financial Institutions

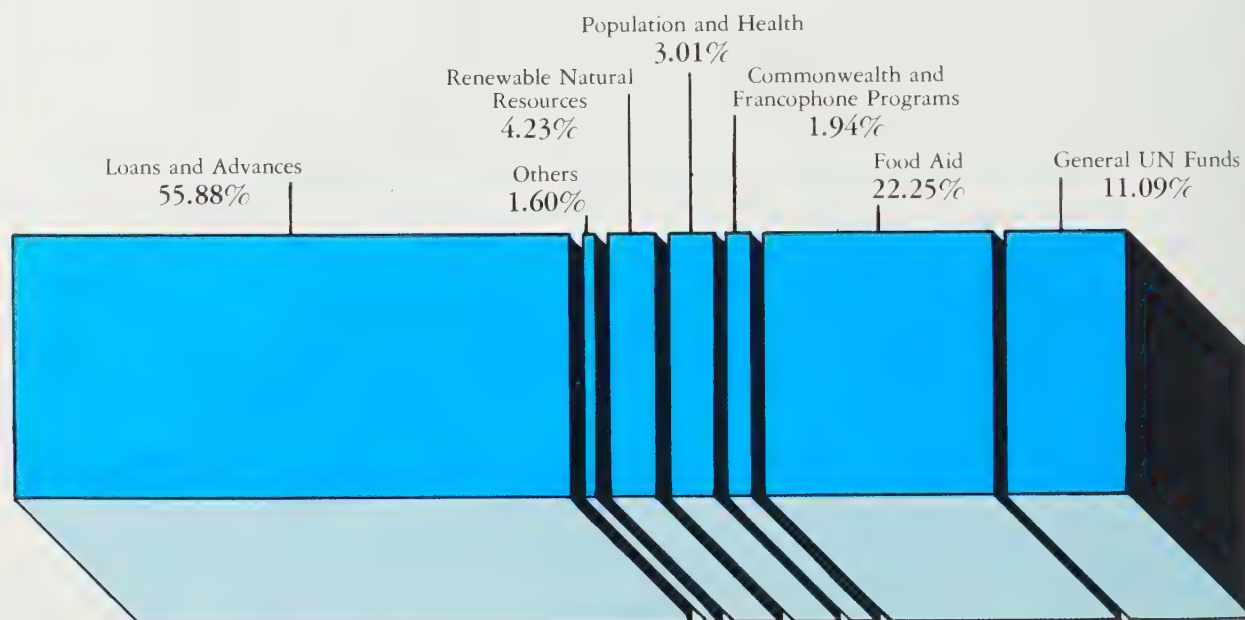
World Bank Group

The World Bank Group is one of the key multilateral development institutions due to both the large dimensions of its program as well as its innovative character. The World Bank recorded new commitments of approximately US \$5,800 million during the fiscal year while its two sister organizations, the International Development

Association (IDA) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), approved commitments of some US \$2,400 million and US \$305 million respectively.

During 1977-78, Canada provided \$22.5 million to the World Bank, as well as \$143.7 million to IDA and \$3.8 million to the IFC. Canada also participated in negotiations for the fifth replenishment of IDA which concluded with an agreement on a \$7.6 billion replenishment for 1978-80 inclusive. Discussions on a new capital increase for the World Bank were also initiated during the year.

Details of Multilateral Disbursements 1977-78



Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

The Inter-American Development Bank plays a key role in assisting the developing countries of Latin America and the Caribbean region. The IDB recorded new commitments of \$1.684 million in 1977. Canada, which is a prime supporter of the ordinary capital and the concessional fund of the Bank, undertook commitments in 1976 which amount on an annual basis to approximately \$6.9 million for the Bank's ordinary capital and \$18 million for the Fund for Special Operations.

During 1977-78, Canada was actively engaged in making preparations to host the IDB's nineteenth annual meeting scheduled to be held during April 1978 in Vancouver.

In the course of this annual meeting, discussions on the fifth replenishment of the Bank were to be initiated.

African Development Fund and Bank

The African Development Bank (AfDB) and its concessional arm, the African Development Fund (AfDF) are the major regional financial institutions in Africa. The Fund approved projects totalling some \$153 million in 1977. Canada is one of the major supporters of the Fund and contributed \$17.8 million last fiscal year.

The African Development Bank is the only regional development bank whose membership is still restricted to countries of the region. However, discussions are underway about the possibility of opening the membership of the Bank to industrialized countries. Meanwhile, Canada has extended to the Bank a \$5 million line of credit which is being used for the construction of a hydro-electric transmission line in Malawi. Canada is also negotiating a co-financing arrangement with the Bank.

Asian Development Bank (AsDB)

The Asian Development Bank (AsDB) and its concessional Asian Development Fund (AsDF) is the major regional financial institution serving the countries of Asia, in particular the poorer and less developed countries of the region where a large percentage of the world population lives. The lending programs of the AsDB and AsDF during 1977 totalled US \$886.45 million to reach a cumulative total of US \$4,245.9 million by December 31, 1977.

Canada was a founding member of the Bank and contributed \$27.88 million during the year.

During 1977-78, negotiations were concluded amongst the Bank's 43 members for a second general increase of US \$5 billion of the Bank's capital stock to be paid-in over four years. Canada's share of this increase is US \$312.8 million of which US \$31.28 million will be paid-in.

Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)

The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) is the major financial development institution serving the English-speaking Commonwealth Caribbean. CDB lending reached a cumulative total of US \$140.3 million by December 31, 1977, of which 69.4% went to the Bank's least developed members. Canada was a co-founder of the Bank and contributed \$4.59 million during 1977-78.

Technical Cooperation

In addition to regular allocations, a program of technical assistance has been put in place with the Asian, African and Inter-American Development Banks.

Canadian funds assist the Banks in identifying and preparing studies and projects to be carried out by Canadian consultants.

Special Programs

Non-Governmental Organizations

Millions of Canadians have gone beyond talking about world problems. They have contributed time and money to help Canada's 200-plus non-governmental organizations (NGOs) assist Third World people in their efforts to build a better life for themselves.

In 1968 CIDA established an innovative NGO program to strengthen the work of these private groups by providing matching contributions from \$5 million of public funds. Over the next ten years this effort became a pattern for other donor countries. It also grew into a major channel for Canadian assistance: in 1977-78 the NGO program provided \$44.31 million (compared to \$38.15 million the year before) to help 214 Canadian NGOs carry out 1,100 projects in developing countries, and to support the work of international non-governmental organizations.

CIDA's NGO program seeks to spark and broaden the development efforts of voluntary agencies, tap private sector expertise, and encourage practical involvement by a well-informed public. Major goals include strengthening local efforts toward self-reliance in the Third World, drawing on indigenous resources that might otherwise remain dormant, and reaching the people whose need is greatest.

The NGO Division supports three main types of work. Most of its funds are used to match the contributions of Canadian NGOs (such as Development and Peace, CARE Canada,

UNICEF, etc.) to specific overseas projects, with special emphasis on rural development, education and training, and public health.

The Division also provides substantial funding to three agencies that send volunteers to developing countries or operate exchange programs – the Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO), the Canadian Executive Service Overseas (CESO), and the Canada World Youth (CWY).

Involvement by Canadians is also encouraged by the NGO Division through a public participation program launched in 1971. In 1977-78 CIDA used \$1.85 million to help some of the development education efforts of Canadian NGOs and community groups. Most grants are under \$10,000 and priority goes to projects with strong volunteer support that reach people not yet involved in world development.

For a decade now the NGO program has been a creative way of combining public funds with private initiative to deal effectively with basic human needs. Through it, CIDA has provided over \$200 million to support the massive development struggle being made by the people of the Third World.

International Non-Governmental Organizations

To explore new paths of development co-operation, CIDA's Special Programs Branch created an International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGO) Division in 1974. Its goal is to complement other programs (bilateral, multilateral and NGO) by channelling Canadian assistance to the Third World through internationally constituted and managed NGOs (for example, the World Boy Scout Movement or the Foundation for International Training).

Such organizations increasingly play a key role in grass-roots development overseas, and through their worldwide network can pool resources, expertise and information to carry out work that could otherwise not be accomplished. They also offer CIDA a link with many significant Third World NGOs that have no Canadian affiliates, and allow Canada to support valuable efforts in countries or regions where a multilateral presence may be more productive and suitable.

Through the INGO program, CIDA has been able to assist work that lay beyond the means of Canadian NGO's and CIDA's matching contributions have sometimes attracted funds from other donors. The focus has been on building self-reliance through projects that increase the ability of people in developing countries to better manage and organize their own affairs. Leadership training, rural development and institutional support have been emphasized.

In 1977-78, CIDA contributed \$1.71 million (compared to \$1.46 million in the previous year) to support more than 50 projects with a total value of about \$7 million being carried out by international organizations.

Business and Industry Programs

During the year under review, the Business and Industry Division approved financing for 23 starter studies and 12 feasibility studies by Canadian companies investigating joint ventures and business collaboration in developing countries. The division also provided assistance and advice to companies interested in markets in developing countries.

At the end of the year, 14 joint ventures had been undertaken, contributing to the creation of 3,000 jobs in the developing countries, with a spin-off effect likely to promote development in related fields, as well as providing further commercial opportunities for the Canadian companies.

The division sponsored a major investment promotion meeting on the subject of forest products. Held in Montreal and organized by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the meeting brought together entrepreneurs and experts from developed and developing countries. More than 700 private meetings took place between promoters from the developing countries and potential investors from industrialized countries. As a result, several investments have already taken place and over 30 Canadian companies are now more aware of the profitable opportunities abroad.

The division also participated in interdepartmental discussions concerning the development of a new program of industrial cooperation. The focus of the program will be to stimulate and support the Canadian private sector as it seeks collaboration and joint ventures in developing countries, for the mutual benefit of both parties.

Other Programs

Food Aid

CIDA continues to give high priority to food production and rural development programs throughout the Third World in an attempt to help improve national self-sufficiency in food and raise nutritional levels. However, with half a billion people in developing countries suffering from chronic undernourishment and with food production in many of those countries barely keeping pace with population growth, the provision of food aid must remain an important part of Canadian assistance for the foreseeable future.

Last year Canada provided food aid bilaterally and multilaterally to needy countries to a value of approximately \$232 million. While the bulk of Canadian food aid continues to be in the form of cereals, increasingly larger quantities of non-grain foods such as rapeseed oil, skim milk powder, pulse, fish, and egg powder are being supplied through the aid program.

Approximately 60 per cent of the food aid was provided bilaterally, with Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka accounting for shipments worth over \$84 million.

The main multilateral beneficiary was the World Food Programs (WFP) which received food valued at \$88.81 million. The WFP uses about two-thirds of its food in food-for-work projects. Its activities provide needed work for the growing numbers of rural unemployed and underemployed workers.



CIDA Photo: Dilip Mehta

During 1977-78 Canada also made a special contribution of \$7.5 million to the International Emergency Food Reserve, created at the Seventh Special Session of the UN General Assembly and administered by the WFP. The money will be used to provide Canadian cereal grains and to offset the transportation costs thereof.

Canada also continues to be a major supporter of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), supplying wheat flour last year worth \$2.42 million.

Emergency Relief

CIDA spent \$2 million on international emergency relief during 1977-78. More than half the amount — \$1.2 million — went to the Red Cross in response to the various worldwide appeals issued by the League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva.

One of these was for relief of some 100,000 people on the brink of starvation in Haiti, which was experiencing its third year of drought. Canada sent \$500,000 to the Haitian Red Cross for the purchase and distribution of food. Drought relief was also given to Rwanda in the form of a \$50,000 contribution to the Red Cross.

Other donations through the League to the various national Red Cross Societies in the countries concerned included \$200,000 for relief of victims of a cyclone and tidal wave in India, and \$200,000 for the relief of refugees from Zaire in Angola.

Following Red Cross appeals for help in easing

famine in Chad, Senegal and Mauritania, CIDA contributed \$40,000, \$60,000 and \$144,891 respectively for the relief of victims in these countries.

Canada also contributed \$250,000 to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for medicaments and food for the victims of armed conflict in Southern and South-Western Africa, the same amount for relief of victims of the Ogaden conflict in Ethiopia and Somalia, and \$110,000 in general support of the ICRC's traditional protection activities.

A third organization to which CIDA contributed emergency funds was the World Health Organization (WHO). CIDA donated \$168,150 in response to WHO's appeal for help during an outbreak of smallpox in Somalia. (WHO recently announced the worldwide eradication of smallpox.)

CIDA granted \$200,000 to the Red Cross for relief operations following the worst cyclone to hit the south-eastern states of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, in India. (Red Cross Photo)



Tables

Official Development Assistance: Appropriations and Statutory Authorizations	31
Official Development Assistance: Disbursements by Vote or Authorization	32
Official Development Assistance: Disbursements by Program	33
Details of Multilateral Disbursements	34
Details of Bilateral Disbursements	37
Non-Governmental Organizations Programs by Region or Program	41
International Emergency Relief	41
Food Aid Disbursements by Program, Institution and Region	42
Canadian Advisers on Assignment Abroad During 1976, by Area and Specialty	44
Trainees in Canada During 1976, by Area and Sector of Study	44
Net Flows of Official Development Assistance from DAC Member Countries to Less Developed Countries and Multilateral Agencies	45
Import and Export Trade Between Canada and Some Developing Countries	47

Note of Explanation

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) requires tables to be calculated on a calendar year basis. Thus, tables of international comparisons showing Net Flows of Official Development Assistance from DAC Member Countries and tables showing technical assistance activity are calculated in this way. Other tables are on a fiscal year basis.

**Official Development Assistance
Appropriations and Statutory
Authorizations**

1976-77 to 1978-79 (\$ million)

Vote or Authorization	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 (initial)
Grant Aid			
Bilateral Development Assistance	125.67	239.64	267.53
Food Aid Assistance	229.00	261.00	230.00
Multilateral Development Assistance	56.54	91.91	99.92
International Emergency Relief	4.00	2.00	5.00
Non-Governmental Organizations	38.20	52.67	61.35
International Development Research Centre	29.70	34.50	36.87
Incentives to Canadian Private Investment in Developing Countries	.20	.75	.75
Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships	2.00	2.20	2.20
Canadian Scholarship Program	.20	.30	.30
Contribution to Italian Earthquake Reconstruction	—	1.00	—
Sub-total	485.51	685.97	703.92
Forgiveness of Loans to Least Developed Countries	—	231.89	—
Total Budgetary Support	485.51	917.86	703.92
Special Loan Assistance	200.00	411.72	323.20
Total Votes	685.51	1329.58	1027.12
Advances to International Financial Institutions	88.61	255.48	182.88
Total Official Development Assistance	774.12	1585.06	1210.00

Note: Official Development Assistance (ODA) reflects total official (Government) assistance of a concessional nature. It is exclusive of other official assistance such as export credits.

In 1977-78, ODA of \$1585.06 million included \$252.24 million which was offset by Treasury Board to cover funding of resources voted in Supplementary Estimates A for CIDA grants and Department of Finance advances. A further amount of \$231.89 million was voted in Supps. B to cover the write-off of loans to least-developed countries. Therefore the actual amount of ODA funds available in 1977/78, on a comparable basis with prior years is the net amount of \$1100.93 million.

**Official Development Assistance
Disbursements by Vote
or Authorization**

1975-76 to 1977-78 (\$ million)

Vote or Authorization	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Grant Aid			
Bilateral Development Assistance	135.45	138.05	187.36
Food Aid Assistance	222.53	237.51	232.02
Multilateral Development Assistance	56.51	64.46	89.75
International Emergency Relief	2.00	4.00	2.00
Non-Governmental Organizations	31.86	38.15	44.31
International Development Research Centre	27.00	29.70	34.50
Incentives to Canadian Private Investment in Developing Countries	.11	.09	.25
Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowship	1.99	1.94	1.88
Canadian Scholarship Program	.27	.18	.23
Contribution to Italian Earthquake Reconstruction	—	—	1.00
Sub-total	477.72	514.08	593.30
Forgiveness of Loans to Least Developed Countries	—	—	231.89
Total Budgetary Support	477.72	514.08	825.19
Special Loan Assistance	347.55	252.03	273.27
Total Votes	825.27	766.11	1098.46
Advances to International Financial Institutions	77.76	196.74	177.97
Repayment of interest and capital on loans administered by the Inter-American Development Bank and kept as a contribution to the Fund for Special Operations	.48	.49	.52
Total Official Development Assistance	903.51	963.34	1276.95

The figures shown for "Advances to International Financial Institutions" reflect the amounts authorized by Parliament for payment in the years indicated rather than the actual Parliamentary votes in those years. Parliamentary authority for these advances was generally provided in a single vote covering payments to be made over a period of several years. This method was discontinued in 1977-78 and for that year as well as future years, Parliamentary Authority is provided only for the fiscal year in which the payments are to be made. Additional contributions to the UN and UN agencies that may be considered as ODA appear in the External Affairs Dept. budget.

In 1977-78, ODA expenditures of \$1276.94 million included \$231.89 million which covered the write-off of loans to least developed countries approved by Parliament in Supplementary Estimates B. Therefore the actual ODA expenditures, on a comparable basis with prior years amount to \$1045.05 million.

Official Development Assistance Disbursements by Program

1975-76 to 1977-78 (\$ millions)			
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Multilateral			
General UN Funds	28.00	34.25	45.50
Renewable Natural Resources	5.78	5.15	17.36
Population and Health	8.82	10.42	12.37
Education	.41	.50	.43
Commonwealth and Francophone Programs	4.64	5.17	7.97
Refugee and Relief	2.93	3.10	4.27
Trade Promotion	.38	.50	.50
Development Banks	2.19	4.22	.22
Other Programs	3.36	1.15	1.13
Multilateral Food Aid	103.22	87.21	91.27
Loans and Advances to International Financial Institutions	158.83	264.96	229.22
Sub-total	318.56	416.63	410.24
Bilateral			
Technical Assistance	52.34	61.03	54.63
Economic Assistance (Exclusive of Food Aid)	350.07	261.32	355.27
Bilateral Food Aid	119.32	149.44	139.08
Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships	1.99	1.94	1.88
International Emergency Relief	2.00	4.00	2.00
Sub-total	525.71	477.73	552.86
Other Programs			
Non-Governmental Organizations	31.86	37.31	44.31
Other Food Aid Programs	—	.86	1.67
International Development Research Centre	27.00	29.70	34.50
Incentives to Canadian Private Investment in Developing Countries	.11	.93	.25
Canadian Scholarship Program	.27	.18	.23
Contribution to Italian Earthquake Reconstruction	—	—	1.00
Sub-total	59.24	68.98	81.96
Forgiveness of Loans to Least Developed Countries	—	—	231.89
Total	903.51	963.34	1276.95

In 1977-78, ODA expenditures of \$1276.95 million included \$231.89 million which covered the write-off of loans to least developed countries approved by Parliament in Supplementary Estimates B. Therefore the actual ODA expenditures, on a comparable basis with prior years amount to \$1045.06 million.

Details of Multilateral Disbursements

1975-76 to 1977-78 (\$ million)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Grants			
General UN Funds			
United Nations Development Program	24.50	29.25	37.00
UN Children's Fund	3.50	5.00	8.50
Sub-total	28.00	34.25	45.50
Renewable Natural Resources			
International Institute for Tropical Agriculture	.95	.95	1.10
International Fund for Agricultural Development	—	—	11.00
International Centre of Tropical Agriculture	1.31	.18	.95
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre	1.27	.35	1.10
International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas	.03	.60	—
International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-arid Tropics	.80	.90	.70
International Potato Centre	.32	.52	.55
West Africa Rice Development Association	.10	.20	.25
- Richard Toll Project	—	.35	—
International Laboratory on Animal Diseases	.40	.40	.40
International Board for Plant Genetic Resources	.10	.10	.10
International Rice Research Institute	.35	.60	1.10
Other	.15	—	.11
Sub-total	5.78	5.15	17.36
Population and Health			
UN Fund for Population Activities	3.50	5.00	7.00
International Planned Parenthood Federation	2.50	2.75	3.25
World Health Organization			
- population	1.50	1.50	1.30
- smallpox eradication campaign	.74	.30	.20
- onchocerciasis	.50	.50	.50
- tropical diseases	—	.30	.10
Other	.08	.07	.02
Sub-total	8.82	10.42	12.37
Education			
International Institute for Educational Planning	.15	.15	.15
Pan-African Institute for Development	.10	.15	.15
United Nations Institute for Training and Research	.06	.07	.08
Other	.10	.13	.05
Sub-total	.41	.50	.43

Multilateral Disbursements (cont'd)

1975-76 to 1977-78 (\$ million)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Commonwealth and Francophone Programs			
Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation	4.00	4.35	6.50
Commonwealth Legal Advisory Service	—	.01	.01
Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency	—	—	.35
International University Cooperation Fund	.33	.25	—
Other	.31	.56	1.11
Sub-total	4.64	5.17	7.97
Refugee and Relief Programs			
UN High Commissioner for Refugees	1.10	.75	.85
UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	1.20	1.65	1.50
UN Education and Training Program for Southern Africans	.18	.23	.25
International University Exchange Fund	.13	—	.22
World Food Program — Sahel	.15	.20	—
UN Fund for Namibia	.10	—	.10
Other	.07	.27	1.35
Sub-total	2.93	3.10	4.27
Trade Development			
International Trade Centre	.30	.50	.50
Other	.08	—	—
Sub-total	.38	.50	.50
Development Banks			
(Grants for Technical Assistance)			
Inter-American Development Bank	1.50	3.00	—
African Development Bank	.15	.21	.18
Asian Development Bank	.50	1.00	—
Other	.04	.01	.04
Sub-total	2.19	4.22	.22
Other Programs			
Society for International Development	.01	.01	.01
Food and Agriculture Organization			
- Freedom from Hunger/Action for Development	.20	.20	.20
UNDP Suez Canal Zone Fund	1.00	—	—
International Atomic Energy Agency	.15	.18	.31
Other	2.00	.76	.61
Sub-total	3.36	1.15	1.13

Multilateral Disbursements (cont'd)

1975-76 to 1977-78 (\$ million)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Multilateral Food Aid			
World Food Program	99.34	83.34	88.81
UN Relief and Works Agency	1.89	2.00	2.42
UNICEF	1.99	1.37	.04
Sub-total	103.22	87.21	91.27
Total Grants	159.73	151.67	181.02
Loans and Advances			
International Financial Institutions			
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	20.01	—	22.50
International Development Association	73.44	140.42	143.07
Asian Development Bank	31.49	76.19	27.88
African Development Bank	—	2.56	2.15
African Development Fund	14.13	16.45	17.77
Caribbean Development Bank	5.78	4.38	4.59
Agricultural Development Fund	2.70	1.20	—
Inter-American Development Bank	.48	23.76	7.46
International Monetary Fund	10.80	—	—
International Finance Corporation	—	—	3.80
Total Loans and Advances	158.83	264.96	229.22
Grand Total	318.56	416.63	410.25

Details of Bilateral Disbursements by Countries and Areas

1975-76 to 1977-78 (\$ million)

Per Capita Income Figures Based on 1973 U.S. Dollars

	1975 - 76	1976 - 77	1977 - 78
Asia			
Countries with Per Capita Income of less than \$200			
Afghanistan	.40	.25	2.91
Bangladesh	29.48	37.27	72.10
Burma	.70	2.87	5.46
Cambodia (Kampuchea)	.03	.01	—
India	98.91	81.47	59.41
Laos	.18	.09	—
Nepal	.21	.55	2.56
Pakistan	63.94	63.23	68.85
Sri Lanka	8.37	18.84	17.04
Vietnam	1.49	—	6.06
Emergency Relief Program to the States of Indochina	12.71	2.27	.98
Countries with Per Capita Income of \$200 to \$375 inclusive			
Indonesia	36.70	22.43	13.19
Countries with Per Capita Income of more than \$375			
Fiji	.01	—	—
Korea	.01	.07	—
Malaysia	1.48	1.69	3.05
Philippines	.07	1.29	2.84
Singapore	.10	.05	—
Thailand	.21	.35	.35
Papua New Guinea	.05	.06	.04
Regional Programs and Institutions	2.76	4.39	2.09
Total Asia	257.81	237.18	256.94
Francophone Africa			
Countries with Per Capita Income of less than \$200			
Benin	6.35	4.16	3.16
Burundi	.10	.09	.04
Comoros	—	—	.05
Gambia	—	.04	3.22
Guinea	.07	.74	.11
Guinea-Bissau	—	—	.02
Upper Volta	.83	1.89	1.49
Malagasy	1.27	.65	2.01
Mali	3.95	2.87	4.20
Niger	17.38	9.69	3.47
Rwanda	4.07	7.34	8.54
Chad	.02	1.25	3.21
Zaire	4.28	2.71	3.87

Bilateral Disbursements (cont'd)

1975-76 to 1977-78 (\$ million)

Per Capita Income Figures Based on 1973 U.S. Dollars

	1975 - 76	1976 - 77	1977 - 78
Countries with Per Capita Income of \$200 to \$375 inclusive			
Cameroon	11.05	6.98	12.15
Cap Vert	—	—	.99
Central African Empire	.06	.08	.12
Mauritania	.70	2.61	6.07
Togo	1.96	1.60	1.77
Countries with Per Capita Income of more than \$375			
Algeria	10.70	6.52	3.21
Congo Brazzaville	6.46	2.91	2.60
Gabon	1.21	1.08	.95
Ivory Coast	4.83	7.04	6.60
Morocco	3.45	3.25	5.58
Senegal	5.31	7.09	9.53
Tunisia	16.42	14.43	6.92
Council of the Entente	.08	.06	—
Various Francophone Institutions	3.22	1.74	2.81
Regional Programs	1.22	1.92	10.17
Total Francophone Africa	104.99	88.74	102.87
Commonwealth Africa			
Countries with Per Capita Income of Less than \$200			
Ethiopia	.90	.54	.48
Lesotho	2.70	3.11	6.35
Malawi	14.91	3.57	18.65
Mozambique	—	2.81	2.03
Sierra Leone	.06	.03	.04
Somalia	.39	4.06	.01
Tanzania	24.38	14.79	24.99
Countries with Per Capita Income of \$200 to \$375 inclusive			
Egypt	—	9.87	6.39
Kenya	6.48	9.34	9.49
Sudan	.01	.05	.49
Uganda	.75	.57	.56
Countries with Per Capita Income of more than \$375			
Botswana	1.84	1.61	2.89
Ghana	17.63	12.34	14.35
Malta	.44	.02	.11
Mauritius	.09	.22	.15
Namibia	.01	—	.02
Nigeria	13.95	8.60	3.17
Rhodesia ¹	—	—	.05
Seychelles	—	.03	.09
Swaziland	.54	1.48	1.80
Zambia	6.59	11.85	6.93

Bilateral Disbursements (cont'd)

1975-76 to 1977-78 (\$ million)

Per Capita Income Figures Based on 1973 U.S. Dollars

	1975 - 76	1976 - 77	1977 - 78
Regional Programs and Institutions East African Community	15.73	6.66	.67
Regional Programs	.29	.59	.70
University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland	.63	.81	.48
Total Commonwealth Africa	108.32	92.95	101.64
Commonwealth Caribbean			
Countries with Per Capita Income of \$200 to \$375 inclusive			
Dominica	.41	.43	1.75
Grenada	1.18	1.82	.59
St. Vincent	1.26	.89	.66
Turks and Caicos	—	—	.02
Countries with Per Capita Income of more than \$375			
Antigua	.40	1.00	3.63
Barbados	2.14	1.49	4.74
Belize	1.46	1.06	2.63
Guyana	2.33	2.25	1.86
Jamaica	3.43	3.83	13.97
Montserrat	.61	.13	.25
St. Kitts	.26	.13	.21
St. Lucia	1.39	1.93	1.25
Trinidad and Tobago	1.80	1.10	.20
Regional Programs and Institutions			
Agricultural Development Fund	.17	.09	.06
Regional Programs	.53	2.48	2.86
Leeward and Windward Islands	3.42	4.24	3.73
University of West Indies	1.11	.48	.49
Total Commonwealth Caribbean	21.90	23.35	38.90
Latin America			
Countries with Per Capita Income of Less than \$200			
Haiti	2.90	4.33	6.68
Countries with Per Capita Income of more than \$375			
Bolivia	.21	.05	.09
Brazil	2.70	3.14	2.43
Chile	.08	.04	.06
Colombia	2.11	4.05	5.77
Costa Rica	.14	.04	.20
Cuba	3.68	4.26	4.52
Dominican Republic	1.81	1.62	.09
Ecuador	3.35	.88	.53
El Salvador	2.07	.90	.49
Guatemala	3.32	1.48	1.88
Honduras	1.44	.43	1.79

Bilateral Disbursements (cont'd)

1975-76 to 1977-78 (\$ million)

Per Capita Income Figures Based on 1973 U.S. Dollars

	1975 - 76	1976 - 77	1977 - 78
Nicaragua	.13	.57	.40
Peru	2.51	2.90	8.67
Regional Programs and Institutions			
CABEI (Central American Bank for Economic Integration)	.04	.31	1.40
Regional Programs, Central America	.11	.15	.07
Regional Programs, Latin America	.42	1.32	1.64
Total Latin America	27.02	26.47	36.71
Other Programs			
International Emergency Relief	2.00	4.00	2.00
Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan	1.99	1.94	1.88
Portugal	—	—	7.50
Other	1.68	3.10	4.43
Total Other Programs	5.67	9.04	15.81
Total Bilateral	525.71	477.73	552.86

¹CIDA funds cover the cost of training black Rhodesian students in countries other than their homeland.

Non-Governmental Organization Programs by Region or Program

1977-78 (\$ million)		
Region or Program	Total Cost	CIDA Contribution
Canadian Non-Governmental Organizations		
Francophone Africa	24.32	4.60
Anglophone Africa	31.54	3.61
Asia and Middle East	55.16	7.38
East Asia and Oceania	22.72	1.70
Caribbean and Central America	34.19	3.48
South America	28.48	2.80
Special Programs	16.11	3.67
Development Participation	16.60	1.83
Canadian University Service Overseas	9.95	9.33
Canadian Executive Service Overseas	10.85	2.80
Canada World Youth	1.58	1.40
Total Canadian NGOs	251.50	42.60
International Non-Governmental Organizations	7.00	1.71
Grand Total	258.50	44.31

International Emergency Relief

1977-78		
Country	Purpose	(\$)
Haiti	Famine Relief	500,000
Somalia	Smallpox Outbreak Control Measures - WHO	168,149
Rwanda	Drought Relief	50,000
Southern and Western Africa	Relief for Victims of Armed Conflicts	250,000
Ethiopia/Somalia	Relief for Victims of Ogaden Conflict	250,000
Korea	Relief for Victims of Explosion	10,000
India	Cyclone and Tidal Wave Disaster Relief	200,000
Mauritania	Famine Relief	144,891
Chad	Famine Relief	40,000
Senegal	Famine Relief	60,000
Angola	Relief for Zairois Refugees	200,000
Miscellaneous	League of Red Cross Societies	16,960
	International Committee of the Red Cross	110,000
Total		2,000,000

**Food Aid Disbursements
by Program, Institution, and Region**

1976-77 to 1977-78 (\$ million)

	1976-77	1977-78
Multilateral Food Aid		
World Food Program	83.84	88.81
UNRWA	2.00	2.42
UNICEF	1.37	.04
Total Multilateral	87.21	91.27
Bilateral Food Aid		
Asia		
India	61.63	22.75
Bangladesh	25.81	52.70
Nepal	—	.91
Indonesia	9.92	.04
Pakistan	8.91	.03
Sri Lanka	9.56	9.12
Vietnam	—	.605
Emergency Relief Programs to the States of Indochina	1.92	.69
Sub-total	117.75	92.29
Francophone Africa		
Mauritania	—	1.40
Rwanda	.10	.03
Gambia	—	1.06
Senegal	.85	2.35
Cap Vert	—	.94
Sahel Regional Program	5.63	6.03
Sub-total	6.58	11.81
Commonwealth Africa		
Egypt	9.81	6.31
Ghana	2.00	.91
Mozambique	2.81	2.04
Somalia	4.06	—
Tanzania	3.62	5.21
Sub-total	22.30	14.47
Caribbean		
Belize	.12	—
Guyana	.11	—
Jamaica	1.29	10.12
Sub-total	1.52	10.12

Food Aid Disbursements (cont'd)

1976-77 to 1977-78 (\$ million)

	1976-77	1977-78
Latin America		
Colombia	.51	1.07
Guatemala	.45	—
Haiti	—	.81
Honduras	.03	—
Peru	.30	.77
Sub-total	1.29	2.65
Other		
Portugal	—	7.50
Other Food Aid	—	.24
Sub-total	—	7.74
Total Bilateral	149.44	139.08
Other Food Aid Programs		
Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid Program	.09	.08
Canadian Dairy Commission	.52	1.09
Mennonite Food Bank	.25	.50
Total Other Programs	.86	1.67
Grand Total	237.51	232.02

**Canadian Advisers On
Assignment Abroad During 1977
by Area and Specialty**

(as of January 1, 1978)

Program	Total	Economic Planning	Public Administration	Power, Transport, Communications	Industry, Mining	Trade, Banking, Tourism	Renewable Resources	Health	Social Services	Education
Asia	122	1	3	35	16	1	47	2	8	9
Francophone Africa	395	6	3	51	9	—	44	17	1	264
Commonwealth Africa	282	1	10	57	19	2	80	7	23	83
Commonwealth Caribbean	58	—	5	10	4	—	19	2	1	19
Latin America	85	—	2	8	12	—	43	1	—	19
Total	1207	21	29	198	119	3	311	32	58	436

**Trainees In Canada
During 1977
by Area and Sector of Study**

(Calendar year)

Program	Total	Economics	Public Administration	Public Utilities, Engineering	Industry	Renewable Resources	Health	Education, Social Services	Humanities, Fine Arts	Natural Sciences	Law	Other
Asia	80	7	3	12	14	20	4	16	—	3	—	1
Francophone Africa	482	30	59	50	113	30	31	78	18	21	2	50
Commonwealth Africa	416	35	56	40	82	48	30	55	17	25	2	26
Commonwealth Caribbean	132	4	10	20	6	10	1	60	5	10	1	—
Latin America	120	7	5	10	22	19	16	13	3	17	—	8
Total	1230	83	133	132	237	127	82	222	43	76	5	85

Net Flows of Official
Development Assistance
from DAC Member Countries to Less Developed
Countries and Multilateral Agencies, 1975-76-77

	Per Capita GNP 1976 \$US		1975	1976	1977 (initial)
Australia	6648	A	507	385	427
		B	.60	.42	.45
		C	5	8	8
Austria	5409	A	64	48	118
		B	.17	.12	.24
		C	16	17	12
Belgium	6819	A	378	340	371
		B	.59	.51	.46
		C	6	6	7
Canada	8084	A	880	887	992
		B	.56	.46	.51
		C	8	7	6
Denmark	7468	A	205	214	255
		B	.58	.56	.61
		C	7	5	5
Finland	5948	A	48	51	49
		B	.18	.18	.17
		C	14-15	15	16
France	6547	A	2091	2146	2394
		B	.62	.62	.63
		C	4	4	4
Germany	7254	A	1689	1384	1386
		B	.40	.31	.27
		C	10	11	11
Italy	3027	A	182	226	168
		B	.11	.13	.09
		C	17	16	17
Japan	4918	A	1148	1105	1421
		B	.24	.20	.21
		C	13	13	14
Netherlands	6396	A	604	720	900
		B	.75	.82	.85
		C	2	1-2	2
New Zealand	3976	A	66	53	50
		B	.52	.41	.35
		C	9	9	10

Net Flows of Official
Development Assistance (cont'd)

	Per Capita GNP 1976 \$US		1975	1976	1977 (initial)
Norway	7601	A	184	218	295
		B	.66	.70	.82
		C	3	3	3
Sweden	9032	A	566	608	779
		B	.82	.82	.99
		C	1	1-2	1
Switzerland	9329	A	104	112	118
		B	.18	.19	.19
		C	14-15	14	15
United Kingdom	3916	A	863	835	914
		B	.37	.38	.38
		C	11	10	9
United States	7864	A	4007	4334	4123
		B	.26	.25	.22
		C	12	12	13

A Net flows (\$US million)

B Flow as percentage of GNP at market prices

C Rank of members based on flow as percentage of GNP

Import and Export Trade Between Canada and Some Developing Countries

(Calendar Year) (\$ million)

	Imports to Canada		Exports from Canada	
	1976	1977	1976	1977
Asia				
Afghanistan	.2	.5	1.5	3.1
Bangladesh	8.6	7.1	60.8	59.3
Burma	—	—	4.3	6.2
Fiji	.5	1.6	1.2	2.4
Korea	303.4	323.3	119.2	144.3
India	66.7	55.7	154.7	136.2
Indonesia	18.2	24.6	78.0	67.1
Malaysia	48.3	53.6	31.8	41.3
Pakistan	10.1	6.6	34.1	75.1
Philippines	31.4	39.4	52.6	76.1
Singapore	77.6	93.5	32.9	39.4
Sri Lanka	12.1	16.9	14.5	16.4
Thailand	9.1	12.1	38.6	54.1
Turkey	5.9	7.1	65.3	52.2
Vietnam	—	.1	.2	11.1
Sub-total	592.1	642.1	689.7	784.3
Francophone Africa				
Algeria	65.4	47.8	94.9	188.5
Angola	1.0	—	.9	3.4
Benin	—	—	1.7	.7
Cameroon	5.4	.4	3.0	1.5
Gabon	61.7	17.2	2.5	1.5
Guinea	7.9	22.7	.5	.3
Ivory Coast	7.4	12.3	6.7	13.9
Malagasy	2.8	.6	1.3	1.0
Mauritania	—	—	.8	4.6
Morocco	2.8	3.5	3.0	30.8
Senegal	.1	.9	1.9	2.1
Togo	—	.1	12.2	1.4
Tunisia	.1	.1	19.2	11.5
Zaire	13.9	7.4	16.4	6.9
Sub-total	168.5	113.0	165.0	268.1
Commonwealth Africa and Other Countries				
Egypt	10.3	33.8	35.4	50.8
Ethiopia	2.1	1.5	6.5	3.7
Ghana	4.1	4.7	19.7	24.9
Kenya	12.8	20.4	9.6	31.5
Malawi	.1	.4	1.8	3.3
Mauritius	1.1	6.5	.7	.7
Mozambique	1.5	5.2	6.4	5.6
Nigeria	155.9	37.6	32.8	32.1
Sierra Leone	1.5	3.9	.2	—

Import and Export Trade Between Canada and Some Developing Countries (cont'd)

(Calendar Year) (\$ million)

	Imports to Canada 1976	1977	Exports from Canada 1976	1977
Sudan	.5	.1	3.1	2.4
Tanzania	9.2	8.5	12.5	6.4
Uganda	1.8	2.5	.3	.6
Zambia	.1	—	29.1	13.9
Sub-total	201.0	125.1	158.1	175.9
Commonwealth Caribbean				
Barbados	5.2	5.9	14.3	17.3
Belize	1.9	.6	1.9	1.7
Guyana	5.9	12.6	11.9	8.1
Jamaica	14.8	55.3	43.8	38.5
Leeward and Windward Islands	.6	.6	12.3	20.9
Trinidad and Tobago	21.3	39.9	39.0	53.3
Sub-total	49.7	114.9	123.2	139.8
Latin America				
Bolivia	4.6	11.2	3.8	4.1
Brazil	162.6	213.9	333.5	280.3
Chile	33.4	22.7	14.5	37.7
Colombia	41.7	63.7	60.0	61.3
Costa Rica	24.2	25.9	17.2	14.1
Cuba	60.3	45.4	259.8	185.1
Dominican Republic	29.0	24.7	22.7	25.8
Ecuador	30.3	68.1	26.6	20.7
El Salvador	9.7	14.8	10.4	13.5
Guatemala	17.1	23.3	21.8	16.6
Haiti	2.3	3.4	17.8	16.0
Honduras	17.4	18.7	13.2	9.0
Nicaragua	13.8	14.4	4.8	9.2
Peru	15.4	37.5	50.7	48.3
Sub-total	461.8	587.7	856.8	741.7
Total	1473.1	1582.8	1992.8	2109.8



1
- A51
- A58

Canada and Development Cooperation

Annual Report 1978-1979



Canadian International
Development Agency

Agence canadienne de
développement international

Canada and Development Cooperation

Annual
Report
1978-1979



Canadian International
Development Agency

Agence canadienne de
développement international

This report was prepared by the Public Affairs Division of the Communications Branch, Canadian International Development Agency, and published under the authority of the Honorable Martial Asselin, Minister of State responsible for CIDA.

Available in French on request.

If you wish to receive Government publications on international development programs, please write to the Public Affairs Division, Communications Branch, Canadian International Development Agency, 200 Promenade du Portage, Hull, Quebec K1A 0G4.

October 1979



© Minister of Supply and Services Canada 1979

Cat. No. E 94-4/1979

ISBN 0-662-10712-8

CONTENTS

Minister's Message	4
President's Message	6
 INTRODUCTION	 9
Policy Activity	14
 BILATERAL PROGRAMS	 15
Asia	16
Francophone Africa	17
Commonwealth Africa	18
Commonwealth Caribbean	18
Latin America	20
 MULTILATERAL PROGRAMS	 21
UN Agencies and International Organizations	22
Financial Institutions	23
 SPECIAL PROGRAMS	 26
Non-Governmental Organizations	26
International Non-Governmental Organizations	27
Industrial Cooperation	27
 OTHER PROGRAMS	 29
Food Aid	29
Emergency Relief	30
 TABLES	 31

Minister's Message

We are on the eve of the third international development decade, 1980-90. The years since 1960 have been referred to by the United Nations as development decades, and between 1980 and 1990 the development work we have begun will continue. However, there will be a greater emphasis than in past years on integrating development assistance into the context of Canadian domestic and foreign policies.

The new government's decision to appoint to Cabinet, for the first time, a Minister of State for CIDA was intended to foster such an integrated approach, by ensuring the constant presence of a specific spokesman for international cooperation. I was pleased to find, when I took office, that CIDA's administration has for its part prepared itself to play an effective role in 1980-90. The 1978-79 report testifies to this readiness, by the distribution of assistance to the Third World and by the division of administrative duties within the agency itself.

The addition of a Minister of State for CIDA to the Canadian government is justified not only by the role that development aid plays in our country's international relations, but also by the amount of public funds allocated for this purpose. Given the difficult economic conditions that Canadians are experiencing, they would undoubtedly agree that a budget of over \$1 billion should fall under the direct supervision of a minister.

I was appointed to office during the International Year of the Child, and one of my first duties was to inaugurate, at Man and his World, an exhibition highlighting CIDA's assistance to children in developing countries. The agency must continue to help these children, in material terms of course, but also in human terms, by doing everything possible to bring them closer to the world's more fortunate children, so that they will regard them as brothers and sisters 20 years from now. It is these children, tomorrow's adults, who will perhaps be able to avoid the mistakes of past generations and build bridges between peoples.

Standing on the threshold of the 1980s, Canadians can look back on almost 30 years of innovative participation in the Third World's fight for a better life, and look forward to many chances to participate in the founding of a more just and more civilized international order. This enormous task yet to be accomplished is the most important task of all, and our efforts towards this goal are the best investment in the future we can make.

It is my intention to strengthen CIDA's role as the agency of the Canadian government responsible for implementing our development assistance policy overseas. The aid programs themselves will be evaluated continuously to ensure maximum benefits and efficiency.

I hope that this report will be of interest to all Canadians, because it is the support of each citizen that makes it possible for development cooperation to continue and to bring about progress.

Martial Asselin

Hon. Martial Asselin
Minister of State responsible for CIDA

President's Message

We live a world where interdependence between nations is a truism, and continuing international cooperation bears witness to that interdependence. Developing countries constitute the vast majority of our partners in the world community and one of the significant factors in our relations with those countries is development assistance. This report is an accounting of the international development activities of CIDA and of official development assistance from all Canadian sources for 1978-79.

During the past year, CIDA began a re-examination of its aid strategy, as well as weighing the relative importance of the various means of providing aid - through multilateral, or bilateral channels, or by assisting non-governmental organizations.

In addition, CIDA experienced a significant reduction in financial resources in 1978-79 as part of the federal government's restraint program. This prompted the agency to undertake a detailed review of its planned expenditures in order to adapt to the new fiscal framework.

Such a review must take into account the complexities of a new international economic order, the political situations in the various developing countries, changing conditions in industrialized countries, and the disposition of developing countries considered as a whole. With these factors in mind we have developed an integrated planning process which at the same time ensures that our response is in keeping with the financial plans and foreign policy directions of the government.

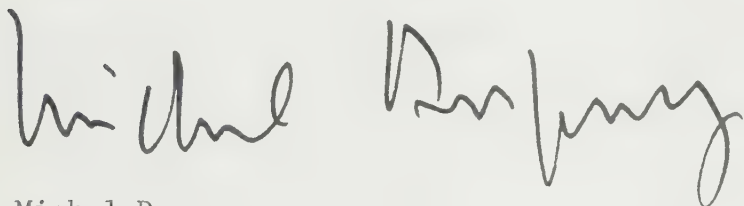
We have also created an Evaluation Division with the mandate to develop the criteria, methods, and structures for appraising the scope of development projects in the Third World, for improving our internal management mechanisms, and for ensuring long-term, perceptive and controlled planning. It goes without saying that the countries involved must also participate closely in the evaluation process.

Over the past year we have also seen the start of certain ventures in industrial cooperation between Canadian and Third World businesses. These were the result of conferences convened by CIDA to encourage greater participation by Canadian business in Third World industrial development.

We are also working with other sectors of the Canadian community, notably provincial governments and universities, to further encourage broader participation by Canadians in our common endeavor of providing help to our Third World neighbors.

On the international scene, the agency was much involved in preparations for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

With the approach of a new decade, it has been a year for retrospection, as well as a time to plan new strategies to attack the persistent development problems of the Third World in the 1980s. The moving force behind this new strategy, and behind the entire Canadian international development assistance program is and will remain the elevation of the standard of living of the millions of poor people in developing countries.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Michel Dupuy". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Michel" written in a more compact, rounded style and the last name "Dupuy" in a more elongated, flowing script.

Michel Dupuy
President

INTRODUCTION

With the approach of 1980, the Canadian government can look back on 30 years of cooperation with the world's developing countries. The beginning of the new decade is a milestone in other ways too: it marks the end of the United Nations Second Development Decade, and a turning point in development cooperation. Industrialized nations are taking stock and assessing the contribution aid programs have made to the development of the Third World.

Canada has made a substantial contribution to the economic and social development of about 80 countries. Canada first agreed to provide food and other assistance to help newly-independent Commonwealth nations in Asia in 1950. We have helped people grow more food by supplying them with fertilizer, irrigating their lands, developing dryland farming techniques and tools, supporting research on new crop varieties, or creating extension services. We have helped these countries provide essential services to their people by building dams, power stations, railways and roads. We have helped to create the institutions that new nations need if they are to become self-reliant. We have supplied essential commodities for new industries and foodstuffs for people.

Today, Canadian development assistance includes projects as diverse as assisting in the integrated development of a large rural region in Haiti, training paramedical workers for isolated rural areas of Nepal, establishing a telecommunications network in several countries in Africa,

supporting the many international development and research institutions, shipping about \$200 million annually of food aid to developing countries, helping the hundreds of Canadian and international voluntary agencies operating in the Third World, and encouraging Canadian businessmen to undertake industrial cooperation with developing countries.

How is the \$1.16 billion that was spent in 1978-79 divided? About \$559.35 million, or 48 per cent, is used for bilateral assistance that is transferred directly from Canada to the recipient country. This assistance is provided in the form of grants or concessional loans. Geographically, Asian countries received a total of \$227.05 million in 1978-79. African countries received \$238.69 million (\$107.93 million in anglophone Africa and \$130.76 million in francophone Africa), and the Americas (Central and South America and the Caribbean) received \$80.83 million.

Another \$490.91 million, or 42 per cent, was spent in the form of contributions to multilateral institutions - international bodies and financial institutions that do research and provide development assistance.

Thirdly, \$70.79 million is devoted to special programs to assist Canadian and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) - voluntary groups such as churches, universities, community groups - in their work overseas.

The remaining \$44 million was used for support of the International Development Research

Centre, international emergency relief, scholarship programs and miscellaneous programs, and also to encourage industrial cooperation between Canadian and Third World businesses.

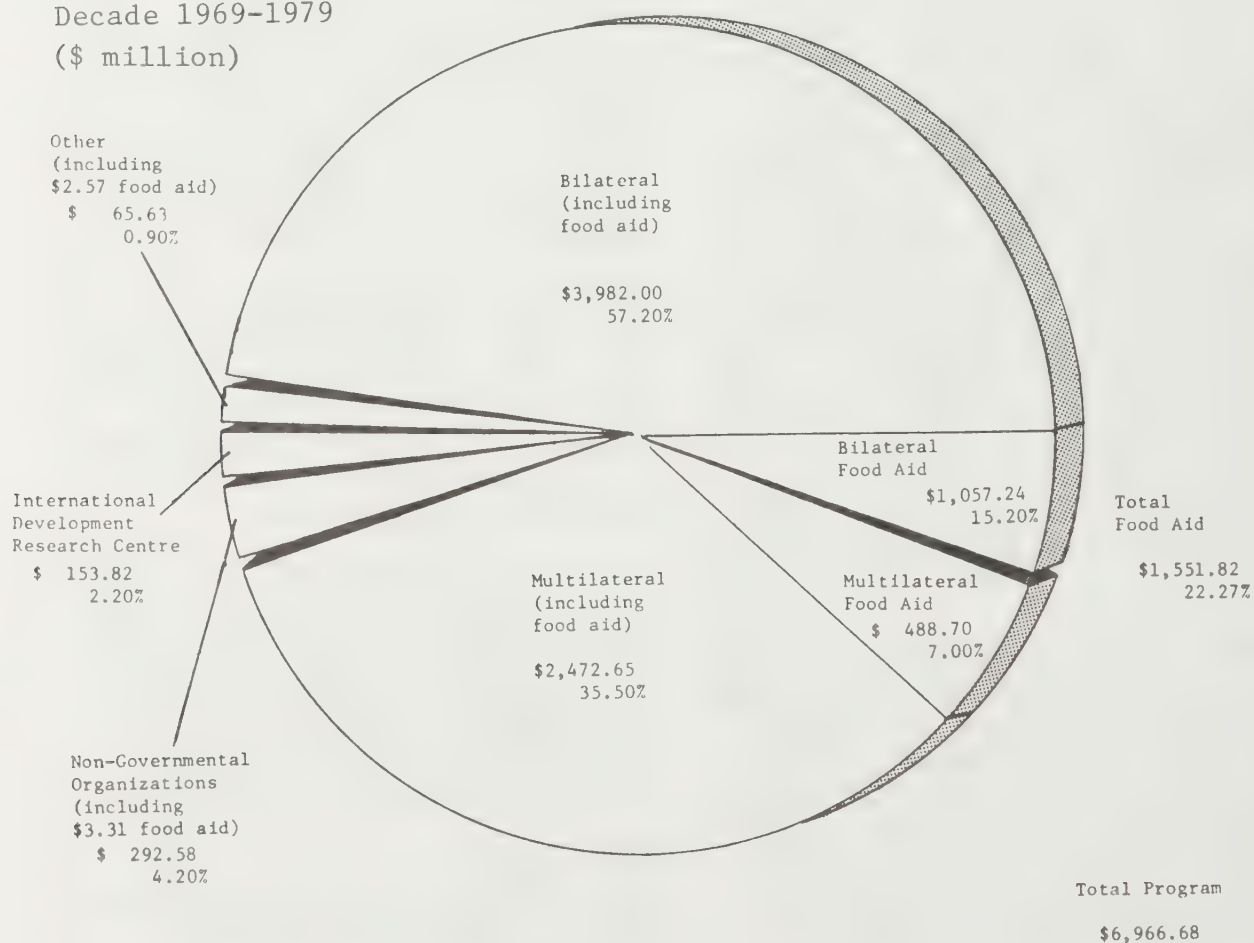
In 1977, Canada took the lead in pledging that all further assistance to the world's least developed countries would take the form of grants and that all debts of the 12 least developed countries to which Canada had made loans would be forgiven. That pledge was made at the Conference on International Economic Cooperation, better known as the North-South talks in Paris.

The 1970s have been a decade of many high-profile international conferences. Third World voices have come through loud and clear at United Nations conferences on food, population, the environment, water, trade and development, information, desertification, women, habitat and many more themes. The message repeated at every meeting was the Third World's appeal for a new international economic order, a better-balanced world economic system and a fair deal in the markets of the world.

How far have we come? The World Bank has noted surprising

PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

Distribution by Program Components
Decade 1969-1979
(\$ million)



emphasis on agriculture and manufacturing. Total disbursements were \$33.59 million (including a \$6.96 million loan for food to Jamaica) compared with \$37.33 million in 1977-78 (including \$10.12 million for food aid). At the end of the year there were 131 operational projects compared with 167 in 1977-78. Thirty new projects worth \$21.48 million were approved during the year.

A major event during the year was the establishment under the auspices of the World Bank, of the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development (CGCED), comprising recipients, donors and multilateral institutions. As well as serving as a consultative group on long-term economic development in the Caribbean region, the group established the Caribbean Development Facility (CDF) to provide quick disbursing program-type assistance to countries in critical need of balance-of-payments support and funds for local costs. Within the context of the 1978 CGCED meeting, Canada pledged a \$6.96 million loan for food to Jamaica and a \$3 million development line of credit to Guyana with both included as contributions to the CDF.

In Belize, Canada disbursed \$6.19 million including \$4.2 million on a \$10.7 million water and sewerage system for Belize City. The remainder went to provide grain storage facilities, technical assistance and training.

Disbursements in Barbados totalled \$4.61 million and in Trinidad \$0.47 million. Important work in the advancement of sugar cane

technology was carried out in both countries, including sugar cane separation leading to the production of panel board and structural lumber in Barbados and the utilization of cane as cattle feed in Trinidad. Crucial tests were conducted on the sugar cane separator to determine potential.

In Guyana, \$4.83 million was disbursed. Of this \$3.3 million was for a \$8.2 million forestry project and \$0.7 million for disbursements under the \$3 million development line of credit intended for the purchase of vital imports to ease Guyana's critical balance-of-payments situation and to generate counterpart funds for development projects in agriculture and manufacturing.

The program in Jamaica continued with \$2.38 million disbursed (excluding the loan for food) on projects aimed at increasing agricultural production, expanding manufacturing and improving labor skills, and on a general development line of credit worth \$0.7 million.

In the Leeward and Windward Islands, CIDA disbursed \$6.32 million. The program is aimed at improving basic infrastructure, increasing production and stimulating employment. Expenditures were made on 60 projects during the year. A number of these were large projects including the Coolidge Airport and the telephone expansion projects in Antigua; the school construction project with one or more schools in most of the islands; and the third country training project in which students from the

islands are sponsored for studies in priority sectors at educational institutions in other countries of the Caribbean.

LATIN AMERICA

Three new types of cooperation were launched by CIDA in Latin America in 1978-79. First, CIDA is assisting in the establishment of a pilot dairy farm in Peru, which is managed by the Canadian Hunger Foundation, making this one of few CIDA bilateral projects managed by a Canadian non-governmental organization.

Second, a tripartite project involving Canada, the Dominican Republic and Israel will help the Dominican Republic build a dairy farm settlement in the arid Azua Valley. Canada will provide up to \$3 million worth of equipment and Holstein cattle and Israel will supply the organizational and agriculture skills for this type of desert agriculture. The project is an extension of a successful Israeli rural development program begun nine years ago.

Third, Canada is involved in parallel and co-financing projects with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). In a parallel financing project with the IDB in Bolivia, CIDA is supplying \$13 million worth of equipment and technical assistance for 15 technical schools and 10 agricultural schools. In a co-financing project with the IDB in El Salvador CIDA is providing \$9.29 million in loans and \$1 million in grants for the

purchase of Canadian material and equipment to boost the country's rural hydro and geo-thermal power system.

Begun in 1970, Canada's Latin America aid program is young compared to that of Asia, the Caribbean or Commonwealth Africa, and has expanded steadily each year, rising by \$12 million over last year to a total of \$47.24 million in loans and grants in 1978-79.

In line with Canada's emphasis on aid to the poorest countries and to the most impoverished people, Haiti, with the lowest per capita income in the Americas, received the largest disbursement of \$10.97 million in grants. Most of it was spent on an integrated rural development program involving health, hygiene, literacy, farming, water supply and community development projects.

In Honduras, where the second largest disbursement of \$9.88 million was made, the focus is on forest development, with support also going to integrated rural development and agriculture.

In Colombia, CIDA supports institutions involved in integrated rural development projects, such as those that help boost production on small farms. Disbursements for 1978-79 totalled \$8.83 million.

Canada provided Guatemala with \$4.61 million in grant funds last year as part of its continuing reconstruction program which began after the 1976 earthquake.

MULTILATERAL PROGRAMS

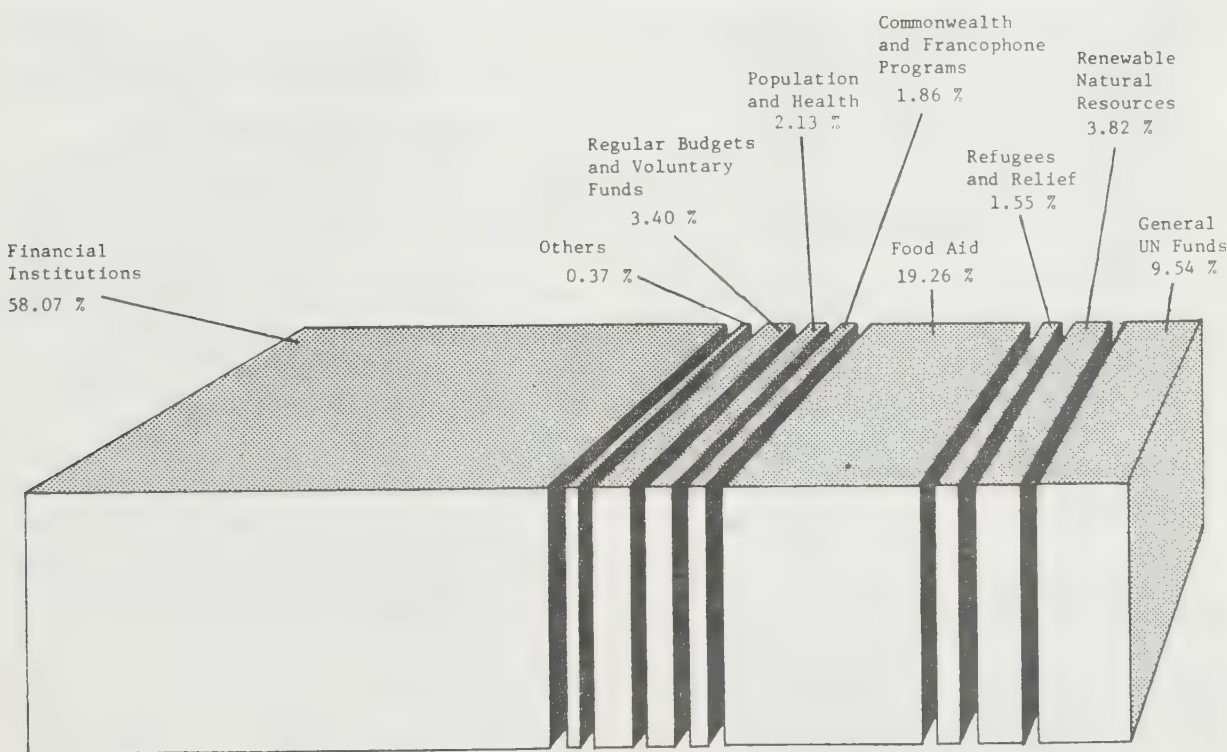
Through multilateral assistance, Canada joins with other donor nations to help provide the high level of development that is beyond the scope of individual countries. CIDA funds for multilateral programs are channelled through agencies of the United Nations (UN) and other international institutions involved in development and research. In addition, CIDA provides funds to financial institutions such as the World Bank group and regional development banks.

Some of these organizations operate various programs, so CIDA contributes to about 65 programs in all. While the organizations are responsible for

the administration of projects, Canada participates in the annual policy-making bodies to ensure that the organizations are operating within their own policy and operational guidelines, and that Canada's interests in funding the organizations continue to be met.

In addition to CIDA's contributions, the Department of External Affairs makes contributions to the regular budgets and voluntary funds of several multilateral organizations. These are listed in Table D, Details of Multilateral Disbursements. Total multilateral disbursements for 1978-79 amounted to \$490.91 million.

Details of Multilateral Disbursements 1978-79



UN AGENCIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

A few of the organizations CIDA supports are listed below, according to the type of development work they do. A more complete list appears in Table D.

General Programs

CIDA's contribution to the UN Development Program (UNDP) in 1978-79 was \$39 million. The UNDP is the world's largest technical assistance organization. The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) received \$7.5 million from CIDA for its programs.

Food and Agriculture

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) received \$11 million. IFAD has no projects of its own but operates through the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Bank, and regional development banks. In addition to funding IFAD, Canada provided funds to 11 international agricultural research establishments to a total of \$7.77 million, an increase of more than \$1 million over the last fiscal year. CIDA also provided \$200,000 to the FAO's Freedom from Hunger/Action for Development campaign.

Population and Health

Among contributions under this heading were \$8 million to the UN Fund for Population

Activities, and \$2.45 million to the World Health Organization (comprising \$1.1 million for the human reproduction program, \$750,000 for onchocerciasis control, \$500,000 for tropical disease research, and \$100,000 for smallpox eradication).

Commonwealth, Francophone and Regional Programs

CIDA contributed \$7.8 million in 1978-79 to the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation, and \$650,000 to the Special Development Program of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation, which provides technical assistance to francophone developing countries.

Humanitarian and Refugee Programs

Humanitarian and refugee programs accounted for \$7.64 million in 1978-79. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) received \$1.65 million in cash and \$3.5 million in food aid. CIDA provided the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with \$1 million for its general programs, and \$950,000 for Indochinese refugees. Additional funds went to the UN Education and Training Program for Southern Africans (\$280,000), and the Commonwealth Zimbabwe Scholarship Program (\$150,000).

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

World Bank Group

The World Bank recorded new commitments of approximately U.S. \$6.8 billion during the fiscal year while its two sister organizations, the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), approved commitments of some U.S. \$3 billion and U.S. \$360 million respectively. The World Bank did not effect a capital increase in 1978-79, but discussions on such an increase continued during the year. However, Canada provided Cdn \$4.16 million to the IFC as well as Cdn \$168.79 million to IDA. The IDA payment was the second against a total Canadian commitment of Cdn \$470.8 million for the Fifth Replenishment covering 1978-80 inclusive.

Inter-American Development Bank

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) assists the developing countries of Latin America and the Caribbean region. The IDB recorded new commitments of U.S. \$1.87 billion in 1978. Canada, a prime supporter of the ordinary capital and the concessional fund of the Bank, provided payments in 1978-79 as reflected in Table D. In addition, new commitments were undertaken which will amount over the next three years to approximately U.S. \$22.8 million for the Bank's ordinary capital and U.S. \$57 million for the Fund for Special Operations (the Bank's concessional window).

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the IDB was held in Vancouver in April 1978. A major policy review was initiated within the Bank, and a working group of Governors was established to consider revisions to the functions and policies of the Bank.

The Board of Governors also resolved that under a fifth replenishment the authorized capital stock of the Bank should be increased by U.S. \$8 billion and the Bank's Fund for Special Operations by U.S. \$1.75 billion. Historically, the IDB's loan program has grown at an annual rate of around 7 per cent in real terms. To maintain a rate of real growth in the range of 5 to 7 per cent a year would result in a lending program of U.S. \$8.17 billion.

African Development Bank and Fund

The African Development Bank (AFB) and its concessional arm, the African Development Fund (AFDF), are the major regional financial aid institutions in Africa. Fund lending reached a cumulative total (since 1974) of U.S. \$547.3 million by December 31, 1978, of which more than 80 per cent went to the Bank's least developed members. In 1978, the Fund approved projects totalling U.S. \$186.1 million. Canada is one of the major supporters of the Fund and contributed Cdn \$18.73 million last fiscal year. It also reaffirmed its support of the Bank on June 23, 1978, when a co-financing arrangement of Cdn \$10 million was signed between the Bank and CIDA, for projects of

mutual interest in countries and sectors where both CIDA and the Bank provide development assistance.

During the past year the management of the African Development Fund successfully finalized arrangements for the second general replenishment of U.S. \$777.8 million for the 1979-81 period. Canada's share of this replenishment is Cdn \$85 million of which Cdn \$25 million will be paid in 1979-80. Last year, the management of the Bank also concluded negotiations within non-African countries on the possibility of opening Bank membership to industrialized countries. Canada participated actively, and is confident that Bank membership will soon expand to include non-regional countries.

Asian Development Bank and Fund

The Asian Development Bank (AsDB) with its concessional Asian Development Fund (AsDF) is the major regional financial institution serving the countries of Asia and the South Pacific, in particular the poorer and less developed countries of the region where a large percentage of the world population lives. For the first time since the AsDB's establishment in 1966, the lending programs of the Bank and Fund exceeded U.S. \$1 billion in 1978, to reach a cumulative total of U.S. \$5.4 billion by December 31, 1978.

Canada was a founding member of the Bank and has subscribed to 5.9 per cent of the Bank's share capital, making Canada the

sixth largest shareholder with an equity of U.S. \$588.1 million.

In addition to disbursements as indicated in Table D, negotiations were concluded during the past year amongst the Bank's developed members for a second general replenishment of the Bank's concessional resources, amounting to U.S. \$2 billion for the 1979-82 period. Canada's share of this replenishment is U.S. \$170 million of which the first installment will be paid in 1979-80. With this replenishment commitment, Canada's total contributions to the Bank's concessional resources amount to U.S. \$282 million.

Caribbean Development Bank

The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) is the major financial development institution serving the English-speaking Commonwealth Caribbean. In 1978, new loan approvals reached U.S. \$49.2 million, or 58 per cent over the 1977 level. During the year, the CDB authorized an increase of its capital stock by U.S. \$50 million. Loan disbursements rose last year to U.S. \$49.2 million from U.S. \$31 million the previous year.

Canada is a founding member of the CDB and is the largest donor member to that institution. During 1978-79, the CDB functioned with financial resources transferred in 1977-78. As a result, no new Canadian contributions were required last year.

Technical Cooperation

In addition to regular allocations, a program of technical assistance has been put in place with the Asian, African

and Inter-American Development Banks. Canadian funds assist the Banks in identifying and preparing studies and projects to be carried out by Canadian consultants.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

The Special Programs Branch of CIDA is composed of three divisions (Non-Governmental Organizations, International Non-Governmental Organizations, and Industrial Cooperation) which cooperate with organizations, institutions and the private sector in carrying out innovative and flexible development projects less likely to be undertaken by government. During the 1978-79 fiscal year, the total budget for Special Programs was about \$63 million, or 5 per cent of official development assistance.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

For over a century Canadians have been assisting people in developing countries to make a better life for themselves. Before the beginning of official government assistance in the 1950s, that effort was made almost entirely by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) - mainly churches and voluntary groups. In 1968, CIDA established an NGO program to help further the objectives of private organizations by providing matching contributions. During the first year, the NGO Division funded 20 NGOs to a total of \$5 million. In 1978-79, the NGO Division provided \$55.06 million to support 205 NGOs carrying out 1,530 projects in 102 countries.

The NGO program enables CIDA to tap, for development purposes, the wide range of expertise, experience and services in the NGO sector. It offers a more flexible and innovative means of providing development assistance than is normally possible on a

government-to-government basis. It encourages and helps Canadians to be partners in international development and creates a constituency of support for international development in Canada.

CIDA cooperates with five types of NGOs: fund-raising organizations (e.g. the Unitarian Service Committee, the Canadian UNICEF Committee, OXFAM and the churches); organizations providing goods and services (e.g. the Overseas Book Centre and l'Assistance médicale internationale); organizations operating volunteer and exchange programs (e.g. the Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO), the Canadian Executive Service Overseas (CESO), Canada World Youth (CWY), and Canadian Crossroads International (CCI); membership organizations (e.g. the Canadian Labour Congress, la Confédération des syndicats nationaux, la Fédération des caisses populaires Desjardins, the YM and YWCA and the Boy Scouts of Canada); development, educational and professional organizations (e.g. universities, community colleges, the Canadian Nurses Association and the Manitoba Institute of Management).

Priority is given to projects that contribute significantly to development by creating jobs or developing human resources, and foster self-reliance by making maximum use of local human and financial resources and cultivating leadership potential.

CIDA/NGO program funds (\$55.06 million in 1978-79) are used to

emphasis on agriculture and manufacturing. Total disbursements were \$33.59 million (including a \$6.96 million loan for food to Jamaica) compared with \$37.33 million in 1977-78 (including \$10.12 million for food aid). At the end of the year there were 131 operational projects compared with 167 in 1977-78. Thirty new projects worth \$21.48 million were approved during the year.

A major event during the year was the establishment under the auspices of the World Bank, of the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development (CGCED), comprising recipients, donors and multilateral institutions. As well as serving as a consultative group on long-term economic development in the Caribbean region, the group established the Caribbean Development Facility (CDF) to provide quick disbursing program-type assistance to countries in critical need of balance-of-payments support and funds for local costs. Within the context of the 1978 CGCED meeting, Canada pledged a \$6.96 million loan for food to Jamaica and a \$3 million development line of credit to Guyana with both included as contributions to the CDF.

In Belize, Canada disbursed \$6.19 million including \$4.2 million on a \$10.7 million water and sewerage system for Belize City. The remainder went to provide grain storage facilities, technical assistance and training.

Disbursements in Barbados totalled \$4.61 million and in Trinidad \$0.47 million. Important work in the advancement of sugar cane

technology was carried out in both countries, including sugar cane separation leading to the production of panel board and structural lumber in Barbados and the utilization of cane as cattle feed in Trinidad. Crucial tests were conducted on the sugar cane separator to determine potential.

In Guyana, \$4.83 million was disbursed. Of this \$3.3 million was for a \$8.2 million forestry project and \$0.7 million for disbursements under the \$3 million development line of credit intended for the purchase of vital imports to ease Guyana's critical balance-of-payments situation and to generate counterpart funds for development projects in agriculture and manufacturing.

The program in Jamaica continued with \$2.38 million disbursed (excluding the loan for food) on projects aimed at increasing agricultural production, expanding manufacturing and improving labor skills, and on a general development line of credit worth \$0.7 million.

In the Leeward and Windward Islands, CIDA disbursed \$6.32 million. The program is aimed at improving basic infrastructure, increasing production and stimulating employment. Expenditures were made on 60 projects during the year. A number of these were large projects including the Coolidge Airport and the telephone expansion projects in Antigua; the school construction project with one or more schools in most of the islands; and the third country training project in which students from the

islands are sponsored for studies in priority sectors at educational institutions in other countries of the Caribbean.

LATIN AMERICA

Three new types of cooperation were launched by CIDA in Latin America in 1978-79. First, CIDA is assisting in the establishment of a pilot dairy farm in Peru, which is managed by the Canadian Hunger Foundation, making this one of few CIDA bilateral projects managed by a Canadian non-governmental organization.

Second, a tripartite project involving Canada, the Dominican Republic and Israel will help the Dominican Republic build a dairy farm settlement in the arid Azua Valley. Canada will provide up to \$3 million worth of equipment and Holstein cattle and Israel will supply the organizational and agriculture skills for this type of desert agriculture. The project is an extension of a successful Israeli rural development program begun nine years ago.

Third, Canada is involved in parallel and co-financing projects with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). In a parallel financing project with the IDB in Bolivia, CIDA is supplying \$13 million worth of equipment and technical assistance for 15 technical schools and 10 agricultural schools. In a co-financing project with the IDB in El Salvador CIDA is providing \$9.29 million in loans and \$1 million in grants for the

purchase of Canadian material and equipment to boost the country's rural hydro and geo-thermal power system.

Begun in 1970, Canada's Latin America aid program is young compared to that of Asia, the Caribbean or Commonwealth Africa, and has expanded steadily each year, rising by \$12 million over last year to a total of \$47.24 million in loans and grants in 1978-79.

In line with Canada's emphasis on aid to the poorest countries and to the most impoverished people, Haiti, with the lowest per capita income in the Americas, received the largest disbursement of \$10.97 million in grants. Most of it was spent on an integrated rural development program involving health, hygiene, literacy, farming, water supply and community development projects.

In Honduras, where the second largest disbursement of \$9.88 million was made, the focus is on forest development, with support also going to integrated rural development and agriculture.

In Colombia, CIDA supports institutions involved in integrated rural development projects, such as those that help boost production on small farms. Disbursements for 1978-79 totalled \$8.83 million.

Canada provided Guatemala with \$4.61 million in grant funds last year as part of its continuing reconstruction program which began after the 1976 earthquake.

MULTILATERAL PROGRAMS

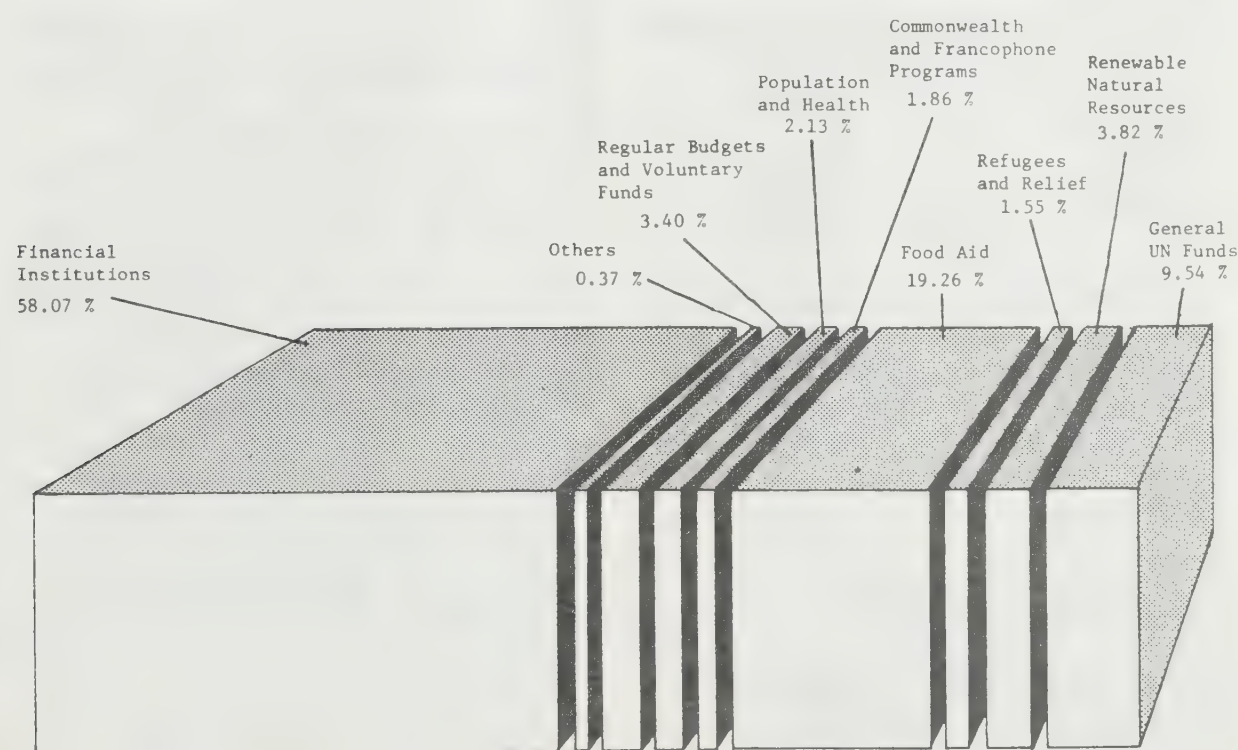
Through multilateral assistance, Canada joins with other donor nations to help provide the high level of development that is beyond the scope of individual countries. CIDA funds for multilateral programs are channelled through agencies of the United Nations (UN) and other international institutions involved in development and research. In addition, CIDA provides funds to financial institutions such as the World Bank group and regional development banks.

Some of these organizations operate various programs, so CIDA contributes to about 65 programs in all. While the organizations are responsible for

the administration of projects, Canada participates in the annual policy-making bodies to ensure that the organizations are operating within their own policy and operational guidelines, and that Canada's interests in funding the organizations continue to be met.

In addition to CIDA's contributions, the Department of External Affairs makes contributions to the regular budgets and voluntary funds of several multilateral organizations. These are listed in Table D, Details of Multilateral Disbursements. Total multilateral disbursements for 1978-79 amounted to \$490.91 million.

Details of Multilateral Disbursements 1978-79



UN AGENCIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

A few of the organizations CIDA supports are listed below, according to the type of development work they do. A more complete list appears in Table D.

General Programs

CIDA's contribution to the UN Development Program (UNDP) in 1978-79 was \$39 million. The UNDP is the world's largest technical assistance organization. The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) received \$7.5 million from CIDA for its programs.

Food and Agriculture

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) received \$11 million. IFAD has no projects of its own but operates through the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Bank, and regional development banks. In addition to funding IFAD, Canada provided funds to 11 international agricultural research establishments to a total of \$7.77 million, an increase of more than \$1 million over the last fiscal year. CIDA also provided \$200,000 to the FAO's Freedom from Hunger/Action for Development campaign.

Population and Health

Among contributions under this heading were \$8 million to the UN Fund for Population

Activities, and \$2.45 million to the World Health Organization (comprising \$1.1 million for the human reproduction program, \$750,000 for onchocerciasis control, \$500,000 for tropical disease research, and \$100,000 for smallpox eradication).

Commonwealth, Francophone and Regional Programs

CIDA contributed \$7.8 million in 1978-79 to the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation, and \$650,000 to the Special Development Program of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation, which provides technical assistance to francophone developing countries.

Humanitarian and Refugee Programs

Humanitarian and refugee programs accounted for \$7.64 million in 1978-79. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) received \$1.65 million in cash and \$3.5 million in food aid. CIDA provided the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with \$1 million for its general programs, and \$950,000 for Indochinese refugees. Additional funds went to the UN Education and Training Program for Southern Africans (\$280,000), and the Commonwealth Zimbabwe Scholarship Program (\$150,000).

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

World Bank Group

The World Bank recorded new commitments of approximately U.S. \$6.8 billion during the fiscal year while its two sister organizations, the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), approved commitments of some U.S. \$3 billion and U.S. \$360 million respectively. The World Bank did not effect a capital increase in 1978-79, but discussions on such an increase continued during the year. However, Canada provided Cdn \$4.16 million to the IFC as well as Cdn \$168.79 million to IDA. The IDA payment was the second against a total Canadian commitment of Cdn \$470.8 million for the Fifth Replenishment covering 1978-80 inclusive.

Inter-American Development Bank

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) assists the developing countries of Latin America and the Caribbean region. The IDB recorded new commitments of U.S. \$1.87 billion in 1978. Canada, a prime supporter of the ordinary capital and the concessional fund of the Bank, provided payments in 1978-79 as reflected in Table D. In addition, new commitments were undertaken which will amount over the next three years to approximately U.S. \$22.8 million for the Bank's ordinary capital and U.S. \$57 million for the Fund for Special Operations (the Bank's concessional window).

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the IDB was held in Vancouver in April 1978. A major policy review was initiated within the Bank, and a working group of Governors was established to consider revisions to the functions and policies of the Bank.

The Board of Governors also resolved that under a fifth replenishment the authorized capital stock of the Bank should be increased by U.S. \$8 billion and the Bank's Fund for Special Operations by U.S. \$1.75 billion. Historically, the IDB's loan program has grown at an annual rate of around 7 per cent in real terms. To maintain a rate of real growth in the range of 5 to 7 per cent a year would result in a lending program of U.S. \$8.17 billion.

African Development Bank and Fund

The African Development Bank (AFB) and its concessional arm, the African Development Fund (AFDF), are the major regional financial aid institutions in Africa. Fund lending reached a cumulative total (since 1974) of U.S. \$547.3 million by December 31, 1978, of which more than 80 per cent went to the Bank's least developed members. In 1978, the Fund approved projects totalling U.S. \$186.1 million. Canada is one of the major supporters of the Fund and contributed Cdn \$18.73 million last fiscal year. It also reaffirmed its support of the Bank on June 23, 1978, when a co-financing arrangement of Cdn \$10 million was signed between the Bank and CIDA, for projects of

mutual interest in countries and sectors where both CIDA and the Bank provide development assistance.

During the past year the management of the African Development Fund successfully finalized arrangements for the second general replenishment of U.S. \$777.8 million for the 1979-81 period. Canada's share of this replenishment is Cdn \$85 million of which Cdn \$25 million will be paid in 1979-80. Last year, the management of the Bank also concluded negotiations within non-African countries on the possibility of opening Bank membership to industrialized countries. Canada participated actively, and is confident that Bank membership will soon expand to include non-regional countries.

Asian Development Bank and Fund

The Asian Development Bank (AsDB) with its concessional Asian Development Fund (AsDF) is the major regional financial institution serving the countries of Asia and the South Pacific, in particular the poorer and less developed countries of the region where a large percentage of the world population lives. For the first time since the AsDB's establishment in 1966, the lending programs of the Bank and Fund exceeded U.S. \$1 billion in 1978, to reach a cumulative total of U.S. \$5.4 billion by December 31, 1978.

Canada was a founding member of the Bank and has subscribed to 5.9 per cent of the Bank's share capital, making Canada the

sixth largest shareholder with an equity of U.S. \$588.1 million.

In addition to disbursements as indicated in Table D, negotiations were concluded during the past year amongst the Bank's developed members for a second general replenishment of the Bank's concessional resources, amounting to U.S. \$2 billion for the 1979-82 period. Canada's share of this replenishment is U.S. \$170 million of which the first installment will be paid in 1979-80. With this replenishment commitment, Canada's total contributions to the Bank's concessional resources amount to U.S. \$282 million.

Caribbean Development Bank

The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) is the major financial development institution serving the English-speaking Commonwealth Caribbean. In 1978, new loan approvals reached U.S. \$49.2 million, or 58 per cent over the 1977 level. During the year, the CDB authorized an increase of its capital stock by U.S. \$50 million. Loan disbursements rose last year to U.S. \$49.2 million from U.S. \$31 million the previous year.

Canada is a founding member of the CDB and is the largest donor member to that institution. During 1978-79, the CDB functioned with financial resources transferred in 1977-78. As a result, no new Canadian contributions were required last year.

Technical Cooperation

In addition to regular allocations, a program of technical assistance has been put in place with the Asian, African

and Inter-American Development Banks. Canadian funds assist the Banks in identifying and preparing studies and projects to be carried out by Canadian consultants.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

The Special Programs Branch of CIDA is composed of three divisions (Non-Governmental Organizations, International Non-Governmental Organizations, and Industrial Cooperation) which cooperate with organizations, institutions and the private sector in carrying out innovative and flexible development projects less likely to be undertaken by government. During the 1978-79 fiscal year, the total budget for Special Programs was about \$63 million, or 5 per cent of official development assistance.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

For over a century Canadians have been assisting people in developing countries to make a better life for themselves. Before the beginning of official government assistance in the 1950s, that effort was made almost entirely by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) - mainly churches and voluntary groups. In 1968, CIDA established an NGO program to help further the objectives of private organizations by providing matching contributions. During the first year, the NGO Division funded 20 NGOs to a total of \$5 million. In 1978-79, the NGO Division provided \$55.06 million to support 205 NGOs carrying out 1,530 projects in 102 countries.

The NGO program enables CIDA to tap, for development purposes, the wide range of expertise, experience and services in the NGO sector. It offers a more flexible and innovative means of providing development assistance than is normally possible on a

government-to-government basis. It encourages and helps Canadians to be partners in international development and creates a constituency of support for international development in Canada.

CIDA cooperates with five types of NGOs: fund-raising organizations (e.g. the Unitarian Service Committee, the Canadian UNICEF Committee, OXFAM and the churches); organizations providing goods and services (e.g. the Overseas Book Centre and l'Assistance médicale internationale); organizations operating volunteer and exchange programs (e.g. the Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO), the Canadian Executive Service Overseas (CESO), Canada World Youth (CWY), and Canadian Crossroads International (CCI); membership organizations (e.g. the Canadian Labour Congress, la Confédération des syndicats nationaux, la Fédération des caisses populaires Desjardins, the YM and YWCA and the Boy Scouts of Canada); development, educational and professional organizations (e.g. universities, community colleges, the Canadian Nurses Association and the Manitoba Institute of Management).

Priority is given to projects that contribute significantly to development by creating jobs or developing human resources, and foster self-reliance by making maximum use of local human and financial resources and cultivating leadership potential.

CIDA/NGO program funds (\$55.06 million in 1978-79) are used to

match contributions of Canadian NGOs for specific overseas projects with special emphasis on rural development, education, training, and public health.

Included in this total is substantial funding (\$15.85 million in 1978-79) for the agencies that send volunteers to developing countries or operate exchange programs (CUSO, CESO, and CWY).

Finally the Public Participation Program launched in 1971 to help community groups with development education programs in Canada, accounts for about five per cent of the total (\$2.9 million in 1978-79).

INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGO) program was created in 1974 to channel Canadian assistance to the Third World through internationally constituted and managed NGOs. Such organizations pool international resources to support efforts in developing countries or regions where a multilateral presence may be more productive or suitable. They also offer a link with Third World NGOs that have no Canadian affiliates.

The program seeks to assist NGOs in developing countries through management training, and institution building and support. The Foundation for International Training, based in Toronto and using both Canadian and international expertise in its

training projects, was supported with INGO financing amounting to \$482,000 in 1978-79. The INGO Division is also assisting the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, in close consultation with the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, to identify developing countries where agricultural associations should be established or strengthened. The INGO program also helps implement Canadian government policies such as providing humanitarian relief to refugees in Southern Africa and supporting projects in francophone countries.

Total disbursements for the INGO program in 1978-79 reached \$7.53 million. This involved \$4.25 million in grants to support international NGOs and \$3.28 million in contributions for 84 international NGO projects. Most of these projects were in the social development and community services sector. Infrastructure and environment accounted for 18, and there were 10 in the rural development and renewable resources sector.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION

In September 1978, CIDA launched a new industrial cooperation program built on the former business and industry program established in 1971. During the latter part of the year under review, the industrial cooperation program was introduced to more than 200 western Canadian business firms at a series of business-oriented seminars initiated by CIDA, the Department of Industry, Trade and

Commerce, and the provincial governments of Alberta and British Columbia. Similar seminars are planned for the eastern region in 1979-80.

The new program encourages Canadian firms to establish or expand operations in developing countries by providing increased funding for starter and viability studies, and for the testing of Canadian technology in Third World countries.

Also it assists developing countries to create an environment conducive to industrialization by providing facilities for business-related training, technical assistance, institu-

tional linkages, investment missions, conferences and workshops, information dissemination, and credits to developing country institutions.

Finally, the new program assists developing countries to earn foreign exchange, facilitates more viable trade links between Canada and developing countries, and provides policy direction and funding for Canada's Trade Facilitation Office.

Under the business and industry program which lapsed during the 1978-79 fiscal year, 27 starter studies and 12 viability studies were funded to a total of \$460,777.

OTHER PROGRAMS

FOOD AID

CIDA's food aid program is based on a humanitarian concern for the populations of developing countries where chronic undernourishment is continually aggravated by population growth, despite investments to improve food production and encourage rural development. Food aid from developed countries represents an attempt to bridge the gap between food production and food requirements in developing countries until self-sufficiency is achieved.

In 1978-79, Canada provided \$194.43 million in food aid through bilateral, multilateral and other channels. The food aid basket is approximately 75 per cent cereals by volume (wheat and wheat flour), the other major commodities being rapeseed oil, skim milk powder, fish, and pulses. The allocation of resources was divided almost evenly between multilateral and bilateral recipients, with small amounts remaining for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the new federal-provincial Voluntary Agricultural Development Assistance program.

The total value of Canadian food aid provided through multilateral agencies in 1978-79 was \$98.05 million. The largest part of this total went to the United Nations World Food Program (WFP), which received \$84.54 million in foodstuffs and \$10 million in cash to offset transportation and administrative costs. Approximately 75 per cent of WFP's resources are used for feeding programs

for vulnerable groups in developing countries and to support food-for-work programs that use unemployed and underemployed workers to build up rural infrastructure.

Canada also provided food aid in the form of wheat flour worth \$3.5 million to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees, to help the agency continue its feeding programs in refugee camps.

Food aid provided through bilateral channels in 1978-79 amounted to \$93.13 million. Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and Jamaica were the principal recipients, accounting for \$74.68 million.

Through a joint program with nine Canadian NGOs, \$1.7 million worth of skim milk powder was made available for mother and child health programs (excluding use in infant-feeding formula) and other feeding programs for vulnerable groups in developing countries.

A new program, operated jointly with the provinces, disbursed \$550,000 in 1978-79. This is the Voluntary Agricultural Development Assistance Program (VADA) which operates to facilitate the contribution by provincial governments and NGOs of foodstuffs, commodities and other forms of assistance to enhance agricultural production in developing countries.

EMERGENCY RELIEF

CIDA spent \$5 million on emergency relief in 1978-79. Most of the funds (\$3.29 million) were provided in response to appeals by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for assistance to victims of man-made disasters. Canada contributed \$1.2 million in aid of victims of the civil strife in Lebanon. This brought Canada's total contribution to humanitarian assistance in Lebanon to \$5.96 million since 1975.

CIDA also made a large contribution (\$1.75 million) to the ICRC's all-Africa appeal for humanitarian relief of victims of eight international or internal conflicts on that continent. Other CIDA donations to the ICRC were for victims of civil unrest in Nicaragua and Iran, and for the protection of political detainees and their families in Latin America.

Canada also responded to appeals by the League of Red Cross Societies (LRCS) to assist victims of natural disasters. CIDA provided \$1.17 million to relieve victims of famine in Ethiopia (\$200,000), and floods in Afghanistan (\$25,000), Sudan (\$50,000), India (\$140,000), Vietnam (\$250,000), Thailand (\$150,000), Sri Lanka (\$25,000), Portugal (\$50,000), and Bolivia (\$30,000). An additional \$250,000 was provided to the LRCS for humanitarian work among Burmese people in Bangladesh.

Other Canadian contributions for international relief went to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization for locust control in Ethiopia (\$200,000), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to help refugees in Zaire (\$200,000), and the Pan-American Health Organization for disaster preparedness in the Americas (\$133,032).

TABLES

NOTES OF EXPLANATION

1. The following tables show disbursements for Canadian official development assistance from all sources, not just official development assistance disbursed by CIDA. We have used the same definitions of aid as the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

2. These tables show disbursements by geographic region and do not reflect the groupings of countries used by CIDA for administrative purposes.

DEFINITIONS USED IN THE TABLES

AID

The word "aid" or "assistance" refers only to flows which qualify as "official development assistance" (ODA), i.e., grants or loans undertaken by the official sector, with the promotion of economic development and welfare as main objectives, at concessional financial terms (if a loan, at least 25 per cent grant element).

Bilateral aid is provided directly by Canada to a developing country.

Multilateral aid is channelled via an international organization active in development, such as United Nations agencies, regional development banks, or international development research institutions.

Disbursements of aid are shown net, i.e. less capital repayments on earlier loans.

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA)

See "AID".

OFFICIAL SECTOR

CIDA is the official agency which has the task of aiding development efforts in the world but other federal departments and provincial governments also contribute to Canadian ODA. In our data we were able to identify the provincial contributions to non-governmental organizations but other minor contributions from provincial governments or federal departments are not included. Other flows from the Export Development Corporation are not at concessional financial terms and are not considered ODA.

GRANT ELEMENT

Reflects the financial terms of a transaction: interest rate, maturity (interval to final repayment) and grace period (interval to first repayment of capital). It measures the concessionality (i.e. softness) of a loan, in the form of the present value of an interest rate below the market rate over the life of a loan. Conventionally the market rate is taken as 10 per cent. Thus, the grant element is nil for a loan carrying an interest rate of 10 per cent; it is 100 per cent for a

grant; and it lies between these two limits for a soft loan. Generally speaking, a loan will not convey a grant element of over 25 per cent if its maturity is less than 10 years, unless its interest rate is well below 5 per cent.

LOANS

In Canada, all loans at concessional terms to developing countries are channelled through CIDA and are currently of two standard types which are here abbreviated to "hard" and "soft":

	<u>Hard (55.20% grant element)</u>
Interest rate	3%
Grace period	7 years
Maturity	30 years
	<u>Soft (90.34% grant element)</u>
Interest rate	0%
Grace period	10 years
Maturity	50 years

Loans are also made to international institutions on the same terms, but those to special funds, which are disbursed from the loan vote, are not loans in the usual sense. They carry no interest and have no specific repayment. They are similar to capital subscriptions.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

Capital subscriptions are also known in Canada as "advances". These subscriptions are assigned to each individual country when it becomes a member of an international institution. Shares are issued to members according to the amounts of their capital subscriptions. According to the articles of agreement, these shares are to be repurchased by the institution when a country ceases to be a member.

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (LDCs)

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) uses the following list: all countries and territories in Africa except South Africa; in America, except the U.S. and Canada; in Asia, except Japan and mainland China; in Oceania, except Australia and New Zealand. In Europe, the list comprises Cyprus, Gibraltar, Greece, Malta, Portugal, Spain, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Canada is helping approximately 80 developing countries but aid is concentrated in approximately 40 countries.

LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (LLDCs)

An initial list of 25 LLDCs was defined by the United Nations in 1971 according to the following criteria:

- i) gross domestic product (GDP) per capita below \$100 per annum,

- ii) manufacturing under 10 per cent of GDP,
- iii) literate population (15 years and over) below 20 per cent of total.

This list was later supplemented by six more countries for a total of 31 LLDCs on the internationally recognized list.

MOST SERIOUSLY AFFECTED COUNTRIES (MSAs)

The original list of 34 countries was established by the United Nations General Assembly when the prices of oil and essential imports began escalating. The identification criteria for MSAs included low per capita income, low productivity, low level of technology, sharp increase in their import cost of essentials, high ratio of debt servicing, higher transportation costs, etc. The initial list has been supplemented by the addition of 11 countries and the total internationally recognized list now has 45 MSAs.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)

GNP is the measure of total domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country. The aid volume (net disbursements) of donor countries is expressed in percentage of their GNP. In 1978-79 Canadian aid represented 0.49 per cent of its GNP.

TABLES

A.	Aid Disbursements by Source of Finance	38
B.	Aid Disbursements by Program	40
C.	Details of Bilateral Aid Disbursements	41 ✓
D.	Details of Multilateral Aid Disbursements	45
E.	Details of Aid Disbursements to Non-Governmental Organizations	51
	1. Canadian NGO Program	52
F.	Details of Aid Disbursements by International Development Research Centre	52
G.	Details of Aid Disbursements for International Emergency Relief	53 ✓
H.	Details of Aid Disbursements for Scholarships and Miscellaneous Programs	54
I.	Details of Food Aid Disbursements	55 ✓
J.	Aid Disbursements to Least Developed Countries	58
K.	Aid Disbursements to Most Seriously Affected Countries	60
L.	Canadian Advisers on Assignment Abroad during 1978	62
M.	Students and Trainees in Canada during 1978	62
N.	First and Third Country Students and Trainees	63
O.	Aid from DAC Member Countries	64
P.	Export and Import Trade between Canada and some Developing Countries	66

AID DISBURSEMENTS BY SOURCE OF FINANCE

(\$ million)

	1976/77		
	Amounts Extended	Amounts Received	Net Amounts
<u>EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT</u>	834.74	3.33	831.41
CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY	793.51	3.33	790.18
<u>Grants and Contributions</u>			
Bilateral Development Assistance	138.28		138.28
Multilateral Development Assistance	61.84		61.84
Food Aid Assistance	237.51		237.51
Non-governmental Organizations	41.32		41.32
International Emergency Relief	4.00		4.00
Scholarships	2.12		2.12
Debt Forgiveness ¹			
Other grants and contributions	.09		.09
Sub-total	485.16		485.16
<u>Loans and Capital Subscriptions</u> ²			
Bilateral Development Assistance	184.00	3.33	180.67
Multilateral Development Assistance	124.35		124.35
Food Aid Assistance ³			
Sub-total	308.35	3.33	305.02
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE ⁴	29.52		29.52
CONTRIBUTIONS TO REGULAR BUDGETS AND VOLUNTARY FUNDS ⁵	11.71		11.71
<u>DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE</u>			
Capital Subscriptions ²	140.43		140.43
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>	1.23		1.23
Contributions by Provincial Governments to			
Non-Governmental Organizations ⁶	N/A		N/A
Latin America loan repayments to			
Inter-American Development Bank ⁷	1.23		1.23
TOTAL AID (ODA)	976.40	3.33	973.07
Percentage of ODA to GNP			0.50%

Notes

1. In 1978 Canada cancelled the debts of all Least Developed Countries. This debt cancellation makes no net change in Official Development Assistance since it is reported as an increase in the amount of grant funding and a decrease in the equivalent amount of loan funding. It is as if Canada had given a grant to the Least Developed Countries to repay their debt.

1A. Debt cancellation of \$231.89 million, plus repayments amounting to \$4.51 million on previous loans.

1B. Debt cancellation of \$0.40 million, plus repayments amounting to \$6.43 million on previous loans.

2. Capital subscriptions to international banks are committed in U.S. dollars and these amounts represent the actual payments in equivalent Canadian dollars. These payments in Canadian dollars, are different from the amount appearing in the public accounts of Canada in which the Government's financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are reevaluated on a current valuation basis, on March 31 of each year.

3. Food aid is normally provided in grant form, but in 1978 Canada extended a line of credit to Jamaica for the purchase of Canadian foodstuffs. See also Table I.

4. Each year Parliament votes an amount for IDRC which administers its own fund. The amount shown is the actual disbursement minus administration which is not considered

1977/78			1978/79		
Amounts Extended	Amounts Received	Net Amounts	Amounts Extended	Amounts Received	Net Amounts
1115.89	236.42	879.47	991.31	6.85	984.46
1070.77	236.42	834.35	939.75	6.85	932.90
187.17		187.17	233.87		233.87
86.32		86.32	91.65		91.65
232.02		232.02	187.47		187.47
48.04		48.04	62.59		62.59
2.00		2.00	5.00		5.00
2.12		2.12	2.60		2.60
231.89		231.89	.40		.40
.25		.25	.46		.46
789.81		789.81	584.04		584.04
220.41	236.40 ^{1A}	15.99	238.78	6.83 ^{1B}	231.95
61.39	.02	61.37	109.97	.02	109.95
			6.96		6.96
280.96	236.42	44.54	355.71	6.85	348.86
29.51		29.51	34.86		34.86
15.61		15.61	16.70		16.70
169.37		169.37	172.95		172.95
1.38		1.38	8.11		8.11
N/A		N/A	6.50		6.50
1.38		1.38	1.61		1.61
1,287.42	236.42	1,051.06	1,172.37	6.85	1,165.52
0.49%			0.49%		

aid. In 1976/77, the amount was voted with CIDA's vote but for consistency it is included by itself under External Affairs.

5. These disbursements represent only the part of the contributions which are considered aid. The Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) calculated a set of coefficients expressing expenditure on "development" as a percentage of the total regular budget of each multilateral organization. Only the "development content" is considered aid. See also Table D.

6. In addition to these contributions to NGOs, some provincial governments are also contributing directly to developing countries, but these contributions are not

readily available and are not included here.

7. When Canada joined the Inter-American Development Bank on May 3, 1972, we agreed to return to the Bank the repayments (including interest) of the loans made to Latin America under the Canadian Trust Fund. These repayments are made directly from Latin American countries to the Bank and are not disbursed from the CIDA loan vote. However, they are a Canadian contribution to the Bank's Special Fund and are added to Canadian official development assistance. See also Table D.

AID DISBURSEMENTS BY PROGRAM(\$ million)

	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
<u>BILATERAL</u>			
Africa	180.62	203.92	238.69
America	48.03	71.84	80.83
Asia	233.43	253.41	227.05
Europe	.02	7.61	4.28
Oceania	.06	.05	.12
Miscellaneous	4.31	4.63	8.38
Sub-total Bilateral	466.47	541.46	559.35
<u>MULTILATERAL</u>			
General UN Funds	35.85	45.66	46.81
Renewable Natural Resources	5.15	17.36	18.77
Population and Health	7.65	9.10	10.45
Education	.27	.28	.33
Commonwealth and Francophone Programs	5.17	8.00	9.13
Refugee and Relief Programs	7.22	7.45	7.64
Trade Promotion	.50	.50	.60
International Financial Institutions	270.34	232.34	285.07
World Food Program	83.92	88.85	94.54
Contributions to Regular Budgets and Voluntary Funds	11.71	15.61	16.70
Other Multilateral	.91	.86	.87
Sub-total Multilateral	428.69	426.01	490.91
<u>OTHER PROGRAMS</u>			
Non-Governmental Organizations	41.84	49.13	70.79
International Development Research Centre	29.52	29.51	34.86
International Emergency Relief	4.00	2.00	5.00
Scholarships Programs	2.12	2.12	2.60
Miscellaneous Programs	.43	.83	2.01
Sub-total Other Programs	77.91	83.59	115.26
TOTAL AID (ODA)	973.07	1,051.06	1,165.52

DETAILS OF BILATERAL AID DISBURSEMENTS(\$ million)

	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
<u>ASIA</u>			
Afghanistan	.25	2.92	4.22
Bangladesh	37.27	72.10	71.79
Burma	2.87	5.46	3.77
India	80.86	57.16	31.91
Indonesia	22.43	13.19	12.72
Kampuchea (Cambodia)	.01	- .02	-
Korea	.03	- .04	- .01
Laos	2.59	- .01	-
Malaysia	1.59	2.97	2.36
Nepal	.55	2.56	3.37
Pakistan	62.65	68.85	60.91
Philippines	1.29	2.84	.33
Singapore	.05	-	-
Sri Lanka	18.75	16.93	30.04
Thailand	.35	.32	2.54
Vietnam	- .05	6.07	.24
Regional Programs	1.94	2.11	2.86

Total Asia	233.43	253.41	227.05
------------	--------	--------	--------

AFRICA

Algeria	6.52	3.21	.80
Benin	4.16	3.44	2.73
Botswana	1.61	2.89	2.40
Burundi	.09	.04	-
Cameroon	6.98	12.15	16.25
Cape Verde	-	.99	.03
Central African Empire	.08	.12	.09
Chad	1.25	3.21	.35
Comoros	-	.05	-
Congo	2.91	2.60	2.70
Egypt	9.87	6.39	.31
Ethiopia	.54	.48	.82
Gabon	1.08	.95	.59
Gambia	.04	3.22	.10
Ghana	12.34	14.35	17.76
Guinea	.74	.11	.16
Guinea-Bissau	-	.02	.05
Ivory Coast	7.04	6.60	15.13

DETAILS OF BILATERAL AID DISBURSEMENTS (cont'd)

(\$ million)

	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
Kenya	9.34	9.49	6.64
Lesotho	3.11	6.35	3.65
Madagascar	.65	2.01	2.99
Malawi	3.57	18.65	15.80
Mali	2.87	4.65	5.08
Mauritania	2.61	6.07	1.25
Mauritius	.22	.15	.22
Morocco	3.25	5.59	4.01
Mozambique	2.81	2.03	2.60
Namibia	.02	.02	.01
Niger	9.69	3.71	4.07
Nigeria	8.14	2.86	1.69
Rhodesia	-	.05	.04
Rwanda	7.35	8.54	6.56
Senegal	7.10	9.60	9.57
Seychelles	.04	.09	.10
Sierra Leone	.03	.04	.23
Somalia	4.06	.01	-
Sudan	.05	.49	.82
Swaziland	1.48	1.80	1.99
Tanzania	14.75	24.99	32.98
Togo	1.60	1.77	5.01
Tunisia	14.44	6.92	23.21
Uganda	.57	.56	.29
Upper Volta	1.89	1.65	3.64
Zaire	2.71	3.87	8.73
Zambia	11.85	6.93	18.06
Council of the Entente	.06	-	.02
East African Community	6.66	1.44	.43
Sahel Regional Program	-	8.95	15.43
Scholarships for Zimbabwe Students	-	-	.03
University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland	.81	.48	.76
Various Francophone Institutions	-	-	2.13
Regional Programs Francophone Africa	3.05	2.67	.08
Regional Programs Anglophone Africa	.59	.67	.30
<hr/>			
Total Africa	180.62	203.92	238.69
<hr/>			

	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
<u>AMERICA</u>			
<hr/>			
CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN			
<hr/>			
Antigua	1.01	3.63	2.06
Barbados	1.49	4.62	4.61
Belize	1.06	2.63	6.19
Costa Rica	.04	.20	.16
Cuba	4.26	4.52	1.06
Dominica	.43	1.75	.34
Dominican Republic	1.63	.09	.03
El Salvador	.72	.35	.63
Grenada	1.82	.59	.29
Guatemala	1.48	1.88	4.61
Haiti	4.33	6.68	10.97
Honduras	.44	1.79	9.88
Jamaica	3.57	13.61	9.34
Montserrat	.13	.25	.32
Nicaragua	.57	.40	-
St. Kitts	.13	.21	.18
St. Lucia	1.93	1.25	.39
St. Vincent	.89	.66	.26
Trinidad and Tobago	.69	- .10	.47
Turks, Caicos and Cayman	-	.02	.03
Virgin Islands	-	-	.01
Regional Programs			
Agricultural Development Fund	.09	.06	-
Leeward and Windward Islands	4.24	3.73	2.48
University of West Indies	.47	.49	.10
Other Regional Programs	2.57	2.13	1.66
<hr/>			
Total Central America and the Caribbean	33.99	51.44	56.07
<hr/>			

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina	-	- .02	- .02
Bolivia	.05	.09	1.77
Brazil	2.78	2.06	2.01
Chile	- .14	- .17	- .33
Colombia	4.05	5.77	8.83
Ecuador	.87	.50	.45
Guyana	2.21	1.80	4.83

DETAILS OF BILATERAL AID DISBURSEMENTS (cont'd)

(\$ million)

	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
Paraguay	-	- .02	- .02
Peru	2.91	8.67	4.30
Surinam	-	-	.03
Regional Programs	1.31	1.72	2.91
<hr/> Total South America	<hr/> 14.04	<hr/> 20.40	<hr/> 24.76
<hr/> Total America	<hr/> 48.03	<hr/> 71.84	<hr/> 80.83
<hr/> <u>EUROPE</u>			
Malta	.02	.11	.01
Portugal	-	7.50	4.27
<hr/> Total Europe	<hr/> .02	<hr/> 7.61	<hr/> 4.28
<hr/> <u>OCEANIA</u>			
Papua New Guinea	.06	.04	.02
South Pacific Regional	-	.01	.10
<hr/> Total Oceania	<hr/> .06	<hr/> .05	<hr/> .12
<hr/> <u>MISCELLANEOUS BILATERAL</u>			
Special administration, briefing centre programs, etc.	4.31	4.63	8.38
<hr/> TOTAL BILATERAL AID	<hr/> 466.47	<hr/> 541.46	<hr/> 559.35

DETAILS OF MULTILATERAL AID DISBURSEMENTS(\$ million)

	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
<u>GENERAL UN FUNDS</u>			
United Nations Development Program	29.25	37.00	39.00
Junior Professional Officers	.18	.06	.18
UN Children's Fund	5.00	8.50	7.50
Food Aid	1.37	-	-
UN Volunteers	.05	.10	.13
Sub-total	35.85	45.66	46.81

RENEWABLE NATURAL RESOURCES

International Fund for Agricultural Development	-	11.00	11.00
International Institute for Tropical Agriculture	.95	1.10	1.20
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre	.35	1.10	1.25
- Kenya	-	.11	-
International Rice Research Institute	.60	1.10	1.20
International Centre of Tropical Agriculture	.18	.95	1.10
International Crop Research Institute for Semiarid Tropics	.90	.70	.90
International Laboratory for Animal Diseases	.40	.40	.55
International Potato Centre	.52	.55	.60
West Africa Rice Development Association	.20	.25	.30
- Richard Toll Project	.35	-	-
International Board for Plant Genetic Resources	.10	.10	.15
International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas	.60	-	.30
Other	-	-	.22
Sub-total	5.15	17.36	18.77

DETAILS OF MULTILATERAL AID DISBURSEMENTS (cont'd)(\$ million)

	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
<u>POPULATION AND HEALTH</u>			
UN Fund for Population Activities	5.00	7.00	8.00
World Health Organization			
- population	1.50	1.30	1.10
- smallpox eradication	.30	.20	.10
- tropical diseases	.30	.10	.50
- onchocerciasis (IBRD/WHO)	.50	.50	.75
Other	.05	-	-
Sub-total	7.65	9.10	10.45

EDUCATION

International Institute for Educational Planning	.15	.15	.20
UN Institute for Training and Research	.07	.08	.08
Other	.05	.05	.05
Sub-total	.27	.28	.33

COMMONWEALTH AND FRANCOPHONE PROGRAMS

Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation	4.35	6.50	7.80
Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation	.35	.76	.65
International University Cooperation Fund	.25	.35	.38
Other	.22	.39	.30
Sub-total	5.17	8.00	9.13

	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
<u>REFUGEE AND RELIEF PROGRAMS</u>			
UN High Commissioner for Refugees	.75	2.05	1.00
UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	1.65	1.50	1.65
- food aid	1.92	2.42	3.50
Indochina Humanitarian Relief	.35	.29	.95
- food aid	1.92	.69	.01
UN Education and Training Program for Southern Africans	.23	.25	.28
Commonwealth Zimbabwe Scholarship Program	.08	.15	.15
Other	.32	.10	.10
Sub-total	7.22	7.45	7.64

TRADE PROMOTION

International Trade Centre	.50	.50	.60
Sub-total	.50	.50	.60

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

African Development Bank			
- contribution for technical assistance	.22	.18	.58
- loan at concessional terms (tied)	2.56	2.16	-
- African Development Fund	16.44	17.77	18.73
Asian Development Bank			
- contribution for technical assistance	1.00	-	-
- Asian Development Fund	26.23	26.23	26.23
- capital subscriptions	49.96	1.65	12.80

DETAILS OF MULTILATERAL AID DISBURSEMENTS (cont'd)

(\$ million)

	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
Caribbean Development Bank			
- comfith	.07	.73	1.00
- Agricultural Development Fund	1.20	-	-
- Special Fund	4.38	4.59	-
- capital subscriptions	-	-	-
<hr/>			
Central American Bank for Economic Integration			
- loan at concessional terms (tied)	.31	1.38	.65
<hr/>			
Inter-American Development Bank			
- capital subscriptions to ordinary capital resources	-	-	9.34
- capital subscriptions to inter-regional capital account	6.36	6.95	9.71
- Fund for Special Operations *	16.91	- .09	31.47
- amount received from loan repayments	1.23	1.38	1.61
- Institute for Latin American Integration	.04	.04	-
- Special Program for Project Preparation	3.00	-	-
<hr/>			
* see note 7 under Table A			
<hr/>			
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development			
- capital subscriptions	-	22.50	-
<hr/>			
International Development Association			
- capital subscriptions	140.43	143.07	168.79
<hr/>			
International Finance Corporation			
- capital subscriptions	-	3.80	4.16
<hr/>			
Sub-total	270.34	232.34	285.07
<hr/>			

	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
<u>International Financial Institutions - Summary</u>			
- grants and contributions	4.33	.22	.58
- capital subscriptions	196.75	177.97	204.80
- loans to special funds	66.39	50.61	79.04
- loans at concessional terms	2.87	3.54	.65

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

Cash	11.00	10.00	10.00
Food Aid	72.92	78.85	84.54
Sub-total	83.92	88.85	94.54

CONTRIBUTIONS TO REGULAR BUDGETS AND VOLUNTARY FUNDS*

Reportable Shares of Contributions to Regular
budgets of UN Agencies

World Health Organization (50.2%)	2.05	2.52	3.09
International Labour Organization (9.3%)	.22	.24	.29
Food and Agriculture Organization (9.0%)	.30	.45	.45
United Nations Organization (6.8%)	.70	.84	.89
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (14.1%)	.48	.48	.63

DETAILS OF MULTILATERAL AID DISBURSEMENTS (cont'd)(\$ million)

	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
<u>Voluntary Funds</u>			
Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation	2.41	3.49	4.23
UN Voluntary Fund for Environment	1.47	2.62	1.07
Pan-American Health Organization	1.63	1.90	2.12
Miscellaneous voluntary funds	2.45	3.07	3.93
Sub-total	11.71	15.61	16.70
* See note 5 under Table A			
<u>OTHER MULTILATERAL</u>			
Food and Agriculture Organization			
- Freedom from Hunger/Action for Development	.20	.20	.20
- Associate experts	.17	.17	-
International Atomic Energy Agency	.18	.21	.26
- Special contribution	.10	.10	.10
Miscellaneous	.26	.18	.31
Sub-total	.91	.86	.87
TOTAL MULTILATERAL AID	428.69	426.01	490.91

pages 51-58 missing
pages 73-50 duplicate

	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
<u>AMERICA</u>			
<hr/>			
CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN			
<hr/>			
Antigua	1.01	3.63	2.06
Barbados	1.49	4.62	4.61
Belize	1.06	2.63	6.19
Costa Rica	.04	.20	.16
Cuba	4.26	4.52	1.06
Dominica	.43	1.75	.34
Dominican Republic	1.63	.09	.03
El Salvador	.72	.35	.63
Grenada	1.82	.59	.29
Guatemala	1.48	1.88	4.61
Haiti	4.33	6.68	10.97
Honduras	.44	1.79	9.88
Jamaica	3.57	13.61	9.34
Montserrat	.13	.25	.32
Nicaragua	.57	.40	-
St. Kitts	.13	.21	.18
St. Lucia	1.93	1.25	.39
St. Vincent	.89	.66	.26
Trinidad and Tobago	.69	- .10	.47
Turks, Caicos and Cayman	-	.02	.03
Virgin Islands	-	-	.01
Regional Programs			
Agricultural Development Fund	.09	.06	-
Leeward and Windward Islands	4.24	3.73	2.48
University of West Indies	.47	.49	.10
Other Regional Programs	2.57	2.13	1.66
<hr/>			
Total Central America and the Caribbean	33.99	51.44	56.07
<hr/>			

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina	-	- .02	- .02
Bolivia	.05	.09	1.77
Brazil	2.78	2.06	2.01
Chile	- .14	- .17	- .33
Colombia	4.05	5.77	8.83
Ecuador	.87	.50	.45
Guyana	2.21	1.80	4.83

DETAILS OF BILATERAL AID DISBURSEMENTS (cont'd)

(\$ million)

	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
Paraguay	-	- .02	- .02
Peru	2.91	8.67	4.30
Surinam	-	-	.03
Regional Programs	1.31	1.72	2.91

Total South America	14.04	20.40	24.76
---------------------	-------	-------	-------

Total America	48.03	71.84	80.83
---------------	-------	-------	-------

EUROPE

Malta	.02	.11	.01
Portugal	-	7.50	4.27

Total Europe	.02	7.61	4.28
--------------	-----	------	------

OCEANIA

Papua New Guinea	.06	.04	.02
South Pacific Regional	-	.01	.10

Total Oceania	.06	.05	.12
---------------	-----	-----	-----

MISCELLANEOUS BILATERAL

Special administration, briefing centre programs, etc.	4.31	4.63	8.38
---	------	------	------

TOTAL BILATERAL AID	466.47	541.46	559.35
---------------------	--------	--------	--------

DETAILS OF MULTILATERAL AID DISBURSEMENTS(\$ million)

	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
<u>GENERAL UN FUNDS</u>			
United Nations Development Program	29.25	37.00	39.00
Junior Professional Officers	.18	.06	.18
UN Children's Fund	5.00	8.50	7.50
Food Aid	1.37	-	-
UN Volunteers	.05	.10	.13
Sub-total	35.85	45.66	46.81

RENEWABLE NATURAL RESOURCES

International Fund for Agricultural Development	-	11.00	11.00
International Institute for Tropical Agriculture	.95	1.10	1.20
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre	.35	1.10	1.25
- Kenya	-	.11	-
International Rice Research Institute	.60	1.10	1.20
International Centre of Tropical Agriculture	.18	.95	1.10
International Crop Research Institute for Semiarid Tropics	.90	.70	.90
International Laboratory for Animal Diseases	.40	.40	.55
International Potato Centre	.52	.55	.60
West Africa Rice Development Association	.20	.25	.30
- Richard Toll Project	.35	-	-
International Board for Plant Genetic Resources	.10	.10	.15
International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas	.60	-	.30
Other	-	-	.22
Sub-total	5.15	17.36	18.77

DETAILS OF MULTILATERAL AID DISBURSEMENTS (cont'd)(\$ million)

	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
<u>POPULATION AND HEALTH</u>			
UN Fund for Population Activities	5.00	7.00	8.00
World Health Organization			
- population	1.50	1.30	1.10
- smallpox eradication	.30	.20	.10
- tropical diseases	.30	.10	.50
- onchocerciasis (IBRD/WHO)	.50	.50	.75
Other	.05	-	-
Sub-total	7.65	9.10	10.45

EDUCATION

International Institute for Educational Planning	.15	.15	.20
UN Institute for Training and Research	.07	.08	.08
Other	.05	.05	.05
Sub-total	.27	.28	.33

COMMONWEALTH AND FRANCOPHONE PROGRAMS

Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation	4.35	6.50	7.80
Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation	.35	.76	.65
International University Cooperation Fund	.25	.35	.38
Other	.22	.39	.30
Sub-total	5.17	8.00	9.13

	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
<u>REFUGEE AND RELIEF PROGRAMS</u>			
UN High Commissioner for Refugees	.75	2.05	1.00
UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	1.65	1.50	1.65
- food aid	1.92	2.42	3.50
Indochina Humanitarian Relief	.35	.29	.95
- food aid	1.92	.69	.01
UN Education and Training Program for Southern Africans	.23	.25	.28
Commonwealth Zimbabwe Scholarship Program	.08	.15	.15
Other	.32	.10	.10
Sub-total	7.22	7.45	7.64
<u>TRADE PROMOTION</u>			
International Trade Centre	.50	.50	.60
Sub-total	.50	.50	.60
<u>INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS</u>			
African Development Bank			
- contribution for technical assistance	.22	.18	.58
- loan at concessional terms (tied)	2.56	2.16	-
- African Development Fund	16.44	17.77	18.73
Asian Development Bank			
- contribution for technical assistance	1.00	-	-
- Asian Development Fund	26.23	26.23	26.23
- capital subscriptions	49.96	1.65	12.80

DETAILS OF MULTILATERAL AID DISBURSEMENTS (cont'd)

(\$ million)

	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
Caribbean Development Bank			
- comfith	.07	.73	1.00
- Agricultural Development Fund	1.20	-	-
- Special Fund	4.38	4.59	-
- capital subscriptions	-	-	-
<hr/>			
Central American Bank for Economic Integration			
- loan at concessional terms (tied)	.31	1.38	.65
<hr/>			
Inter-American Development Bank			
- capital subscriptions to ordinary capital resources	-	-	9.34
- capital subscriptions to inter-regional capital account	6.36	6.95	9.71
- Fund for Special Operations	16.91	- .09	31.47
- amount received from loan repayments *	1.23	1.38	1.61
- Institute for Latin American Integration	.04	.04	-
- Special Program for Project Preparation	3.00	-	-
<hr/>			
* see note 7 under Table A			
<hr/>			
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development			
- capital subscriptions	-	22.50	-
<hr/>			
International Development Association			
- capital subscriptions	140.43	143.07	168.79
<hr/>			
International Finance Corporation			
- capital subscriptions	-	3.80	4.16
<hr/>			
Sub-total	270.34	232.34	285.07

	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
<u>International Financial Institutions - Summary</u>			
- grants and contributions	4.33	.22	.58
- capital subscriptions	196.75	177.97	204.80
- loans to special funds	66.39	50.61	79.04
- loans at concessional terms	2.87	3.54	.65

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

Cash	11.00	10.00	10.00
Food Aid	72.92	78.85	84.54
Sub-total	83.92	88.85	94.54

CONTRIBUTIONS TO REGULAR BUDGETS AND VOLUNTARY FUNDS*

Reportable Shares of Contributions to Regular
budgets of UN Agencies

World Health Organization (50.2%)	2.05	2.52	3.09
International Labour Organization (9.3%)	.22	.24	.29
Food and Agriculture Organization (9.0%)	.30	.45	.45
United Nations Organization (6.8%)	.70	.84	.89
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (14.1%)	.48	.48	.63

DETAILS OF MULTILATERAL AID DISBURSEMENTS (cont'd)

(\$ million)

	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
<u>Voluntary Funds</u>			
Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation	2.41	3.49	4.23
UN Voluntary Fund for Environment	1.47	2.62	1.07
Pan-American Health Organization	1.63	1.90	2.12
Miscellaneous voluntary funds	2.45	3.07	3.93
Sub-total	11.71	15.61	16.70
* See note 5 under Table A			
<u>OTHER MULTILATERAL</u>			
Food and Agriculture Organization			
- Freedom from Hunger/Action for Development	.20	.20	.20
- Associate experts	.17	.17	-
International Atomic Energy Agency	.18	.21	.26
- Special contribution	.10	.10	.10
Miscellaneous	.26	.18	.31
Sub-total	.91	.86	.87
TOTAL MULTILATERAL AID	428.69	426.01	490.91

	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
<u>AMERICA</u>			
Haiti	4.33	6.68	10.97
TOTAL LLDCs ⁴	106.39	176.40	182.28
Percentage of Total Bilateral Aid	23%	33%	33%

1. Includes one-third of the contributions to the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.
 2. Includes one-third of the contributions to the East African Community (Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda).
 3. Includes one-eighth of the contributions to the Sahel countries (Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta).
 4. Some countries included in the list of LLDCs may also be included in the list of MSAs (See Table K).
- * Of the 31 developing countries listed by the United Nations as least developed, there are six that are not aided by Canada.

AID DISBURSEMENTS TO MOST SERIOUSLY AFFECTED COUNTRIES (MSAs)*

(\$ million)

	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
<u>AFRICA</u>			
Benin	4.16	3.44	2.73
Burundi	.09	.04	-
Cameroon	6.98	12.15	16.25
Cape Verde ³	-	2.11	1.96
Central African Empire	.08	.12	.09
Chad ³	1.25	4.33	2.28
Egypt	9.87	6.39	.31
Ethiopia	.54	.48	.82
Gambia ³	.04	4.34	2.03
Ghana	12.34	14.35	17.76
Guinea	.74	.11	.16
Guinea-Bissau	-	.02	.05
Ivory Coast ²	7.04	6.60	15.13
Kenya ¹	11.56	9.97	6.78
Lesotho ¹	3.38	6.51	3.90
Madagascar	.65	2.01	2.99
Mali ³	2.87	5.77	7.01
Mauritania ³	2.61	7.19	3.18
Mozambique	2.81	2.03	2.60
Niger ³	9.69	4.83	6.00
Rwanda ³	7.35	8.54	6.56
Senegal ³	7.10	10.72	11.50
Sierra Leone	.03	.04	.23
Somalia	4.06	.01	-
Sudan ²	.05	.49	.82
Tanzania ²	16.97	25.47	33.12
Uganda ²	2.79	1.04	.43
Upper Volta ³	1.89	2.77	5.57
East African Community	(6.66)	(1.44)	(.43)
University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland	(.81)	(.48)	(.76)
Sahel	-	(8.95)	(15.44)
Total Africa	116.94	141.87	150.26

ASIA

Afghanistan	.25	2.92	4.22
Bangladesh	37.27	72.10	71.79
Burma	2.87	5.46	3.77
India	80.86	57.16	31.91

	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
Laos	2.59	- .01	-
Nepal	.55	2.56	3.37
Pakistan	62.65	68.85	60.91
Sri Lanka	18.75	16.93	30.04
Total Asia	205.79	225.97	206.01
<u>AMERICA</u>			
El Salvador	.72	.35	.63
Guatemala	1.48	1.88	4.61
Guyana	2.21	1.80	4.83
Haiti	4.33	6.68	10.97
Honduras	.44	1.79	9.88
Total America	9.18	12.50	30.92
TOTAL MSAs	331.91	380.34	387.19
Percentage of Total Bilateral Aid	71%	70%	69%

1.-3. See notes under Table J.

* Of the 45 developing countries listed by the United Nations as most seriously affected, there are four that are not aided by Canada.

TABLE L

CANADIAN ADVISERS ON ASSIGNMENT ABROAD DURING 1978

BY AREA AND SPECIALTY
(as at January 1, 1979)

	Asia	Africa	Central and South America and Caribbean	Total by Specialty
Economic Planning	2	6	10	18
Public Administration	4	16	18	38
Power, Transport, Communications	24	154	4	182
Industry, Mining	20	42	10	72
Trade, Banking, Tourism	4	20	1	25
Renewable Resources	61	169	71	301
Health	2	15	0	17
Social Services	15	3	6	24
Education	5	271	33	309
Total by Area	137	696	153	
TOTAL ADVISERS ABROAD				986

TABLE M

STUDENTS AND TRAINEES IN CANADA DURING 1978

BY AREA AND SECTOR OF STUDY
(as at January 1, 1979)

	Asia	Africa	Central and South America and Caribbean	Total by Specialty
Economics and Administration	20	187	16	233
Renewable Resources	9	107	73	189
Health and Social Services	2	55	23	80
Mining	0	45	16	61
Engineering	6	206	9	221
Education	1	129	22	152
Public Utilities	0	58	14	72
Fine Arts	0	4	4	8
Industry	0	27	2	29
Natural Sciences	5	84	10	99
Law	1	3	0	4
Total by Area	44	905	189	

TOTAL TRAINEES

1138

FIRST¹ AND THIRD² COUNTRY STUDENTS AND TRAINEES
BY AREA
 (academic year 1978-79)

Area	First country	Third country	Total
Asia	15	73	188 *
Africa	157	176	333
Central and South America and Caribbean	13	233	246
TOTAL	185	482	767

1. Students and trainees studying in their own country under CIDA sponsorship.
 2. Students and trainees studying in another developing country under CIDA sponsorship.
- * This total includes 100 trainees at five institutions in Southeast Asia for which there is no specific data as to country of origin or numbers at each institution.

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FROM DAC COUNTRIES
TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND MULTILATERAL AGENCIES

Per Capita GNP 1977 \$U.S.			(Calendar Year)		
			<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u> (Preliminary Estimates)
Australia	6714	A	385	427	491
		B	0.42	0.45	0.45
		C	8	8	8
Austria	6402	A	48	118	156
		B	0.12	0.24	0.27
		C	17	12	12
Belgium	8218	A	340	371	513
		B	0.51	0.46	0.52
		C	6	7	6-7
Canada	8377	A	886	991	1053
		B	0.46	0.51	0.52
		C	7	6	6-7
Denmark	8424	A	214	258	386
		B	0.56	0.60	0.75
		C	5	4-5	4
Finland	6179	A	51	49	56
		B	0.18	0.17	0.18
		C	15	16	16
France	7145	A	2146	2267	2689
		B	0.62	0.60	0.57
		C	4	4-5	5
Germany	8371	A	1384	1386	1984
		B	0.31	0.27	0.31
		C	11	11	11
Italy	3461	A	226	186	(240)
		B	0.13	0.10	(0.10)
		C	16	17	17

			<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Japan	6006	A	1105	1424	2215
		B	0.20	0.21	0.23
		C	13	14	13-14
Netherlands	7621	A	720	900	1072
		B	0.82	0.85	0.82
		C	1-2	2	3
New Zealand	4316	A	53	53	55
		B	0.41	0.39	0.34
		C	9	9	10
Norway	8865	A	218	295	355
		B	0.70	0.82	0.90
		C	3	3	1-2
Sweden	9501	A	608	779	783
		B	0.82	0.99	0.90
		C	1-2	1	1-2
Switzerland	9501	A	112	119	176
		B	0.19	0.19	0.20
		C	14	15	15
United Kingdom	4386	A	835	914	1226
		B	0.38	0.37	0.40
		C	10	10	9
United States	8717	A	4334	4159	4857
		B	0.25	0.22	0.23
		C	12	13	13-14

A- Net Flows (\$U.S. million)

B- Flow as percentage of GNP at market prices

C- Rank of members based on flow as percentage of GNP

Reference: Development Cooperation 1978 Review (November 1978);
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

EXPORT AND IMPORT TRADE BETWEEN
CANADA AND SOME DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(Calendar Year) (\$ million)

	EXPORTS FROM CANADA			IMPORTS TO CANADA		
	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978
<u>ASIA</u>						
Afghanistan	1.50	3.08	5.74	.21	.53	.55
Bangladesh	38.18	52.16	106.86	8.59	7.10	7.04
Burma	3.95	5.95	4.56	.02	.01	.11
India	154.52	135.79	245.80	66.76	55.68	65.12
Indonesia	76.93	65.97	76.56	18.15	24.55	31.01
Korea	116.74	143.84	216.19	304.02	322.72	362.88
Laos	-	.68	.07	-	-	.01
Malaysia	30.71	40.20	46.47	48.31	53.65	63.20
Pakistan	34.42	73.52	92.80	10.11	6.63	9.12
Philippines	51.69	76.27	72.46	31.37	39.35	50.44
Singapore	31.91	38.28	61.54	77.63	93.51	100.43
Sri Lanka	14.44	16.41	17.06	12.09	16.86	18.66
Thailand	38.38	54.04	66.22	9.09	12.08	14.31
Vietnam	.17	11.13	22.74	.03	.12	.05
Total Asia	593.54	717.32	1,035.07	586.38	632.79	722.93
<u>AFRICA</u>						
Algeria	113.07	186.24	160.62	65.42	47.82	56.86
Benin	1.66	.64	.93	-	-	-
Cameroon	3.21	1.41	14.59	5.37	.04	.88
Egypt	35.23	50.43	56.90	10.30	33.84	81.96
Ethiopia	6.33	3.48	10.24	2.07	1.52	1.14
Gabon	2.43	1.44	1.12	61.68	17.25	56.21
Gambia	.20	.22	.55	.04	.01	-
Ghana	19.15	24.77	22.28	4.10	4.67	3.53
Guinea	.53	.31	.35	7.95	22.69	23.76
Ivory-Coast	8.37	13.87	15.11	7.43	12.26	6.16
Kenya	9.46	29.06	19.33	12.79	20.39	16.67
Madagascar	1.16	.93	1.99	2.78	.06	.66
Malawi	2.13	3.21	6.52	.12	.39	.32
Mauritania	.81	4.49	2.14	-	-	-
Mauritius	.67	.68	.63	1.51	6.48	7.54
Morocco	2.64	30.82	29.36	2.77	3.50	2.78
Mozambique	6.37	5.64	9.33	1.51	5.21	4.75
Nigeria	32.78	31.54	36.60	155.86	37.56	10.09
Rhodesia	.02	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1.86	2.09	5.13	.08	.90	.01
Sierra Leone	.17	.06	.21	1.45	3.91	4.78

	EXPORTS FROM CANADA			IMPORTS TO CANADA		
	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978
Somalia	3.90	.06	2.34	-	-	-
Sudan	3.06	2.38	19.12	.53	.12	.32
Tanzania	12.14	6.16	26.64	9.18	8.55	5.34
Togo	10.94	1.28	2.64	.01	.12	.17
Tunisia	19.50	11.42	27.85	.06	.13	.06
Uganda	.32	.61	.08	1.85	2.55	1.81
Zaire	15.73	6.87	9.37	13.93	7.44	4.64
Zambia	25.60	13.37	14.33	.12	.01	-
Total Africa	339.44	433.48	496.30	368.91	237.42	290.44

AMERICA

CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Barbados	15.15	16.82	19.00	6.36	5.89	6.70
Belize	1.91	1.63	3.48	1.92	.63	.52
Costa Rica	16.95	13.81	20.56	24.16	26.29	29.33
Cuba	260.77	184.00	217.82	60.59	45.38	60.42
Dominican Republic	22.54	25.36	21.79	29.01	24.74	25.73
El Salvador	9.63	13.50	17.28	9.75	14.80	12.52
Guatemala	21.83	16.33	22.31	17.93	23.37	24.12
Haiti	17.73	15.93	19.44	2.31	3.41	5.98
Honduras	13.17	8.91	14.51	17.41	18.81	31.89
Jamaica	45.64	37.90	50.18	14.77	55.35	70.57
Nicaragua	4.68	9.15	9.25	13.75	14.66	13.01
Trinidad and Tobago	40.10	52.21	69.35	21.34	39.88	29.32
Leeward and Windward Is.	12.90	20.24	20.22	.57	.60	1.19
Virgin Is.	.90	1.64	2.37	.03	.09	.09
Total Central America and Caribbean	483.90	417.43	507.56	219.90	273.90	311.39

EXPORT AND IMPORT TRADE BETWEEN
CANADA AND SOME DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (cont'd)
(Calendar Year) (\$ million)

	EXPORTS FROM CANADA			IMPORTS TO CANADA		
	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978
<u>SOUTH AMERICA</u>						
Argentina	47.82	107.13	96.00	21.05	22.87	48.01
Bolivia	3.85	4.00	6.76	4.62	11.22	14.97
Brazil	331.50	275.99	415.78	162.61	214.00	248.29
Chile	13.81	37.08	55.32	33.37	22.65	51.30
Colombia	59.79	60.87	82.35	40.17	63.72	81.45
Ecuador	24.74	20.48	47.48	30.31	68.65	104.95
Guyana	11.86	7.84	7.29	5.86	12.65	29.80
Paraguay	.32	.42	.45	2.53	4.03	3.77
Peru	54.52	46.96	44.00	15.36	37.53	49.58
Surinam	3.18	3.10	3.64	9.73	11.98	9.99
Total South America	551.39	563.87	759.07	325.61	469.30	642.11
Total America	1,035.29	981.30	1,266.63	545.51	743.20	953.50
<u>EUROPE</u>						
Malta	2.28	2.26	.60	.80	.46	.75
Portugal	18.96	34.13	28.46	22.29	26.35	37.51
Total Europe	21.24	36.39	29.06	23.09	26.81	38.26
<u>OCEANIA</u>						
Papua New Guinea	-	-	3.47	-	-	6.33
Total Oceania			3.47			6.33
TOTAL	1,989.51	2,168.49	2,830.53	1,523.89	1,640.22	2,011.46

DETAILS OF AID DISBURSEMENTS TO NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs)

(\$ million)

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
<u>CANADIAN NGOs</u>			
Provincial Contribution*	N/A	N/A	6.50
Food Aid	.52	1.09	1.70
CIDA's Contribution	36.69	42.59	55.06
Sub-total Canadian NGOs	37.21	43.68	63.26
* See note 6 under Table A.			
<u>INTERNATIONAL NGOs</u>			
<u>Grants</u>			
International Planned Parenthood Federation	2.75	3.25	3.65
International Union for Scientific Study of Population	.02	.02	.03
Centre for Education in International Management	.05	.08	.08
International University Exchange Fund	.20	.23	.28
Society for International Development	.01	.01	.01
Pan African Institute for Development	.15	.15	.20
Total Grants	3.18	3.74	4.25
<u>Contributions</u>			
World University Service	.19	.24	.28
Foundation for International Training	-	.05	.48
Association of Geoscientists for International Development	.10	.01	.22
International University Exchange Fund	.05	.04	.18
World Organization of the Scout Movement	.05	.13	.16
Other International NGO Contributions	1.06	1.24	1.96
Total Contributions	1.45	1.71	3.28
Sub-total International NGOs	4.63	5.45	7.53
TOTAL NGOs	41.84	49.13	70.79

TABLE E - 1

CANADIAN NGO PROGRAM
(\$ million)

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
CIDA/NGO Program Disbursements	36.69	42.59	55.06
Canadian NGO Contributions	43.00	45.87	63.67
NGOs Assisted	253	166	205
Countries Assisted	98	104	102
Projects Approved	965	1168	1530

TABLE F

DETAILS OF AID DISBURSEMENTS BY INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE*

(\$ million)

	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
<u>PROGRAMS</u>			
Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Sciences	10.62	8.38	11.47
Social Sciences and Human Resources	6.52	7.35	8.35
Information Sciences	4.44	5.00	5.28
Health Sciences	4.73	4.55	4.72
External Liaison and Relations	2.32	2.92	3.48
Special Governing Board Activities	.05	.05	.35
Program-Related Expenditures	.84	1.26	1.21
TOTAL	29.52	29.51	34.86

* See note 4 under Table A.

DETAILS OF AID DISBURSEMENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY RELIEF*

(\$ 000)

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
Afghanistan	Flood Relief	25		25
Angola	Humanitarian Relief	2,000	200	
Bangladesh	Burmese People			250
Bolivia	Flood Relief			30
Burma	Flood Relief	35		
Chad	Famine Relief		40	
Chile	Humanitarian assistance for political detainees and their families	63		
Ethiopia	Famine Relief			200
	Crop Protection			200
Ethiopia/ Somalia	Relief for Victims of Ogaden Conflict		250	
Haiti	Famine Relief		500	
India	Cyclone and Tidal Wave Disaster Flood Relief		200	140
Indonesia	Earthquake Relief	35		
Iran	Civil Unrest			50
Jamaica	Relief for Fire Victims	107		
Korea	Relief for Victims of Explosion		10	
Lebanon	Civil Conflict	980		1,200
Mauritania	Famine Relief		145	
Morocco/ Mauritania	Saharoui People	150		
Nicaragua	Civil Conflict			185
Philippines	Flood and Earthquake Relief	60		
Portugal	Housing for returnees to Portugal from Angola	230		
	Flood Relief			50
Romania	Earthquake Relief	100		
Rwanda	Flood Relief	25		
	Drought Relief		50	
Senegal	Famine Relief		60	
Somalia	Smallpox Outbreak Control Measures		168	
Sri Lanka	Flood Relief			25
Sudan	Flood Relief			50
Thailand	Flood Relief			150
Turkey	Earthquake Relief	100		
Vietnam	Flood Relief			250
Zaire	Zaire Refugees			200
Zaire & Sudan	Haemorrhagic Fever Epidemic Control	90		
Americas	Disaster Preparedness			133
Africa	Appeal for Victims of Conflict			1,750

DETAILS OF AID DISBURSEMENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY RELIEF (cont'd)

(\$ 000)

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
Latin America Protection for Political Detainees			112
Southern and Relief for Victims of Armed			
West Africa Conflicts		250	
Miscellaneous League of Red Cross Societies		17	
International Committee of the			
Red Cross		110	
 TOTAL	 4,000	 2,000	 5,000

* See also Refugee and Relief Programs under Table D.

TABLE H

DETAILS OF AID DISBURSEMENTS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS AND MISCELLANEOUS PROGRAMS

(\$ million)

	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
<u>SCHOLARSHIPS PROGRAMS</u>			
Commonwealth Scholarships	1.94	1.88	2.31
CIDA's Scholarships	.18	.24	.29
 TOTAL	 2.12	 2.12	 2.60
 <u>MISCELLANEOUS PROGRAMS</u>			
Incentives to Canadian Private Investment in Developing Countries	.09	.25	.46
Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid	.09	.08	.65
Mennonite Central Committee	.25	.50	.90
 TOTAL	 .43	 .83	 2.01

TABLE 1

DETAILS OF FOOD AID DISBURSEMENTS

(\$ million)

	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
<u>MULTILATERAL FOOD AID</u>			
World Food Program	83.92	88.85	94.54
UNRWA	1.92	2.42	3.50
UNICEF	1.37	-	-
Indochina Humanitarian Relief	1.92	.69	.01
TOTAL MULTILATERAL FOOD AID	89.13	91.96	98.05
<u>BILATERAL FOOD AID</u>			
ASIA			
Bangladesh	25.80	52.70	47.37
India	61.62	22.75	5.40
Indonesia	9.92	.04	-
Nepal	-	.91	.01
Pakistan	8.91	.03	-
Sri Lanka	9.56	9.12	14.95
Vietnam	-	6.05	.23
Total Asia	115.81	91.60	67.96
AFRICA			
Cape Verde	-	.94	-
Chad	1.12	-	-
Egypt	9.82	6.31	-
Gambia	-	1.06	.06
Ghana	2.00	.91	-
Mali	.18	-	-
Mauritania	1.48	1.40	-
Mozambique	2.80	2.03	2.60
Niger	2.86	-	-
Rwanda	.10	.04	.36
Senegal	.85	2.35	1.45
Somalia	4.06	-	-
Tanzania	3.62	5.21	4.52

DETAILS OF FOOD AID DISBURSEMENTS (cont'd)

(\$ million)

	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
Zaire	-	-	3.07
Sahel Regional Program	-	6.03	1.87
Total Africa	28.89	26.28	13.93

CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Belize	.12	-	-
Guatemala	.45	-	-
Haiti	-	.81	.01
Honduras	.04	-	-
Jamaica	1.29	10.12	6.96*
Total Central America and the Caribbean	1.90	10.93	6.97

* See note 3 under Table A

SOUTH AMERICA

Colombia	.51	1.07	-
Guyana	.11	-	-
Peru	.30	.77	-
Total South America	.92	1.84	-

EUROPE

Portugal	-	7.50	4.27
----------	---	------	------

	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
OTHER BILATERAL	-	.24	-
<hr/>			
TOTAL BILATERAL FOOD AID	147.52	138.39	93.13
<hr/>			
<u>OTHER FOOD AID PROGRAMS</u>			
<hr/>			
Voluntary Agricultural Development Program	.09	.08	.55
Canadian Non-Governmental Organizations	.52	1.09	1.70
Mennonite Central Committee	.25	.50	1.00
<hr/>			
TOTAL OTHER FOOD AID PROGRAMS	.86	1.67	3.25
<hr/>			
TOTAL FOOD AID	237.51	232.02	194.43

TABLE J

AID DISBURSEMENTS TO LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (LLDCs)*

(\$ million)

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
<u>AFRICA</u>			
Benin ¹	4.16	3.44	2.73
Botswana ¹	1.88	3.05	2.65
Burundi ³	.09	.04	-
Cape Verde ³	-	2.11	1.96
Central African Empire	.08	.12	.09
Chad ³	1.25	4.33	2.28
Comoros	-	.05	-
Ethiopia	.54	.48	.82
Gambia ³	.04	4.34	2.03
Guinea ¹	.74	.11	.16
Lesotho ¹	3.38	6.51	3.90
Malawi	3.57	18.65	15.80
Mali ³	2.87	5.77	7.01
Niger ³	9.69	4.83	6.00
Rwanda	7.35	8.54	6.56
Somalia	4.06	.01	-
Sudan ²	.05	.49	.82
Tanzania ²	16.97	25.47	33.12
Uganda ²	2.79	1.04	.43
Upper Volta ³	1.89	2.77	5.57
East African Community	(6.66)	(1.44)	(.43)
University of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland	(.81)	(.48)	(.76)
Sahel		(8.95)	(15.43)
Total Africa	61.40	92.15	91.93

ASIA

Afghanistan	.25	2.92	4.22
Bangladesh	37.27	72.10	71.79
Laos	2.59	- .01	-
Nepal	.55	2.56	3.37
Total Asia	40.66	77.57	79.38

CIAI
EAB1
- 1758

CIDA CIDA CIDA
CIDA CIDA CIDA CIDA
CIDA CIDA CIDA CIDA
CIDA CIDA CIDA CIDA
CIDA CIDA CIDA CIDA
CIDA CIDA CIDA CIDA
CIDA CIDA CIDA CIDA
CIDA CIDA CIDA CIDA
CIDA CIDA CIDA CIDA

Canada and
Development
Cooperation

Annual Report
1979-1980

Canada and Development Cooperation

Annual Report 1979-1980



This report was prepared by the Public Affairs Division of the Communications Branch, Canadian International Development Agency, and published under the authority of the Honorable Mark MacGuigan, Secretary of State for External Affairs.

On peut également se procurer la version française de cette publication.

If you wish to receive Government publications on international development programs, please write to the Public Affairs Division, Communications Branch, Canadian International Development Agency, P.O. Box 1430, Postal Station B, Hull, Quebec J8X 3Y3.

December 1980

© Minister of Supply and Services Canada 1980

Cat. No. E 94-4/1980E

ISBN 0-662-11362-4

Contents

Minister's Message	4
President's Message	5
Introduction	7
Bilateral Programs	12
Asia	13
Francophone Africa	13
Commonwealth Africa	14
Americas	14
Latin America	14
Commonwealth Caribbean	15
Multilateral Programs	16
UN Agencies and International Organizations	16
Financial Institutions	18
Special Programs	20
Canadian Non-Governmental Organizations	20
International Non-Governmental Organizations	20
Industrial Cooperation	21
Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid	21
Food Aid	22
Annex 1: Tables	23
Annex 2: Definitions	74
Annex 3: A Guide to CIDA	76
Annex 4: CIDA Publications	78

Minister's Message

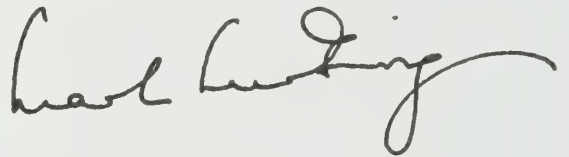
The last ten years have seen dramatic changes in international relations as new political and economic systems emerge to transform the global scene. A proliferation of new states, the appearance of new economic powers, the unresolved environment and energy problems, and the increasing gap between rich and poor countries have threatened the world's stability and made all nations critically aware of their interdependence.

Six years ago the United Nations endorsed the Declaration and Program of Action for a New Economic Order, committing all nations to work for a more equitable sharing of the benefits and opportunities of the world's endowment. While the UN Special Session on Development in August and the upcoming Global Negotiations at the UN are directed to the negotiations on the new international order, the report of the Brandt Commission on the relations between the rich countries of the Northern hemisphere and the poor countries in the South, warns of the urgent need for immediate major reforms to accelerate the transfer of resources from the developed to the developing countries.

Canada is in a unique position to play a leading role in the North-South dialogue. Our record in international peace-keeping and cooperation, our recognized commitment to international development, our own desire to maintain a separate identity from a powerful neighbor, and our lack of colonial tradition have earned us the trust and respect of both the North and the South.

The government has demonstrated its sense of obligation in furthering the North-South dialogue and its resolution to meet its obligations to the Third World. Canada will be host of the 1981 Economic Summit, and an important part of the agenda will be devoted to discussion of the new international order. The government has initiated its own review process of the role Canada should play in the North-South dialogue. It has also appointed a Parliamentary Task Force to make practical recommendations on how Canada can contribute to the success of the negotiations. An important step in renewing our commitment to development is Canada's pledge to increase official development assistance to 0.5 per cent of the gross national product by 1985, and to work towards the United Nations target of 0.7 per cent by 1990. As the major transfer vehicle for development assistance, CIDA will be an important catalyst for change, as we move into the United Nations' third decade of development cooperation.

In the interdependent world in which we live our domestic economic problems are not isolated from the international scene. Solutions can only be found through a process of mutual understanding and cooperation with our partners in the North and in the South. Our prosperity depends on bridging the gap between them, and Canada is deeply committed to building that bridge.



Hon. Mark MacGuigan
Secretary of State for External Affairs

President's Message


As the new President of CIDA, I am pleased to preside over Canada's official aid program at the beginning of a decade of challenges and opportunities for international development cooperation. Aid is a crucial component in an array of complex activities aimed at creating a world of self-reliant nations, sharing the benefits and resolving the problems of an interdependent world.

CIDA's 30 years of experience in the development field provide an important foundation for contributing significantly to the continuing dialogue between countries of the North and the South — partners in reshaping the international order. We have seen the optimism of the 1960s dimmed during the last decade by the realities of recession in the West, the energy crisis, famine, revolution and natural disasters. But the spectre of the vulnerability of the world's poorest nations in these circumstances, the fragility of present economic and social structures, and the instability of a discordant world should strengthen our resolve during the 1980s to find the path toward shared prosperity for all nations.

As the world has changed, so have many of the developing nations. The Third World is a heterogeneous mixture of countries with widely differing resources, climates, environments, social mores, cultural traditions, aspirations and stages of development, each requiring different policy instruments and initiatives for development progress.

We know the magnitude and the complexity of the task ahead. Massive transfers of development assistance to the poorest countries are needed for the mere survival of millions of people caught in the vise of abject poverty. However, self-reliance can only be achieved for developing countries through renewed determination on the part of the richer industrialized nations to use all available avenues to support development cooperation — aid, trade, monetary reform, investment, and technical cooperation. In the fluid environment of change and diversity, CIDA continuously evaluates its aid and development strategies to respond effectively to the needs of its developing partners through a number of varied but complementary programs.

Public participation in and support of development objectives are important dimensions of a successful development cooperation program. CIDA is in a unique position to harmonize the efforts of a large number of divergent Canadian interests, participating in the development process. The agency's wide range of programs, involving other governments, other government departments, educational institutions, voluntary groups, business interests and private citizens are testimony to the importance given to promoting public involvement and understanding of the development program. The challenge for another development decade is before us. It can only be met with the help of an aware, committed Canadian community, dedicated to a new world order for the prosperity of all.



Marcel Massé
President

Note

This annual report represents an accounting of the assistance Canadians have provided to the developing world through their tax dollars — in other words, *official development assistance* or aid. (A definition of official development assistance appears in Annex 2, along with definitions of other terms used in the text.)

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is the government department responsible for administering most of this official assistance, but funds are also provided from other sources: the Department of Finance, the Department of External Affairs, and some provincial governments. Although this annual report is prepared by CIDA, it covers official development assistance *from all major sources*.

Introduction

The International Climate

With just 20 years remaining in this century, international development experts are making forecasts for the state of the world in the year 2000. The latest in the series of reports, and one that packs a good deal of political clout, is the report of the Brandt Commission, called "North-South: A Program for Survival". It details the steps necessary for improvements in relations between the industrialized North and the developing South, if disaster is to be averted before the end of the century. It was compiled by an independent commission, chaired by Willy Brandt, former Chancellor of West Germany, and comprised of three former heads of state, and several former Cabinet ministers, among others. The report sets out a short-term emergency plan for the 1980s involving large-scale transfers of resources to the developing countries, an international energy strategy, and a start on some major reforms in the international economic system. It also suggests long-term reforms for the international economic system, to be accomplished by the year 2000.

Political leaders are taking this report seriously and North-South issues have been and will continue to be the focal point of a series of international meetings: the Venice economic summit last July, the United Nations Conference on Development in August, a North-South mini-summit proposed by the Brandt Commission, the next annual economic summit to be held in Canada in 1981, and a new round of Global Negotiations at the UN early next year.

The number one factor sustaining interest in these negotiations is the interdependence between the North and the South, not only in the most evident area of energy, but also in international monetary and trade issues. The industrialized world has become increasingly dependent on its business dealings with the Third World and a climate of enlightened self-interest is now prevalent. If economic collapse occurs in the South, brought on by continued increases in the cost of energy, wildly fluctuating prices for their commodities, and increasing debt, the whole world stands to suffer.

Much remains to be resolved on the list of challenges in North-South relations, but in the six years since the developing world first proposed its Declaration and Program of Action for a New Economic Order, there has been some progress. For example, the Conference on International Economic Cooperation concluded in 1977 with a series of resolutions including a \$1 billion Special Action Program to transfer resources quickly to the Third World, and the cancellation by Canada

and subsequently several other countries of the debt of the least developed countries. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has introduced special oil facilities and balance-of-payments adjustments for longer periods and larger amounts. There was also an agreement to transfer to developing countries a share of the proceeds from IMF gold sales. The Integrated Program for Commodities, agreed to in principle at the fourth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in 1976, provided the framework for the Common Fund — a kind of financial intermediary for international commodity agreements.

Another type of progress, less measurable perhaps, is the information that is now available on the economic and social conditions in developing countries. Interest in the continuing North-South dialogue has generated much research by international institutions. The availability of the information now makes it easier for the industrialized world to understand the problems of the developing world.

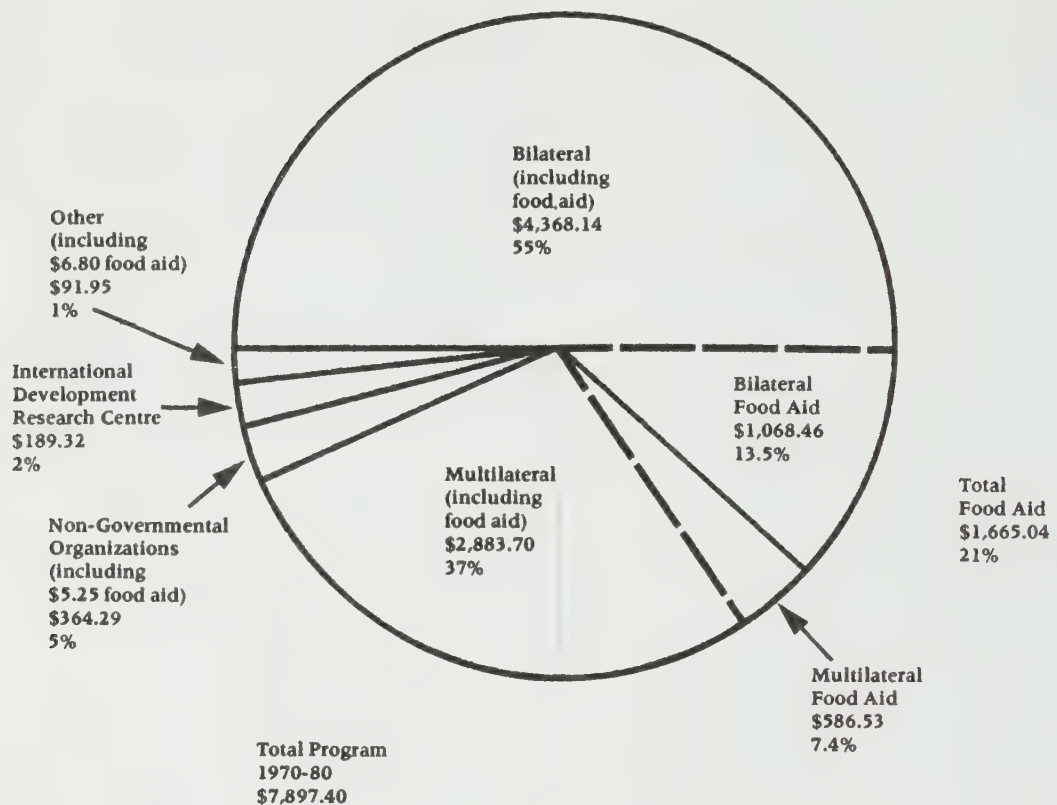
And these problems are massive. There are still 800 million people living in absolute poverty, unable to meet even the most basic needs of human existence. Only 25 per cent of the population in low-income countries (with per capita incomes of less than U.S. \$300) have access to safe water. Vast numbers of people are suffering from malnutrition and facing starvation. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization says the situation in Africa is particularly bad with severe food shortages reported in 21 countries.

In the low-income countries, one in four children does not reach his fifth birthday. For those that do live, the average life expectancy is 50, and there is only one physician for every 10,000 people. The adult literacy rate is 36 per cent. Half of the world's population, and more specifically, about 1,600 million women of Africa, Asia and Latin America carry a double burden of domestic work with responsibility for at least 50 per cent of all the world's food production. Female life expectancy falls far behind that of men in the world's poorest areas.

Many countries not only face the problem of providing for their own population, but also need assistance to cope with refugees and displaced persons, who number 10 million throughout the world. Going hand in hand with these problems are the financial difficulties of Third World governments. The oil-consuming developing

Expenditures by Program

Decade 1970-80
(\$ million)



countries have a debt of about U.S. \$300 billion and face a record trade deficit next year of U.S. \$70 billion.

Despite these huge problems there has been some progress in the developing world over the last decade. Middle-income countries and some of the low-income countries have demonstrated remarkable success in dealing with fluctuations in the world economy. Annual growth rates in middle-income countries averaged around 6 per cent, compared with 3.1 per cent in industrialized countries. Low-income Asian countries averaged over 5 per cent in 1977 and 1978. (India in particular has done well). This remarkable showing in Asian countries gave low-income countries generally an average annual growth rate of 3.2 per cent.

Latin American countries continue to experience a remarkable process of modernization, averaging an annual growth rate of 6 per cent in the 1970s. This has been due to an industrial revolution that now means more than half of the Third World's manufactures are produced in Latin America.

However, the poorest countries, most of them in sub-Saharan Africa, continue to be left behind. Growth rates there declined to 2.4 per cent between 1974 and 1977, and projections for the next decade are dim. According to the World Bank, population in the region is expected to continue to expand rapidly, improved farm productivity will be limited by insufficient agricultural research and difficult growing conditions, and lack of infrastructure will continue to hamper industrial development.

Even in those middle and low-income countries that have registered surprising growth rates, vast numbers of the population continue to live in poverty. In Latin America, for example, the industrial revolution has spawned an immense problem of urban sprawl, with millions of people living in the shantytowns of Rio, Lima and Santiago. The dirt farmers of Latin America, about 110 million of them, have been left behind as agriculture takes second place to industry.

Canadian Assistance

While domestic economic difficulties have placed severe constraints on official development assistance since 1978, the government has recently begun to reverse this downward trend. In August, it announced its intention to increase official development assistance to 0.5 per cent of gross national product (GNP) by 1985, and to work toward the accepted United Nations target of 0.7 per cent by 1990. To reinforce its commitment to development, the government appointed a Parliamentary Task Force on North-South relations to examine all facets of relations between developing and developed countries, with a view to recommending practical and concrete steps to increase Canada's effectiveness in contributing to the success of North-South negotiations.

In recognition of the heterogeneous nature of the Third World, Canada has attempted to diversify its development strategies to respond more effectively to individual recipients' needs to achieve self-reliance in terms of their own economic, social and cultural choices. The needs of each country vary considerably, depending on natural resources, stage of development, institutions and aspirations. The emergence of a number of resource-rich middle-income countries needing assistance in institution-building to better distribute the benefits of increased wealth to all sectors of the population, has prompted CIDA to look at new initiatives in development assistance, including those of a non-grant nature. The emphasis of Canada's development program, however, will continue to be on the basic needs of people in the poorest countries, particularly in the rural areas.

CIDA's continuing role is to match the needs of the developing countries with appropriate Canadian supply. Programs and projects in CIDA, therefore, involve many participants — other federal government departments, provincial governments, educational institutions, voluntary groups, business and private individuals.

CIDA's main channel for putting Canadian resources to work overseas is through its bilateral programs. In 1979-80 bilateral disbursements amounted to \$598.79 million. By regulation, 80 per cent of the funds spent by CIDA on bilateral programs have to go into the Canadian economy for goods and services used on overseas projects. In this way Canadian manufacturers, suppliers, contractors and consultants are deeply involved in CIDA's development work overseas. A history of contracts awarded to Canadians in many fields

has enabled Canada to build up expertise in some sectors in a large number of countries (agriculture, transportation, health, and energy, to give just a few examples). Through its Resources Branch, CIDA has been able to ascertain what human and material resources are available in Canada to meet requests from developing countries.

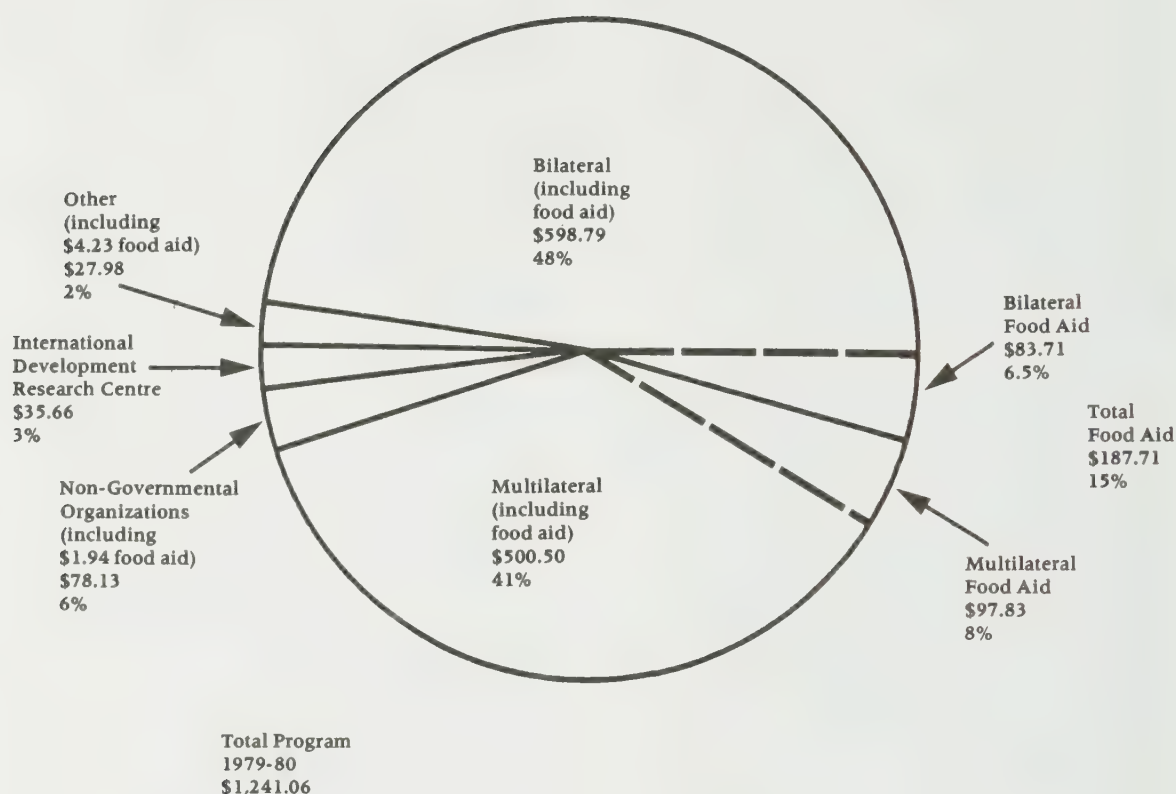
The second main channel for Canadian assistance to the Third World is through multilateral programs, whereby Canada joins with other donor nations to provide the high level of development assistance that is beyond the scope of individual countries. Funds from CIDA and the Department of External Affairs are channelled through United Nations agencies and international organizations involved in development and research. CIDA and the Department of Finance also provide funds to international financial institutions, i.e. the World Bank and the regional development banks. The total for Canadian multilateral assistance in 1979-80 was \$500.50 million. Canadians, either as individuals or as businesses have the opportunity to work along with participants from other donor countries on the development projects undertaken by these international institutions throughout the world.

The Special Programs Branch at CIDA plays a key role in involving various sectors of the Canadian public in international development. The Industrial Cooperation Division, for example, encourages Canadian firms to establish or expand operations and to test Canadian technology in developing countries. In 1979 the Division launched a new initiative to help Canadian consultants to secure, for Canada, a fairer share of internationally-financed major capital investment projects in developing countries. These projects are financed by such institutions as the World Bank or regional development banks. This new initiative, the Canadian Project Preparation Facility (CPPF) as it is called, provides funds to Canadian consulting companies to prepare pre-feasibility studies as a lead-in to the projects. This Canadian involvement at the early stages puts Canadian manufacturers in a better position to compete for contracts. The CPPF will help Canadians get a better share of the \$25 billion in contracts that are awarded every year by multilateral institutions.

Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are also supported through CIDA's Special Programs. Some NGOs (churches, for example) have been involved in international development for more than a century — much longer than the government. CIDA supports their work entirely or on a matching basis, which

Expenditures by Program

Fiscal Year 1979-80
(\$ million)



enables them to broaden the scope of their activities. In 1979-80 CIDA introduced some new policies to further assist the work of the NGOs: increased support for the development work of cooperative organizations; increased assessment in reports of the impact of projects on the poorest women and children; and support for cooperation between Canadian universities and community colleges and their counterparts in the Third World. In addition the Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid (VADA) program now comes under the heading of Special Programs at CIDA. It is through the VADA program (and by funding NGOs) that some provincial governments have lent their support to international development in recent years.

This kind of involvement by Canadians from all walks of life, working together with people in the developing countries to build self-reliance, is an important facet of North-South relations. It demands an ability to look beyond one's own borders and enter into the spirit of internationalism that must be the keynote of the last two decades of this century.

Policy Activity

This year signals the end of the period covered by the *1975-80 Strategy for International Development Cooperation*. During the past year the major work of CIDA's Policy Branch has been to examine current Canadian aid policies in light of the changing international environment. This exercise, involving the Development Policy Division, in consultation with other branches of the agency, includes analysis of international economic, social, and geopolitical trends, monitoring development prospects of the Third World, and reviewing the domestic dimension of development cooperation, with a view to improving the quality and effectiveness of Canada's various programs of development assistance.

As the catalyst in responding to North-South issues within the government, CIDA's Policy Branch participated in the formulation of official Canadian positions in a number of international

forums such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in May 1979, and the UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development in August 1979. The branch was also involved in preparations for the second International Development Strategy which was discussed at the Special Session of the UN General Assembly in August 1980, and for the Global Negotiations which will begin early in 1981.

CIDA's Policy Branch also serves as a linchpin between international and domestic participants in the development cooperation process. Internationally it liaises closely with a large and growing network of international institutions, like the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. In so doing, it contributes and responds to the emerging trends of its partners (both donors and recipient nations) in development cooperation. Domestically, it stimulates and coordinates the participation of provincial governments, the business community and Canadian universities in international development. Within CIDA, the branch has been active in the management of the policy process, especially in terms of developing more comprehensive agency policies and related systems, and in ensuring that Canadian assistance is sufficiently flexible to meet the rapidly changing needs of developing countries.

The branch is also responsible for the development and implementation of agency policies concerning the integration of women in development, by encouraging new initiatives to promote the participation of women in development planning, project execution and evaluation. As is the case with other agency policies, information about the situation of the neediest women in developing countries is coordinated with the programs of other international donors and is disseminated to Canadian missions abroad.

Through its Corporate Planning and Evaluation Divisions, the Policy Branch also plays a major role in formulating CIDA's response to public and Parliamentary concern about efficiency and effectiveness in delivery of the government's programs of international development cooperation. The Corporate Planning Division devoted considerable attention in 1979-80 to revision of a planning cycle for the

agency and improvement of the agency's work planning system, with a view to rendering more cost-effective the allocation of both program and administrative funds.

The Evaluation Division has developed a comprehensive and integrated evaluation system to improve the quality of the evaluation of CIDA projects and to ensure that the lessons learned from project evaluations are applied in the development and management of new projects and programs. Training programs have been developed for CIDA program managers and project officers to ensure effective implementation of the system.

Bilateral Programs

The major portion of Canadian official development assistance is provided as bilateral aid, under direct agreements between Canada and the governments of developing countries. Bilateral aid totalled \$598.79 million in 1979-80, accounting for 48 per cent of total Canadian aid. It is provided in the form of grants or concessional loans (see Annex 2, Definitions). The developing countries use the funds to purchase goods and services for economic and social development, and most of these purchases are made in Canada.

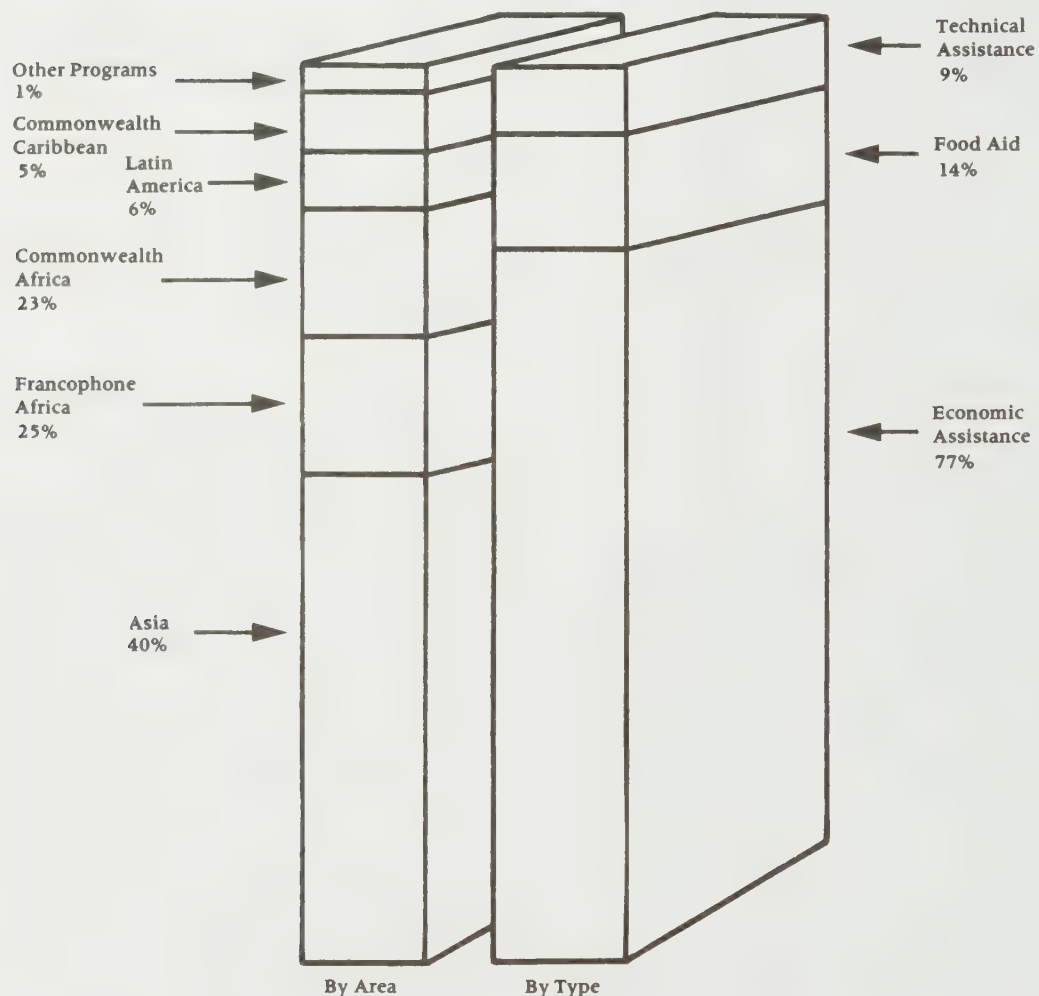
CIDA places greatest emphasis on integrated rural development, which aims at promoting all aspects of the economy and social services in rural areas. It includes development of agriculture, fisheries and forestry, health and sanitation,

provision of adequate housing and supplies of clean water, functional education and so on. Other important sectors are energy, transportation and communications.

Canadian bilateral aid projects vary widely in size. Some of the smallest projects receive assistance directly from the Canadian embassy in the country. Under this program of mission-administered funds, as it is called, a community may apply to the embassy for up to \$25,000 to assist it with such problems as meeting the need for hospital or school equipment, hand pumps for drinking water, motors for fishing boats, tools for farming, and so on. The funds are part of regular bilateral grant allocations.

Bilateral funds (excluding \$8.5 million in

Bilateral Disbursements, 1979-80



miscellaneous expenditures) are divided among the following administrative divisions at CIDA: Asia (\$238.04 million disbursed in 1979-80), Francophone Africa (\$147.73 million), Commonwealth Africa (\$138.34 million), and the Americas — Latin America (\$35.30 million) and Commonwealth Caribbean (\$30.88 million).

Asia

Asia is where Canada's official aid program began in the early 1950s, and where about three-fifths of our bilateral assistance has gone since then. In 1979-80 the Asia program remained Canada's largest: disbursements rose to \$238.04 million. The ratio of loans to grants was about equal. Future commitments (\$164.3 million for 35 newly approved projects) dropped, reflecting the budget constraints facing CIDA.

Despite awesome difficulties, most of the Asian countries assisted by Canada have achieved some progress in the past few years. Asia achieved strong economic growth again in 1979-80, but drought cut into agricultural gains, and continuing escalation of energy costs caused balance-of-payments deterioration, except in Indonesia which has oil. Poverty remains the most striking feature of the development picture in Asia, with countries aided by Canada having an average annual gross national product of less than \$200 per capita.

Power generation and transmission, natural resources development, and agriculture were the main themes of CIDA's \$67.17 million 1979-80 program in Pakistan. The biggest new project was a \$30 million effort to double agricultural production in the Mardan region of the North West Frontier Province through irrigation and land reclamation.

In Bangladesh, CIDA disbursed \$65.18 million in 1979-80 through a program that includes food aid, commodities (such as potash for fertilizer), and a variety of agriculture, power and railway projects. A five-year \$60 million program was launched in 1979 to upgrade track, supply locomotives, and improve railway management.

India received \$42.60 million in 1979-80 mainly for agriculture, although planning is under way in the energy sector. Canada's largest new initiative in several years was a \$25 million loan to help India's Agriculture Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC) increase the flow of rural credit, especially to small farmers in the poorest regions.

Sri Lanka received \$15.94 million in food aid, commodities, and projects in such areas as dry-zone agriculture, honey production, and public utilities. Canada also agreed to participate in possibly the world's largest development project, by providing up to \$83 million to help build the Maduru Oya reservoir complex, part of

the huge Mahaweli scheme designed to increase the island's irrigated land and its power supply.

Balanced regional development is the goal of Canadian assistance to Indonesia, emphasizing power, transportation and agriculture (mainly water resources). CIDA disbursed \$11.75 million last year on such projects as better distribution systems for fertilizer and cement, animal health services, and electrification in rural areas and remote islands.

In Nepal the focus of the Canadian programs (\$6.74 million disbursed in 1979-80) has been on regional development. Projects include training of rural health auxiliaries, shipments of potash for farmers, and development of land and water resources and civil aviation.

In other areas, the Canadian program in Afghanistan was suspended at the beginning of 1980. In Oceania, help was channelled mainly through regional institutions. Future cooperation was being planned with the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Francophone Africa

In 1979-80 Canada increased its assistance to the most disadvantaged countries and peoples in Francophone Africa. In the Sahel, substantial assistance was provided to promote the development of agriculture and to end the isolation of countries through the construction of roads and railways.

In addition, the transfer of resources and industrial cooperation with middle-income countries increased. CIDA, in conjunction with the Export Development Corporation and the World Bank, contributed to new rural electrification projects in Cameroon and Ivory Coast.

The transportation and agriculture sectors received the most funding, followed by education, public services (hydro-electricity and energy generally) and communications. Total disbursements amounted to \$147.73 million, (about 36 per cent as loans and 64 per cent as grants). More than 200 projects were under way.

The Sahel countries received \$64.19 million in all. A total of \$15 million was invested in the most extensive telecommunications project in Francophone Africa, the Panafrican Telecommunications Network (PANAFTEL). Senegal received \$8.76 million for projects such as university training (Thiès Polytechnic School, \$1.8 million) and fisheries (marketing of small-scale fishing catches, \$1.6 million). A plant protection project in Upper Volta, Niger and Mali accounted for \$2.2 million, while the Kaarta rural development project in Mali received \$3.6 million.

In Ivory Coast disbursements totalled \$16.99 million. Important projects are the Abidjan-Niger railway linking Ouagadougou, the capital of Upper Volta, to Abidjan in Ivory Coast, for which CIDA allocated \$11.2 million; the Kossou-Daloa electrification project costing \$1.6 million; and a rural hydroelectrification project which received \$1.1 million.

In Cameroon, disbursements totalled \$15.29 million, with the emphasis on maritime transportation (expansion of Douala harbor, \$1.5 million) and railways (the Transcameroon Railway, \$4.3 million).

Other major recipients of Canadian assistance were Tunisia (\$10.87 million), Togo (\$9.17 million), Zaire (\$8.18 million), Rwanda (\$5.84 million), Benin (\$5.03 million), Madagascar (\$3.65 million), Morocco (\$2.58 million).

Commonwealth Africa

The Commonwealth Africa program at CIDA covers 21 African countries, ranging from the largest on the continent (Sudan) and the most populous (Nigeria) to a number of micro states with populations of less than one million. Living conditions are difficult in most of these countries, as reflected by the low average annual gross national product of \$300 per capita, an adult literacy rate of only 38 per cent, and a life expectancy of 47 years.

Planning of Canadian assistance projects is concentrated in sectors that can meet basic needs among the poorest segments of the population. These include agriculture, rural water supply and rural development in general, with an emphasis on productive employment generation. Infrastructure projects that meet basic needs in a more indirect fashion still dominate the program, but the current trend is to place increased emphasis on agriculture.

~~Bilateral disbursements to Commonwealth Africa in 1979-80 totalled \$138.34 million. Most of the funds (77 per cent) were in the form of grants and 23 per cent were concessional loans. There are 235 active projects and another 65 are being developed.~~

The major recipients of Canadian aid in 1979-80 were Egypt (\$27.78 million), Tanzania (\$27.64 million), Ghana (\$17.97 million), Zambia (\$15.98 million), Malawi (\$15.96 million), and Kenya (\$12.78 million). The generation and transmission of power, and road and rail transportation were the main sectors of concentration in these countries, although agricultural development is assuming greater importance. In Tanzania, for example, CIDA's longstanding participation in wheat production is

having a measurable effect on the goal of self-sufficiency in this commodity, an objective that could be reached in the next decade. Another project in Zambia should have similar results. Also, with CIDA's renewed involvement in the Njoro Research Station in Kenya, there will be a wheat research network supporting CIDA projects in Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia, with potential for expansion to other countries.

Egypt is of special interest in that the relatively high level of development in certain sectors of that country's economy can cause significant commercial benefits to accrue to Canada. For example, Canadian railway equipment has been ordered following the supply of locomotives through the aid program.

After resolution of the conflict in Zimbabwe, Canada began assessing requirements in that country with a view to providing development assistance.

The Americas

In January 1979 the Latin American and Commonwealth Caribbean programs were grouped in the newly constituted Americas Division. The administrative regrouping makes it possible to take the whole continent into account when formulating a development strategy for the region's developing countries, which face five major problems: poor distribution of income, which reduces most of the inhabitants to poverty; rapid urbanization; population increase coupled with acute unemployment; increasing debt; and general decline in the economy. Despite their merger, the two programs are distinct in structure, and evolution, and their development activities during 1979-80 are dealt with separately.

Latin America

CIDA's program in Latin America focuses mainly on social and rural development and lays emphasis on technical assistance. Since 1978 efforts have been made to increase economic assistance, but budget restrictions imposed in 1979 limited the program. Total disbursements in 1979-80 reached \$35.30 million (compared with \$47.24 million in 1978-79), loans accounting for about 32 per cent and grants about 68 per cent. One hundred and six projects were under way during the period. The rural development and mining sectors received the greatest share, followed by education, health and energy. In rural development, special efforts are being made to reach the most disadvantaged people.

In Haiti (where disbursements reached \$7.59 million) the integrated regional development program is continuing. The objective is to promote self-reliance through agricultural, health and educational activities in a region of 300,000 persons engaged mainly in agriculture.

In Colombia (\$7.11 million in disbursements in 1979-80), CIDA has provided institutional support loans whereby the Colombian government loans the funds to public and private institutions and puts the proceeds into a development fund. The proceeds have been used for reforestation and construction of rural aqueducts.

In Peru (where 1979-80 disbursements reached \$4.02 million) there is a research and experimental production program for the cultivation of rapeseed and cereals integrated with the type of agriculture practised in the altiplano of the Puno-Juliaca region. The project includes participation of Canadian experts, the supply of machinery, the training of Peruvians, and construction.

Other major recipients of Canadian assistance in 1979-80 were Honduras (\$4.62 million) and Guatemala (\$2.94 million).

Commonwealth Caribbean

The primary objective of Canadian bilateral assistance to the Caribbean is the generation of productive employment. Unemployment is a central problem in the area, with inadequate transportation and communication, and restricted domestic markets and limited resources adding to difficulties in the region.

Total bilateral assistance to the Caribbean in 1979-80 reached \$30.88 million, with about 59 per cent as loans and 41 per cent as grants, and 143 projects were under way. Important sectors were agriculture, public services, transportation and education.

A loan of \$3 million for the purchase of foodstuffs, and a \$4 million line of credit for development were provided to Jamaica within the framework of the mechanism established by the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development, created in 1978 under the auspices of the World Bank. The group comprises recipients, donors and multilateral institutions and serves as a consultative group on long-term economic development in the region.

Major recipients of Canadian assistance were the Leeward and Windward Islands (\$9.07 million). In St. Vincent and St. Kitts two projects to improve airport installations are under way, financed by grants of \$710,000 and \$2.8 million respectively. In both cases, the objective is to meet the demands of increasing traffic and in so doing bolster tourism, one of the principal industries.

In Dominica a grant of \$950,000 was provided to assist in overcoming the high deficit in its balance of payments due to the devastation caused by hurricanes David and Frederick.

Other major recipients in the area were Guyana (\$5.95 million) and Belize (\$3.77 million).

Multilateral Programs

Through multilateral assistance, Canada joins with other donor nations to help provide the high level of development assistance that is beyond the scope of individual countries. CIDA funds for multilateral programs are channelled through United Nations (UN) agencies and other international organizations involved in development and research (see Table D-1). In addition, CIDA and the Department of Finance provide funds to international financial institutions, i.e. the World Bank and regional development banks (see Table D-2).

Most of these organizations operate various programs, so CIDA contributes to about 65 programs in all. While the organizations are responsible for the administration of projects, Canada participates in their governing bodies to ensure that the organizations are operating within their own policy and operational guidelines, and that Canada's interests in funding them continue to be met.

In addition to CIDA's contributions, the Department of External Affairs makes contributions to the regular budgets and voluntary funds of several multilateral organizations. These are listed along with CIDA contributions in Table D-1. Total multilateral disbursements for 1979-80 amounted to \$500.50 million.

UN Agencies and International Organizations

A few of the organizations CIDA supports are listed below, according to the type of work they do. A more complete list appears in Table D-1.

General Funds

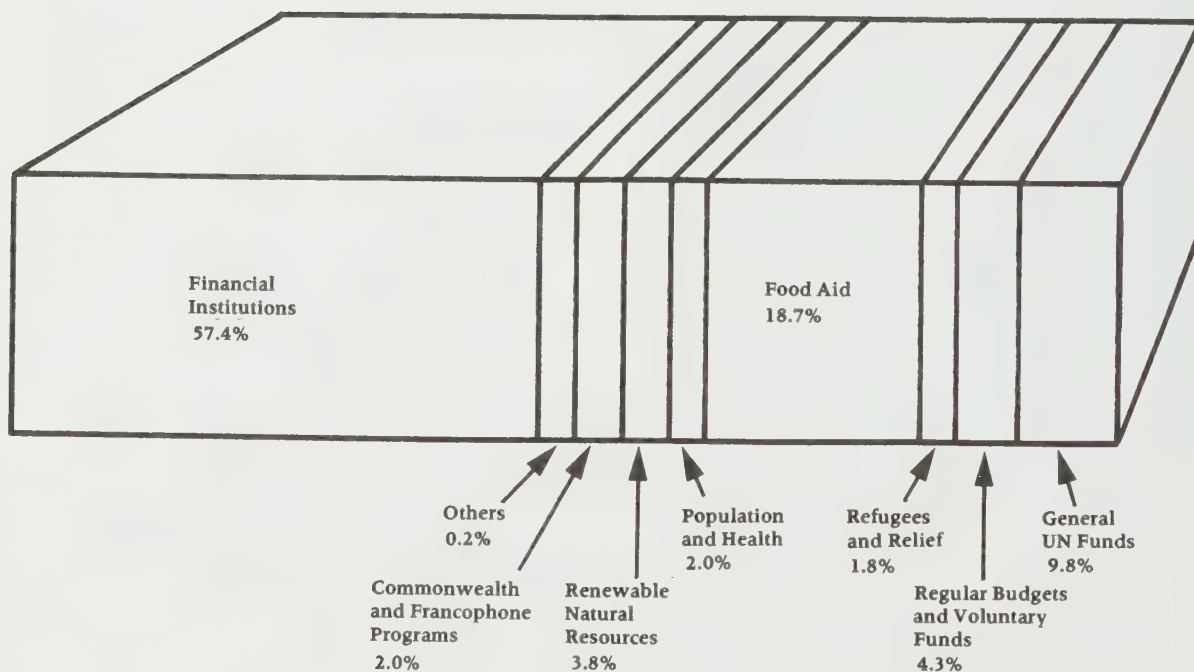
UNDP — The United Nations Development Program performs a "central banker" role, raising funds, organizing technical assistance projects to be executed by UN specialized agencies, and coordinating development efforts through its "country programming" approach. Its three largest sectors of concentration are agriculture, public administration, and education. CIDA's 1979-80 contribution was \$41 million.

UNICEF — The UN Children's Fund is a priority for CIDA contributions to social development. UNICEF is charged with improving the situation of children by stressing basic services, including primary health care and provision of clean water. CIDA's 1979-80 contribution was \$8 million.

Renewable Natural Resources

IFAD — The International Fund for Agricultural Development was created in 1976 to mobilize resources on concessional terms for expansion and improvement of food production systems,

Multilateral Disbursements, 1979-80



with particular emphasis on the poorest food-deficit countries. Projects financed by IFAD are normally executed by such institutions as the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Bank, and the regional development banks. Canada's contribution for 1979-80 was \$11 million.

CGIAR — The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research is made up of 29 donor governments and organizations, and coordinates financial assistance to 13 international agricultural research centres and programs throughout the world. These centres have played a dominant role in the "green revolution". Canada's contribution for 1979-80 was \$8.2 million in support of 11 institutions.

Population and Health

UNFPA — The UN Fund for Population Activities is Canada's main channel for international population assistance (1979-80 contribution of \$8 million). The UNFPA introduces its programs through the health, education, agriculture, labor, and communications sectors, often using UN specialized agencies and NGOs as executing agencies.

WHO — Contributions to a group of specialized programs of the World Health Organization amounted to \$2.40 million this year. These comprised \$850,000 for the human reproduction program, \$700,000 for tropical disease research, \$750,000 for onchocerciasis control (river blindness), and \$100,000 for the expanded program of immunization.

Commonwealth and Francophone Programs

The Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC) is the Commonwealth's one central fund for technical assistance. CIDA's 1979-80 contribution was \$8.8 million. The CFTC stresses mutual technical cooperation between Commonwealth countries with particular emphasis on cooperation between developing countries. Canadian contributions to francophone programs in 1979-80 totalled \$1.44 million, the largest being for the Special Development Program of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation.

Humanitarian, Refugee and Emergency Relief

In 1979-80 contributions in humanitarian, refugee and emergency relief totalled \$28.63 million.*

CIDA contributed to the regular programs of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) — \$2 million, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) — \$5 million, and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) — \$375,000, and responded to a number of humanitarian appeals.

Some 10 million people were uprooted by political change with an estimated 4 million displaced persons in Africa alone, where CIDA answered appeals on behalf of the victims of civil unrest in several countries: \$2 million to the Pan African Appeal of the ICRC; \$850,000 to the Zimbabwe and Uganda repatriations programs of the UNHCR; \$300,000 to the United Nations Education and Training Program for Southern Africans; and \$150,000 to the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

Canada contributed \$750,000 for the UNHCR's special appeal for Indochinese refugees and \$158,000 for a similar appeal of the League of Red Cross Societies (LRCS). The Kampuchea crisis prompted a \$15 million response: \$12 million disbursed through the ICRC and UNICEF, \$1.8 million through the UNHCR, and \$300,000 each through the Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace, World Vision, Canadian University Service Overseas, and the Mennonite Central Committee.

Elsewhere, CIDA provided \$400,000 to the LRCS for relief of Afghan refugees in Pakistan, \$200,000 to the ICRC for famine relief in East Timor, and \$375,000 to the ICRC and the Canadian Labour Congress for victims of political unrest in El Salvador and in Nicaragua.

Natural disasters which prompted CIDA aid included earthquakes in the Azores, Colombia and Yugoslavia, hurricanes in Dominica, the Dominican Republic and Fiji, a volcanic eruption in St. Vincent, and floods in Algeria, Colombia, Egypt, Honduras, Jamaica, Morocco and Paraguay. Contributions to alleviate suffering caused by natural disasters totalled \$863,000.

* International emergency relief is administered by CIDA's Multilateral Programs Branch, but strictly speaking, it is not part of multilateral funds. It is voted separately by Parliament. For this reason, details of international emergency relief disbursements (totalling \$19 million) are shown separately in Table G, while disbursements for the Multilateral Branch's regular refugee and relief programs (totalling \$9.63 million) are shown in the multilateral table (D-1).

Financial Institutions

World Bank Group

The World Bank recorded new commitments of about U.S. \$7.6 billion during the fiscal year, while its two sister organizations, the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), approved commitments of some U.S. \$3.8 billion and U.S. \$413 million respectively. The World Bank moved towards final approval of a general capital increase in 1979-80, and since this increase will only be implemented in future years, Canada made no contribution to the World Bank during the year under review. However, Canada provided Cdn \$4.01 million to the IFC as well as Cdn \$164.78 million to IDA. The IDA payment was the third against a total Canadian commitment of Cdn \$470.8 million for the Fifth Replenishment covering 1978-80 inclusive.

The World Bank is seen by many as one of, if not the leading, international development institution, particularly given the size and scope of its programs. The Bank acts as a forum for the discussion of key developmental policy issues and implements innovative assistance projects in sectors such as rural development and agriculture, and water supply and sanitation. It also has a quickly expanding energy program to meet the pressing needs of developing countries for relief from constantly rising oil prices.

Asian Development Bank and Fund

The Asian Development Bank (AsDB) with its concessional Asian Development Fund (AsDF) is the major regional financial institution serving the countries of Asia and the South Pacific, in particular the poorest countries of the region where a large part of the world's population lives. The lending programs of the Bank and the Fund exceeded U.S. \$1.25 billion in 1979, to reach a cumulative total of U.S. \$6.65 billion by December 31, 1979.

Agriculture and agro-industry accounted for the largest share of cumulative Bank lending (26.6 per cent), followed by energy (23.4 per cent) which has increased steadily since the mid-1970s.

Canada was a founding member of the Bank and has subscribed to 6.7 per cent of the Bank's share capital, making Canada the sixth largest shareholder with an equity of U.S. \$594.7 million, as of December 31, 1979. Canada's total pledges to the Bank's concessional resources amount to U.S. \$268.3 million, of which a payment of Cdn \$38 million was made last year.

Inter-American Development Bank

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) assists the developing countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. For the first time in its history, the IDB's commitments exceeded U.S. \$2 billion, while 1979 disbursements reached a new high of U.S. \$1.6 billion.

Canada, a prime supporter of the IDB, contributed Cdn \$6.83 million and Cdn \$24.17 million respectively to the ordinary capital and concessional fund operations of the Bank in 1979.

The IDB Board of Governors has formalized the Fifth Replenishment of the Bank's resources which provides for sustained growth of between five to seven per cent in real terms over the 1979-82 period. During 1979, a major policy review was conducted within the Bank which considered revisions to the functions and policies of the IDB. Canada continues to work actively towards the allocation of more of the Bank's resources to those countries and sectors in greatest need. Currently one major donor is experiencing some problems in obtaining legislative approval for its IDB contributions, thus creating some doubts as to whether the expansion of the Bank's programs will proceed as quickly as hoped.

African Development Bank and Fund

The African Development Bank (AfDB) and its concessional arm, the African Development Fund (AfDF), are the major regional financial aid institutions in Africa. Fund lending reached a cumulative total (since 1974) of U.S. \$775.7 million by December 31, 1979, of which more than 80 per cent went to the Bank's least developed members. In 1979, the Fund approved projects totalling U.S. \$228.4 million. Canada is one of the major supporters of the Fund and contributed Cdn \$25.41 million last fiscal year. The sectoral distribution of AfDF lending to date indicates proportionately larger lending to agriculture (36.5 per cent) and to the transport sector (27.6 per cent).

Last year the Board of Governors of the Bank approved the opening of Bank membership to non-African countries. The ratification process is now under way in African countries. As of April 25, 1980, 25 African countries out of 48 had accepted the amendments to the Charter, and the Bank is expected to open its capital to non-regional countries in mid-1981.

Caribbean Development Bank

The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) is the major financial development institution serving the Commonwealth Caribbean. In 1979, new loan approvals reached U.S. \$80.4 million, or 63 per cent over the 1978 level. Loan disbursements rose last year to U.S. \$31.5 million from U.S. \$26 million in the previous year.

Canada is a founding member of the CDB and is the largest donor member of that institution. During 1979-80, Canada contributed Cdn \$823,000 to the capital resources of the CDB and Cdn \$3.5 million to the Special Development Fund.

Highlights of the CDB's activities for the year included the adoption of new policies on lending for the industrial and tourism sectors, and also a continuation of its active role both in the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development (CGCED) and as a channel for international assistance to its member countries from institutions such as the World Bank and the International Development Association.

Special Programs

Innovative and flexible efforts to help the Third World shape its future are supported by the several divisions grouped in CIDA's Special Programs Branch. Designed to strengthen the wide range of expertise and resources Canada's private sector provides to developing countries, these programs were allocated about \$74.85 million or about 6 per cent of Canada's official development assistance in 1979-80.

Canadian Non-Governmental Organizations

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are noted for their flexible, fast, low-cost, "grass-roots" development work. Canadians have supported the overseas activities of NGOs for more than a century, and today the 84 member agencies of the Canadian Council for International Cooperation represent several million members who freely contribute \$75 million to \$100 million yearly for such development work. Matching contributions from CIDA and some provincial governments have a multiplier effect.

Aid through NGOs amounts to roughly 10 per cent of official development assistance from developed countries and added to this is the equally sizeable contribution of indigenous NGOs in developing countries. Last year CIDA's NGO Division provided \$59.52 million to help 195 Canadian NGOs support 2304 projects in 103 countries. (Many more details on CIDA's assistance to Canadian NGOs are available in the NGO Division's Program Summary — see Annex 3.)

CIDA cooperates with six types of NGOs: fund-raising groups (e.g. CANSAVE, the churches); organizations providing goods and services (Overseas Book Centre, l'Assistance médicale internationale); volunteer and exchange agencies (Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO), Canada World Youth); mass-membership groups (unions, YM-YWCA, Boy Scouts); educational institutions and professional organizations; and credit unions and cooperatives (Cooperative Development Foundation, la Fédération de Québec des Caisses Populaires Desjardins, Conseil des coopératives du Québec).

The central thrust of the work supported by Canadian NGOs, with a financial boost from CIDA, is toward building self-reliance among the Third World people involved in each project. Often this involves close partnership in a small-scale project between the Canadian group and an indigenous NGO in the developing country.

The NGO Division gives priority to development efforts that will create jobs, develop human resources, and encourage maximum use of local resources. Special emphasis is placed on rural development, education, training and public health.

Contributions to such projects account for most of the NGO Division's funds, but a substantial amount (\$16.5 million in 1979-80) is used to help the agencies that send volunteers or operate exchange programs. There is also a Public Participation Program (\$3.5 million last year) that helps community groups carry out development education work in Canada.

During 1979-80 a new policy was created in consultation with Canadian cooperative organizations to enable CIDA to increase its support for cooperative development work in the Third World. A new initiative was launched in the area of institutional cooperation whereby CIDA assists universities, community colleges, volunteer agencies, cooperatives, unions, and professional associations to establish cooperative relationships and joint ventures with their counterparts in developing countries. The aim of these ventures is to provide practical solutions to the basic problems of Third World communities. Also, use of the Agency Project Fund (APF) expanded. This facility speeds up project implementation by providing grants to a few NGOs that are extensively involved in small-scale projects.

International Non-Governmental Organizations

The International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGO) program was created in 1974 to channel Canadian assistance to the Third World through internationally constituted and managed NGOs. Such organizations pool international resources to support efforts in developing countries or regions where a multilateral presence may be more productive or suitable. They also offer a link with Third World NGOs that have no Canadian affiliates.

The program emphasizes community development, management training, and institution building and support. The Association of Geoscientists for International Development (AGID) based in Caracas, Venezuela uses both Canadian and international expertise in its mineral resource management training projects, and was supported with INGO financing

amounting to \$200,000. The INGO Division is also assisting the World University Service (WUS), in close coordination with WUS Canada, to develop a self-reliant WUS constituency in Latin America where scholarship programs and long-term community development are important. The INGO program also helps implement Canadian government policies such as providing humanitarian relief to refugees in South Africa and supporting a large number of projects in francophone countries.

Total disbursements for the INGO program in 1979-80 reached \$7.17 million. This involved \$4.35 million in grants to support international NGOs and \$2.82 million in contributions for 90 international NGO projects. Most of these projects were in the social development and community services sector, although infrastructure, environment, rural development and renewable resources were also important sectors.

Industrial Cooperation

Fiscal year 1979-80 was the first full year of operation for CIDA's new industrial cooperation program. It was established in September 1978 on the foundations of the former business and industry program which had been operating since 1971.

The program encourages Canadian firms to establish or expand operations in developing countries by providing increased funding to investigate opportunities, and to test Canadian technology in Third World countries. It assists developing countries to create an environment conducive to industrialization by providing business-related training, technical assistance, institutional linkages, investment missions, conferences and workshops, information dissemination, and soft credits to developing country institutions.

The program assists developing countries to improve their industrial sectors, and facilitates more viable economic links between Canada and developing countries. The program also provides policy direction and funding for Canada's Trade Facilitation Office.

In September 1979, the Industrial Cooperation Division launched the Canadian Project Preparation Facility (CPPF) to assist Canadian companies in obtaining a fairer share of multilaterally-funded business for projects having high developmental impact in the countries concerned. Approximately \$25 billion per year is expended by various international financing institutions on untied projects, but Canadian contributions to these institutions are not yet reflected by success in winning contract awards.

To introduce this new program to the Canadian business community, seminars were held in Toronto and Calgary. As well, to publicize this and other parts of the program, members of the Division participated in presentations to industry and government in every Canadian province during the year.

The level of activity compared to 1978-79 rose dramatically with disbursements of \$3.95 million against 319 applications for assistance. One hundred and fifty projects were implemented, including 60 starter studies, 29 viability studies, 19 CPPFs, 18 missions, visits or seminars, and 21 projects involving technical assistance, training and other industrial cooperation activities.

Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid

The Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid (VADA) program is a federal-provincial effort to encourage Canadians who want to help fight hunger in the Third World. Created in 1975 as part of Canada's food aid program, VADA became one of CIDA's Special Programs in 1979-80. Its goal is to spark a variety of voluntary initiatives that will reinforce other Canadian efforts to help the people of the developing countries improve crop production and food security.

VADA operates as a partnership of the provincial and federal governments, with project costs shared between them. In 1979-80 CIDA disbursed \$770,000 to help meet project costs.

Through the VADA program various provincial governments have arranged training courses in fisheries and potato technology. Provincial governments, businesses and voluntary associations have contributed such goods as food, milk powder, insecticide, tools and seeds which were shipped to many parts of the Third World with VADA assistance.

Food Aid

Food requirements in developing countries became more acute last year as population growth continued to outstrip agricultural production, and more countries joined the ranks of food importers. A new Food Aid Convention was concluded by donor countries at 7.6 million tons of cereals annually (up from 4.2 million tons), but total food aid was still below the international target of 10 million tons annually, that was set at the 1974 World Food Conference.

CIDA's food aid is based on a humanitarian concern for the populations of developing countries and represents an attempt to bridge the gap between food requirements and food production until self-sufficiency is reached.

In 1979-80 Canada provided \$187.71 million in food aid through bilateral, multilateral and other channels. The food aid basket is about 75 per cent cereals by volume (wheat and wheat flour), the other major commodities being rapeseed oil, skim milk powder, fish, and pulses.

The total value of Canadian food aid provided through multilateral agencies was \$97.83 million. The largest part went to the United Nations World Food Program (WFP), which received \$84.58 million in foodstuffs and \$10 million in cash to offset transportation and administrative costs. About 75 per cent of WFP's resources are used for feeding programs for vulnerable groups and to support food-for-work programs that use unemployed and underemployed workers to build up rural infrastructure.

The Kampuchea emergency used food aid from many donors at short notice. As well as cash contributions (noted in the Humanitarian, Refugee and Emergency Relief section), Canada provided \$2 million in edible oils through the WFP.

Food aid through bilateral channels amounted to \$83.71 million. Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Zambia, Zaire and Portugal were the principal recipients, accounting for \$76.41 million.

Through a joint program with nine Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGOs), \$1.94 million worth of skim milk powder was made available for mother and child health programs (excluding use in infant-feeding formula), and other feeding programs for vulnerable groups in developing countries.

A food-aid related program, operated jointly with the provinces, disbursed \$730,000 on food aid, and \$40,000 on agriculture programs. This is the Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid (VADA) program, which operates to facilitate the contribution by provincial governments and NGOs of foodstuffs, commodities and other forms of assistance to enhance agricultural production in developing countries (see the Special Programs section).

Annex 1

Tables

A. Aid Disbursements by Source of Finance	24
B. Aid Disbursements by Program	26
C. Bilateral Aid Disbursements	27
D. Multilateral Aid Disbursements	47
E. Aid Disbursements to Non-Governmental Organizations	54
F. Aid Disbursements by International Development Research Centre	55
G. Aid Disbursements for International Emergency Relief	56
H. Aid Disbursements for Scholarships and Miscellaneous Programs	58
I. Food Aid Disbursements	59
J. Aid Disbursements to Least Developed Countries	61
K. Aid Disbursements to Most Seriously Affected Countries	62
L. Canadian Advisers on Assignment Abroad during 1979	64
M. Students and Trainees in Canada during 1979	65
N. First and Third Country Students and Trainees	66
O. Selected Data on Aid and Other Official Flows to Developing Countries by Major Donor Countries, 1979	67
P. Aid Disbursements in Selected Developing Countries by Source of Funds, 1977	68
Q. Aid Disbursements in Selected Developing Countries Ranked by Major Bilateral Donor, 1977	70
R. Export and Import Trade between Canada and some Developing Countries	72

Note

The tables show disbursements of aid by *geographic* region and *do not* reflect the groupings of countries used by CIDA for *administrative* purposes.

All disbursements of aid are shown *net*, i.e. minus capital repayments on earlier loans. In other words, they represent *actual* Canadian aid.

Terms used in the tables are defined in Annex 2.

Notes

1. In 1978 Canada cancelled the debts of all Least Developed Countries. This debt cancellation makes no net change in official development assistance since it is reported as an increase in the amount of the grant funding and a decrease in the equivalent amount of loan funding. It is as if Canada had given a grant to the Least Developed Countries to repay their debt.
- a. Debt cancellation of \$231.89 million plus repayments amounting to \$4.50 million on previous loans.
- b. Debt cancellation of \$0.04 million plus repayments amounting to \$6.43 million on previous loans.
- c. Loan repayments.
2. Each year Parliament votes an amount for IDRC which administers its own fund. The amount shown is the actual disbursement minus administration which is not considered aid. See also Table F.
3. In addition to the contributions made by CIDA, the Department of External Affairs makes contributions to the regular budgets of certain international organizations. Only a percentage of each contribution is considered related to development (and therefore aid). The percentage (or coefficient) for each organization is calculated by the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, and new coefficients were calculated for 1979-1980. See also Table D-1.
4. In addition to these contributions to NGOs, some provincial governments are also contributing directly to developing countries, but these figures are not readily available and are not included here.
5. When Canada joined the Inter-American Development Bank on May 3, 1972, it agreed to return to the Bank the repayments (including interest) of the loans made to Latin America under the Canadian Trust Fund. These repayments are made directly from Latin American countries to the Bank and are not disbursed from the CIDA loan vote. However, they are a Canadian contribution to the Bank's Special Fund and are added to Canadian official development assistance. See also Table D-2.

Table A

Aid Disbursements by Source of Finance (\$ million)

External Affairs Department

Canadian International Development
Agency¹
International Development Research
Centre²
Contributions to Regular Budgets of
International Organizations³

Sub-total — External Affairs Department

Department of Finance

Other Sources

Contributions by Provincial Governments to
Non-Governmental Organizations⁴
Latin American loan repayments to
Inter-American Development Bank⁵

Sub-total — Other Sources

Total Aid (Official Development Assistance)

Percentage of Aid to GNP

1977/78			1978/79			1979/80		
Amounts Extended	Amounts Received	Net Amounts	Amounts Extended	Amounts Received	Net Amounts	Amounts Extended	Amounts Received	Net Amounts
1,071.48	236.39 ^a	835.09	939.37	6.47 ^b	932.90	1,013.27	9.40 ^c	1,003.87
29.47		29.47	35.79		35.79	35.66		35.66
15.19		15.19	16.23		16.23	21.57		21.57
1,116.14	236.39	879.75	991.39	6.47	984.92	1,070.50	9.40	1,061.10
169.37		169.37	172.95		172.95	168.79		168.79
N/A		N/A	6.50		6.50	9.50		9.50
1.38		1.38	1.61		1.61	1.67		1.67
1.38		1.38	8.11		8.11	11.17		11.17
1,286.89	236.39	1,050.50	1,172.45	6.47	1,165.98	1,250.46	9.40	1,241.06
		0.49%			0.49%			0.46%

Table B**Aid Disbursements by Program**

(\$ million)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Bilateral			
Africa	203.92	238.66	285.67
America	71.81	80.83	66.18
Asia	253.41	227.05	234.62
Europe	7.61	4.28	3.40
Oceania	.05	.12	.42
Miscellaneous	4.63	8.38	8.50
Sub-total: Bilateral	541.43	559.32	598.79
Multilateral			
General UN Funds	45.66	46.81	49.96
Renewable Natural Resources	17.36	18.77	19.20
Population and Health	9.10	10.45	10.40
Education	.28	.33	.51
Commonwealth and Francophone Programs	8.00	9.13	10.27
Refugee and Relief Programs	7.45	7.64	9.63
Trade Promotion	.50	.60	.60
International Financial Institutions	232.34	285.07	282.91
World Food Program	88.85	94.54	94.58
Contributions to Regular Budgets and Voluntary Funds	15.19	16.23	21.57
Other Multilateral	.79	.87	.87
Sub-total: Multilateral	425.52	490.44	500.50
Other Programs			
Non-Governmental Organizations	49.13	70.79	78.13
International Development Research Centre	29.47	35.79	35.66
International Emergency Relief	2.00	5.00	19.00
Scholarship Programs	2.12	2.63	2.76
Miscellaneous Programs	.83	2.01	6.22
Sub-total: Other Programs	83.55	116.22	141.77
Total Aid	1,050.50	1,165.98	1,241.06

Table C**Bilateral Aid Disbursements**

(\$ million)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Asia			
Afghanistan			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.92	4.22	6.62
debt relief*	1.27		
sub-total	4.19	4.22	6.62
Loans:			
economic assistance			
minus debt relief*	-1.27		
Total	2.92	4.22	6.62
Bangladesh			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	19.40	24.42	25.83
food aid	52.70	47.37	39.35
debt relief*	17.87		
sub-total	89.97	71.79	65.18
Loans:			
economic assistance			
minus debt relief*	-17.87		
Total	72.10	71.79	65.18
Burma			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.54	3.55	4.66
Loans:			
economic assistance	3.92	.22	1.67
Total	5.46	3.77	6.33
India			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.54	1.30	1.57
food aid	22.75	5.40	19.94
sub-total	24.29 ✓	6.70	21.51
Loans:			
economic assistance	35.12 ✓	27.84	25.50
minus repayments	-2.25 ✓	-2.63	-4.41
sub-total	32.87	25.21	21.09
Total	57.16 ✓	31.91	42.60
Indonesia			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	3.92	3.67	3.66
food aid	.04		
sub-total	3.96	3.67	3.66
Loans:			
economic assistance	9.23	9.05	8.09
Total	13.19	12.72	11.75

Bilateral Aid Disbursements (cont'd)
(\$ million)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Kampuchea			
Grants:			
adjustment	-.02		
Total	-.02		
Korea (Republic of)			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance		.03	
Loans:			
economic assistance			
minus repayments	-.04	-.04	-.04
Total	-.04	-.01	-.04
Laos			
Grants:			
adjustment	-.01		
debt relief*	2.50		
sub-total	2.49		
Loans:			
economic assistance			
minus debt relief*	-2.50		
Total	-.01		
Malaysia			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.72	.38	.33
Loans:			
economic assistance	2.33	2.46	1.82
minus repayments	-.08	-.48	-.40
sub-total	2.25	1.98	1.42
Total	2.97	2.36	1.75
Nepal			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.65	3.38	6.74
food aid	.91	-.01	
debt relief*	2.49		
sub-total	5.05	3.37	6.74
Loans:			
economic assistance			
minus debt relief*	-2.49		
Total	2.56	3.37	6.74

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Pakistan			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.93	4.12	4.51
food aid	.03		
sub-total	2.96	4.12	4.51
Loans:			
economic assistance	65.89	57.64	64.19
minus repayments		-.85	-1.53
sub-total	65.89	56.79	62.66
Total	68.85	60.91	67.17
Philippines			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.21	.28	.36
Loans:			
economic assistance	2.63	.05	.01
Total	2.84	.33	.37
Sri Lanka			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.87	2.11	2.09
food aid	9.12	14.95	3.98
sub-total	9.99	17.06	6.07
Loans:			
economic assistance	7.04	13.13	10.09
minus repayments	-.10	-.15	-.22
sub-total	6.94	12.98	9.87
Total	16.93	30.04	15.94
Thailand			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.35	.36	.35
Loans:			
economic assistance		2.21	6.47
minus repayments	-.03	-.03	-.03
sub-total	-.03	2.18	6.44
Total	.32	2.54	6.79
Vietnam			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.02	.01	
food aid	6.05	.23	
Total	6.07	.24	
Regional Programs			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.11	2.86	3.42
Total	2.11	2.86	3.42

Bilateral Aid Disbursements (cont'd)
(\$ million)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Total Asia			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	38.15	50.69	60.14
food aid	91.60	67.94	63.27
debt relief*	24.13		
sub-total	153.88	118.63	123.41
Loans:			
economic assistance	126.16	112.60	117.84
minus debt relief*	-24.13		
minus repayments	-2.50	-4.18	-6.63
sub-total	99.53	108.42	111.21
Total	253.41	227.05	234.62
Africa			
Algeria			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.23	.26	.04
Loans:			
economic assistance	1.98	.54	.86
minus repayments			-.02
sub-total	1.98	.54	.84
Total	3.21	.80	.88
Benin			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.46	2.73	5.03
debt relief*	14.99		
sub-total	17.45	2.73	5.03
Loans:			
economic assistance	.98		
minus debt relief*	-14.99		
sub-total	-14.01		
Total	3.44	2.73	5.03
Botswana			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.38	2.40	3.56
debt relief*	36.19		
sub-total	38.57	2.40	3.56
Loans:			
economic assistance	.51		
minus debt relief*	-36.19		
sub-total	-35.68		
Total	2.89	2.40	3.56

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Burundi			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.04		.03
Total	.04		.03
Cameroon			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.89	1.29	1.23
Loans:			
economic assistance	10.26	14.96	14.06
Total	12.15	16.25	15.29
Cape Verde			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.05	.03	.02
food aid	.94		
Total	.99	.03	.02
Central African Republic			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.12	.09	.02
Total	.12	.09	.02
Chad			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	3.21	.35	.20
Total	3.21	.35	.20
Comoros			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.05		.01
Total	.05		.01
Congo			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.50	.79	.24
Loans:			
economic assistance	2.10	1.91	1.38
Total	2.60	2.70	1.62
Djibouti			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance			.03
Total			.03

Bilateral Aid Disbursements (cont'd)
(\$ million)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Egypt			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.08	.31	.29
food aid	6.31		
sub-total	6.39	.31	.29
Loans:			
economic assistance			27.49
Total	6.39	.31	27.78
Ethiopia			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.48	.82	2.09
Total	.48	.82	2.09
Gabon			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.95	.59	.29
Total	.95	.59	.29
Gambia			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.16	.04	.03
food aid	1.06	.06	
sub-total	3.22	.10	.03
Total	3.22	.10	.03
Ghana			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	5.91	5.29	4.71
food aid	.91		
sub-total	6.82	5.29	4.71
Loans:			
economic assistance	7.53	12.47	13.26
Total	14.35	17.76	17.97
Guinea			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.11	.16	.05
Total	.11	.16	.05
Guinea-Bissau			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.02	.05	.03
Total	.02	.05	.03

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Ivory Coast			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	3.44	4.65	2.79
Loans:			
economic assistance	3.16	10.48	14.20
Total	6.60	15.13	16.99
Kenya			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	5.64	4.09	9.93
Loans:			
economic assistance	3.85	2.55	2.86
minus repayments			-.01
sub-total	3.85	2.55	2.85
Total	9.49	6.64	12.78
Lesotho			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	6.35	3.65	7.02
Total	6.35	3.65	7.02
Madagascar			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.78	1.05	.61
Loans:			
economic assistance	.23	1.94	3.04
Total	2.01	2.99	3.65
Malawi			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	5.85	15.80	15.96
debt relief*	39.16		
sub-total	45.01	15.80	15.96
Grants:			
economic assistance	12.80		
minus debt relief*	-39.16		
sub-total	-26.36		
Total	18.65	15.80	15.96
Mali			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	4.20	5.08	12.79
debt relief*	1.96	.01	
sub-total	6.16	5.09	12.79
Loans:			
economic assistance	.45		
minus debt relief*	-1.96	-.01	
sub-total	-1.51	-.01	
Total	4.65	5.08	12.79

Bilateral Aid Disbursements (cont'd)
(\$ million)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Mauritania			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.20	1.03	.67
food aid	1.40		
sub-total	2.60	1.03	.67
Loans:			
economic assistance	3.47	.22	.05
Total	6.07	1.25	.72
Mauritius			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.15	.22	.24
Total	.15	.22	.24
Morocco			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	4.43	3.37	2.67
Loans:			
economic assistance	1.16	.64	.02
minus repayments			-.11
sub-total	1.16	.64	-.09
Total	5.59	4.01	2.58
Mozambique			
Grants:			
food aid	2.03	2.60	.06
Total	2.03	2.60	.06
Namibia			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.02	.01	.02
Total	.02	.01	.02
Niger			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	3.70	4.07	4.08
debt relief*	40.14		
sub-total	43.84	4.07	4.08
Loans:			
economic assistance	.01		
minus debt relief*	-40.14		
sub-total	-40.13		
Total	3.71	4.07	4.08

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Nigeria			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.05	1.32	1.02
Loans:			
economic assistance	1.12	.60	
minus repayments	-.31	-.23	-.46
sub-total	.81	.37	-.46
Total	2.86	1.69	.56
Rwanda			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	8.50	6.20	5.32
food aid	.04	.36	.52
Total	8.54	6.56	5.84
Senegal			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	4.43	5.09	5.91
food aid	2.35	1.45	1.93
sub-total	6.78	6.54	7.84
Loans:			
economic assistance	2.82	3.03	.92
Total	9.60	9.57	8.76
Seychelles			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.09	.10	.05
Total	.09	.10	.05
Sierra Leone			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.04	.23	.37
Total	.04	.23	.37
Somalia			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.01		.02
Total	.01		.02
Sudan			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.49	.82	.47
food aid			1.93
Total	.49	.82	2.40

Bilateral Aid Disbursements (cont'd)
(\$ million)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Swaziland			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.80	1.49	1.38
Loans:			
economic assistance		.50	.31
Total	1.80	1.99	1.69
Tanzania			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	18.43	28.46	24.22
food aid	5.21	4.52	3.42
debt relief*	71.97	.03	
sub-total	95.61	33.01	27.64
Loans:			
economic assistance	1.35		
minus debt relief*	-71.97	-.03	
sub-total	-70.62	-.03	
Total	24.99	32.98	27.64
Togo			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.74	1.91	.40
Loans:			
economic assistance	1.03	3.10	8.82
minus repayments			-.05
sub-total	1.03	3.10	8.77
Total	1.77	5.01	9.17
Tunisia			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.86	.70	1.49
Loans:			
economic assistance	6.06	22.54	9.51
minus repayments		-.03	-.13
sub-total	6.06	22.51	9.38
Total	6.92	23.21	10.87
Uganda			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.37	.29	.27
debt relief*	2.32		
sub-total	2.69	.29	.27
Loans:			
economic assistance	.19		
minus debt relief*	-2.32		
sub-total	-2.13		
Total	.56	.29	.27

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Upper Volta			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.45	3.64	18.09
debt relief*	1.03		
sub-total	2.48	3.64	18.09
Loans:			
economic assistance	.20		
minus debt relief*	-1.03		
sub-total	-.83		
Total	1.65	3.64	18.09
Zaire			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.95	3.20	4.83
food aid		3.07	3.23
sub-total	1.95	6.27	8.06
Loans:			
economic assistance	1.92	2.46	.12
Total	3.87	8.73	8.18
Zambia			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	3.64	2.58	4.83
food aid			3.49
sub-total	3.64	2.58	8.32
Loans:			
economic assistance	3.29	15.48	7.66
Total	6.93	18.06	15.98
Zimbabwe/Rhodesia			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.05	.04	.04
Total	.05	.04	.04
Regional Programs			
Council of the Entente			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance		.02	
Total		.02	
East African Community			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.45	.39	.17
Loans:			
economic assistance	.99	.04	.01
Total	1.44	.43	.18

Bilateral Aid Disbursements (cont'd)
(\$ million)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Sahel			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.92	13.56	19.50
food aid	6.03	1.87	
Total	8.95	15.43	19.50
University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.48	.76	.72
Total	.48	.76	.72
Various Francophone Institutions			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance		2.05	2.26
Loans:			
economic assistance		.08	.02
Total		2.13	2.28
Francophone Africa Programs			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.67	.08	.72
Total	2.67	.08	.72
Anglophone Africa Programs			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.67	.30	.52
Total	.67	.30	.52
Total Africa			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	110.50	131.45	167.28
food aid	26.28	13.93	14.58
debt relief*	207.76	.04	
sub-total	344.54	145.42	181.86
Loans:			
economic assistance	67.45	93.54	104.59
minus debt relief*	-207.76	-.04	
minus repayments	-.31	-.26	-.78
sub-total	-140.62	93.24	103.81
Total	203.92	238.66	285.67

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Americas			
Central America and Caribbean			
Antigua			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.40	1.47	1.71
Loans:			
economic assistance	3.23	.59	.19
Total	3.63	2.06	1.90
Barbados			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.29	.83	.36
Loans:			
economic assistance	4.45	3.90	1.86
minus repayments	-.12	-.12	-.06
sub-total	4.33	3.78	1.80
Total	4.62	4.61	2.16
Belize			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.35	.68	.56
Loans:			
economic assistance	1.28	5.51	3.21
Total	2.63	6.19	3.77
Costa Rica			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.20	.16	.17
Total	.20	.16	.17
Cuba			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.40	.35	
Loans:			
economic assistance	3.12	.71	
Total	4.52	1.06	
Dominica			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.19	.10	.58
food aid			.92
sub-total	1.19	.10	1.50
Loans:			
economic assistance	.56	.24	.45
Total	1.75	.34	1.95

Bilateral Aid Disbursements (cont'd)
(\$ million)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Dominican Republic			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.03	.03	.10
Loans:			
economic assistance	.06		.24
Total	.09	.03	.34
El Salvador			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.49	.80	.64
Loans:			
economic assistance			.90
minus repayments	-.17	-.17	-.17
sub-total	-.17	-.17	.73
Total	.32	.63	1.37
Grenada			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.35	.29	.07
Loans:			
economic assistance	.24		
Total	.59	.29	.07
Guatemala			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.88	4.61	2.84
Loans:			
economic assistance			.10
Total	1.88	4.61	2.94
Haiti			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	5.87	10.96	7.59
food aid	.81	.01	
Total	6.68	10.97	7.59
Honduras			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.75	1.66	1.79
Loans:			
economic assistance	1.04	8.22	2.83
Total	1.79	9.88	4.62

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Jamaica			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.35	1.02	.51
food aid	10.12	.03	
sub-total	11.47	1.05	.51
Loans:			
economic assistance	2.50	1.92	5.64
food aid		6.96	1.94
minus repayments	-.36	-.59	-.33
sub-total	2.14	8.29	7.25
Total	13.61	9.34	7.76
Montserrat			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.07	.07	.07
Loans:			
economic assistance	.18	.25	.21
Total	.25	.32	.28
Nicaragua			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.09		.20
Loans:			
economic assistance	.31		
Total	.40		.20
St. Kitts			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.21	.18	1.50
Total	.21	.18	1.50
St. Lucia			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.25	.39	.24
Total	1.25	.39	.24
St. Vincent			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.58	.25	.12
Loans:			
economic assistance	.08	.01	
Total	.66	.26	.12

Bilateral Aid Disbursements (cont'd)
(\$ million)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Trinidad and Tobago			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.05	.13	.05
Loans:			
economic assistance	.15	.49	.16
minus repayments	-.30	-.15	-.30
sub-total	-.15	.34	-.14
Total	-.10	.47	-.09
Turks, Caicos and Caymans			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.02	.03	.02
Total	.02	.03	.02
Virgin Is.			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance		.01	.02
Total		.01	.02
Regional Programs			
Agricultural Development Fund			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.06		
Total	.06		
Leeward and Windward Is.			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	3.73	2.48	3.01
Total	3.73	2.48	3.01
University of West Indies			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.49	.10	.46
Total	.49	.10	.46
Other Regional Programs			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.13	1.66	1.76
Total	2.13	1.66	1.76

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Total Central America and Caribbean			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	24.23	28.26	24.37
food aid	10.93	.04	.92
sub-total	35.16	28.30	25.29
Loans:			
economic assistance	17.20	21.84	15.79
food aid		6.96	1.94
minus repayments	-.95	-1.03	-.86
sub-total	16.25	27.77	16.87
Total	51.41	56.07	42.16
South America			
Argentina			
Loans:			
repayments	-.02	-.02	-.02
Total	-.02	-.02	-.02
Bolivia			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.09	1.77	1.01
Total	.09	1.77	1.01
Brazil			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.10	2.03	1.77
Loans:			
economic assistance	.32	.34	1.01
minus repayments	-.36	-.36	-.39
sub-total	-.04	-.02	.62
Total	2.06	2.01	2.39
Chile			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.06	.04	.03
Loans:			
repayments	-.23	-.37	-.28
Total	-.17	-.33	-.25
Colombia			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.93	3.10	2.16
food aid	1.07		
sub-total	3.00	3.10	2.16
Loans:			
economic assistance	2.77	5.76	5.18
minus repayments		-.03	-.23
sub-total	2.77	5.73	4.95
Total	5.77	8.83	7.11

Bilateral Aid Disbursements (cont'd)
(\$ million)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Ecuador			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.19	.07	.02
Loans:			
economic assistance	.34	.41	.31
minus repayments	-.03	-.03	-.03
sub-total	.31	.38	.28
Total	.50	.45	.30
Guyana			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.72	.86	.90
Loans:			
economic assistance	1.14	4.08	5.19
minus repayments	-.06	-.11	-.14
sub-total	1.08	3.97	5.05
Total	1.80	4.83	5.95
Paraguay			
Loans:			
repayments	-.02	-.02	-.02
Total	-.02	-.02	-.02
Peru			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	3.01	4.09	4.01
food aid	.77		
sub-total	3.78	4.09	4.01
Loans:			
economic assistance	4.89	.21	.01
Total	8.67	4.30	4.02
Surinam			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance		.03	.01
Total		.03	.01
Regional Programs			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.72	2.91	3.52
Total	1.72	2.91	3.52

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Total South America			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	9.82	14.90	13.43
food aid	1.84		
sub-total	11.66	14.90	13.43
Loans:			
economic assistance	9.46	10.80	11.70
minus repayments	-.72	-.94	-1.11
sub-total	8.74	9.86	10.59
Total	20.40	24.76	24.02
Total Americas			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	34.05	43.16	37.80
food aid	12.77	.04	.92
sub-total	46.82	43.20	38.72
Loans:			
economic assistance	26.66	32.64	27.49
food aid		6.96	1.94
minus repayments	-1.67	-1.97	-1.97
sub-total	24.99	37.63	27.46
Total	71.81	80.83	66.18
Europe			
Malta			
Loans:			
economic assistance	.11	.01	.40
Total	.11	.01	.40
Portugal			
Grants:			
food aid	7.50	4.27	3.00
Total	7.50	4.27	3.00
Total Europe			
Grants:			
food aid	7.50	4.27	3.00
Loans:			
economic assistance	.11	.01	.40
Total	7.61	4.28	3.40
Oceania			
Papua New Guinea			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.04	.02	.22
Total	.04	.02	.22

Bilateral Aid Disbursements (cont'd)
(\$ million)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
South Pacific Regional Programs			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.01	.10	.20
Total	.01	.10	.20
Total Oceania			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.05	.12	.42
Total	.05	.12	.42
Miscellaneous Bilateral, Special Administration, Briefing Centre Programs etc.			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	4.39	8.38	8.50
food aid	.24		
Total	4.63	8.38	8.50
Total Bilateral			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	187.14	233.80	274.14
food aid	138.39	86.18	81.77
debt relief*	231.89	.04	
sub-total	557.42	320.02	355.91
Loans:			
economic assistance	220.38	238.79	250.32
food aid		6.96	1.94
minus debt relief*	-231.89	-.04	
minus repayments	-4.48	-6.41	-9.38
sub-total	-15.99	239.30	242.88
Total	541.43	559.32	598.79

* see Note 1 under Table A

Table D**Multilateral Aid Disbursements**

(\$ million)

D-1:**Aid Disbursements to United Nations Agencies and International Organizations**

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
CIDA Funds			
General UN Programs			
United Nations Development Program	37.00	39.00	41.00
Junior Professional Officers	.06	.18	.25
Integrated System Information Project			.50
UN Children's Fund	8.50	7.50	8.00
UN Volunteers	.10	.13	.15
UN Uganda Police Training			.06
Sub-total: General UN Programs	45.66	46.81	49.96
Renewable Natural Resources			
International Fund for Agricultural Development	11.00	11.00	11.00
International Institute for Tropical Agriculture	1.10	1.20	1.30
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre	1.10	1.25	1.30
Kenya	.11	.12	
International Rice Research Institute	1.10	1.20	1.30
International Centre of Tropical Agriculture	.95	1.10	1.15
International Crop Research Institute for Semiarid Tropics	.70	.90	.95
International Laboratory for Animal Diseases	.40	.55	.60
International Potato Centre	.55	.60	.65
West Africa Rice Development Association	.25	.30	.35
International Board for Plant Genetic Resources	.10	.15	.15
International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas		.30	.35
International Council for Research in Agro-Forestry		.10	.10
Sub-total: Renewable Natural Resources	17.36	18.77	19.20

Multilateral Aid Disbursements (cont'd)
(\$ million)

D-1:
Aid Disbursements to United Nations Agencies and International Organizations (cont'd)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Population and Health			
UN Fund for Population Activities	7.00	8.00	8.00
World Health Organization			
population	1.30	1.10	.85
smallpox eradication/expanded program of immunization	.20	.10	.10
tropical diseases	.10	.50	.70
onchocerciasis (IBRD/WHO)	.50	.75	.75
Sub-total: Population and Health	9.10	10.45	10.40
Education			
International Institute for Educational Planning	.15	.20	.23
UN Institute for Training and Research	.08	.08	.08
Conference			.20
International Education Reporting Services	.05	.05	
Sub-total: Education	.28	.33	.51
Commonwealth and Francophone Programs			
Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation	6.50	7.80	8.80
Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation	.76	.65	.60
African and Malagasy Council for Higher Education			
Pharmacopeia Program	.02	.02	.02
Inter-African Consultative Committee			.01
Permanent Technical Secretariat			
Technical Assistance	.03	.06	.07
Bursaries	.12	.19	.16
Projects			.10
Association of Partially or Wholly			
French Language Universities			
International Fund for University Cooperation	.35	.38	.45
Technical Assistance		.01	.04
Commonwealth Secretariat			
Special Contribution	.01		
Technical Assistance to Mozambique	.20		
Commonwealth Legal Advisory Service	.01	.02	.02
Sub-total: Commonwealth and Francophone	8.00	9.13	10.27

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Refugee and Relief Programs¹			
UN High Commissioner for Refugees	2.05	1.00	3.60
UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	1.50	1.65	1.75
food aid	2.42	3.50	3.25
Indochina Humanitarian Relief	.29	.95	
food aid	.69	.01	
UN Education and Training Program for Southern Africans	.25	.28	.30
Commonwealth Zimbabwe Scholarship Program	.15	.15	.20
UN Fund for Namibia	.10	.10	.15
International Committee of the Red Cross			.38
Sub-total: Refugees and Relief	7.45	7.64	9.63
Trade Promotion			
International Trade Centre	.50	.60	.60
Sub-total: Trade Promotion	.50	.60	.60
World Food Program			
Cash	10.00	10.00	10.00
Food Aid	78.85	84.54	84.58
Sub-total: World Food Program	88.85	94.54	94.58
Other Programs			
Food and Agriculture Organization			
Freedom from Hunger/Action for Development	.20	.20	.20
Associate experts	.17		.25
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development		.06	.08
International Atomic Energy Agency	.21	.26	
Special contribution	.10	.10	.32
International Year of the Child	.10		
World Meteorological Organization			
World Weather Watch	.01		.02
Other Contributions		.25	
Sub-total: Other Programs	.79	.87	.87
Total CIDA Funds	177.99	189.14	196.02

Multilateral Aid Disbursements (cont'd)
(\$ million)

D-1:

Aid Disbursements to United Nations Agencies and International Organizations (cont'd)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Department of External Affairs Funds²			
Organizations Partly Active in Development³			
World Health Organization (65.6%)	2.52	3.09	4.95
International Labour Organization (9.3%)	.24	.29	.45
Food and Agriculture Organization (14.9%)	.45	.45	.96
United Nations Organization (2.9%)	.84	.89	.67
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (3.4%)	.48	.63	.17
World Intellectual Property Organization (26%)			.16
Organizations Fully Active in Development			
Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation	3.49	4.23	5.79
UN Voluntary Fund for Environment	2.62	1.07	1.17
Pan-American Health Organization	1.90	2.12	2.87
United Nations Trust for South Africa	.02	.02	.02
Commonwealth Foundation	.40	.60	.89
Commonwealth Youth Program	.50	.60	.58
African and Malagasy Council for Higher Education	.01	.01	.02
Inter-American Institute for Agriculture Science	.62	1.02	1.43
Intergovernmental Commission on European Migration	.01	.01	.01
Commonwealth Secretariat	.81	.86	1.17
Shastri Institute	.06	.06	.08
Association of Partially or Wholly French Language Universities	.10	.13	.13
International Committee of Red Cross	.07	.10	
Canadian Institute of International Affairs	.05	.05	.05
Total Department of External Affairs' Funds	15.19	16.23	21.57
Total Disbursements to UN Agencies and International Organizations			
(CIDA funds plus Dep't of External Affairs funds)	193.18	205.37	217.59

D-2:
Aid Disbursements to International Financial Institutions⁴

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
CIDA Funds			
African Development Bank			
grants	.18	.58	.41
loans	2.16		
contributions to special fund (advances)	17.77	18.73	25.00
Sub-total	20.11	19.31	25.41
Asian Development Bank			
capital subscriptions (investments)	1.65	12.80	13.59
contributions to special fund (advances)	26.23	26.23	38.00
Sub-total	27.88	39.03	51.59
Caribbean Development Bank			
grants			.15
capital subscriptions (investments)			.82
contributions to special fund (advances)	5.32	1.00	3.50
Sub-total	5.32	1.00	4.47
Central American Bank for Economic Integration			
loans	1.40	.67	
minus repayments	-.02	-.02	-.02
Sub-total	1.38	.65	-.02
Inter-American Development Bank			
grants	.04		
capital subscriptions (investments)	6.95	19.05	6.83
contributions to special fund (advances)	-.09	31.47	24.17
repayments by Latin American countries ⁵	1.38	1.61	1.67
Sub-total	8.28	52.13	32.67
Total CIDA Funds	62.97	112.12	114.12

Multilateral Aid Disbursements (cont'd)
(\$ million)

D-2:
Aid Disbursements to International Financial Institutions

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Department of Finance Funds			
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development capital subscriptions (investments)	22.50		
International Development Association contributions to special fund (advances)	143.07	168.79	164.78
International Finance Corporation capital subscriptions (investments)	3.80	4.16	4.01
Total: Department of Finance Funds	169.37	172.95	168.79
Total — International Financial Institutions (combined funds from CIDA and Department of Finance)			
grants	.22	.58	.56
loans	3.56	.67	
minus repayments	-.02	-.02	-.02
capital subscriptions (investments)	34.90	36.01	25.25
contributions to special funds (advances)	193.68	247.83	257.12
Total	232.34	285.07	282.91

D-3:
Multilateral Aid (Summary by Source)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
CIDA	239.58	299.65	308.47
Department of External Affairs	15.19	16.23	21.57
Department of Finance	169.37	172.95	168.79
Latin America Loan Repayments to Inter-American Development Bank ⁵	1.38	1.61	1.67
Total Multilateral Aid (D-1 plus D-2)	425.52	490.44	500.50

1. See also Table G, Aid Disbursements for International Emergency Relief.
2. These contributions to the regular budgets of international organizations are in addition to CIDA contributions made through multilateral channels and international non-governmental organizations.
3. See Note 3 under Table A.
4. Capital subscriptions to international banks are committed in U.S. dollars and these amounts represent the actual payments in equivalent Canadian dollars. These payments in Canadian dollars are different from the amounts appearing in the public accounts of Canada, in which the Government's financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are reevaluated on a current valuation basis on March 31 each year.
5. See Note 5 under Table A.

Table E
Aid Disbursements to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
 (\$ million)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Canadian NGOs			
NGOs Assisted	166	205	195
Countries Assisted	104	102	103
Projects Approved	1168	1530	2304
CIDA Contributions			
Food Aid	1.09	1.70	1.94
Other Grants	42.59	55.06	59.52
Provincial Governments' Contributions	N/A	6.50	9.50
Total Aid to Canadian NGOs	43.68	63.26	70.96
International NGOs			
Grants			
International Planned Parenthood Federation	3.25	3.65	3.64
International Union for Scientific Study of Population	.02	.03	.03
Centre for Education in International Management	.08	.08	.08
International University Exchange Fund	.23	.28	.30
Society for International Development	.01	.01	.08
Pan African Institute for Development	.15	.20	.22
Sub-total: Grants to International NGOs	3.74	4.25	4.35
Contributions			
World University Service	.24	.28	.14
Foundation for International Training	.05	.48	.22
Association of Geoscientists for International Development	.01	.22	.15
International University Exchange Fund	.04	.18	.11
World Organization of the Scout Movement	.13	.16	.19
Other International NGO Contributions	1.24	1.96	2.01
Sub-total: Contributions to International NGOs	1.71	3.28	2.82
Total Aid to International NGOs	5.45	7.53	7.17
Total Aid to NGOs	49.13	70.79	78.13

Table F**Aid Disbursements by International Development Research Centre (IDRC*)**
(\$ million)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Programs			
Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Sciences	8.36	11.56	11.28
Social Sciences and Human Resources	7.35	8.49	9.55
Information Sciences	4.89	5.51	5.55
Health Sciences	4.56	4.78	3.54
External Liaison and Relations	3.00	3.57	3.90
Special Governing Board Activities	.05	.35	.10
Program-Related Expenditures	1.26	1.53	1.74
Total Aid from IDRC	29.47	35.79	35.66

* See note 2 under Table A

Table G
Aid Disbursements for International Emergency Relief*
 (\$ 000)

		1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Country/Region	Purpose			
Afghanistan	Flood Relief		25	
	Refugees			400
Angola	Humanitarian Relief	200		
Azores	Earthquake Relief			101
Bangladesh	Burmese People		250	
Bolivia	Flood Relief		30	
Chad	Famine Relief	40		
Colombia	Flood Relief			50
Dominica/ Dominican Republic	Hurricane Relief			150
East Timor	Protection of Civilians during conflict			200
El Salvador	Conflict			58
Ethiopia	Famine Relief		200	
	Crop Protection		200	
Ethiopia/Somalia	Relief for Victims of Ogaden Conflict	250		
Fiji	Hurricane Relief			25
Haiti	Famine Relief (Food Aid)	500		
Honduras	Flood Relief			38
India	Cyclone and Tidal Wave Disaster	200		
	Flood Relief		140	
Iran	Civil Unrest		50	
Jamaica	Flood Relief			25
Kampuchea	Emergency Relief (of which food aid)			15,000 (2,000)
Korea (Republic of)	Relief for Victims of Explosion	10		
Lebanon	Civil Conflict		1,200	
Mauritania	Famine Relief	145		
Nicaragua	Civil Conflict		185	170
	Post-War Help			79
	Protection of Civilians during conflict			67
Paraguay	Flood Relief			30

		1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Country/Region	Purpose			
Portugal	Flood Relief		50	
Rwanda	Drought Relief	50		
St. Vincent	Volcano Relief			43
Senegal	Famine Relief	60		
Somalia	Smallpox Outbreak Control Measures	168		
Sri Lanka	Flood Relief		25	
Sudan	Flood Relief		50	
Thailand	Flood Relief		150	
Vietnam	Flood Relief		250	
Yugoslavia	Earthquake Relief			200
Zaire	Zaire Refugees		200	
Americas	Disaster Preparedness		133	126
Africa	Appeal for Victims of Conflict		1,750	
	Flood Relief			75
Asia	Refugee Relief			58
S.E. Asia	Refugee Relief			100
Latin America	Protection for Political Detainees		112	
Southern and West Africa	Relief for Victims of Armed Conflicts	250		
Miscellaneous	League of Red Cross Societies	17		
	International Committee of the Red Cross	110		2,000
Total — International Emergency Relief				
Food Aid		500		2,000
Other Grants		1,500	5,000	16,995
Total		2,000	5,000	18,995

* see also Refugee and Relief Programs in Table D-1.

Table H**Aid Disbursements for Scholarships and Miscellaneous Programs**
(\$ million)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Scholarships Programs			
Commonwealth Scholarships	1.88	2.31	2.43
CIDA's Scholarships	.24	.29	.27
Scholarships for Zimbabwe Students		.03	.06
Total Scholarships	2.12	2.63	2.76
Miscellaneous Programs			
Industrial Cooperation Program	.25	.46	3.95
Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid	.08	.65	.77
Mennonite Central Committee	.50	.90	1.50
Total Miscellaneous	.83	2.01	6.22

Table I**Food Aid Disbursements**

(\$ million)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Multilateral Food Aid			
World Food Program	88.85	94.54	94.58
UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees	2.42	3.50	3.25
Indochina Humanitarian Relief	.69	.01	
Sub-total: Multilateral Food Aid	91.96	98.05	97.83
Bilateral Food Aid			
Asia			
Bangladesh	52.70	47.37	39.35
India	22.75	5.40	19.94
Indonesia	.04		
Nepal	.91	-.01	
Pakistan	.03		
Sri Lanka	9.12	14.95	3.98
Vietnam	6.05	.23	
Sub-total: Asia	91.60	67.94	63.27
Africa			
Cape Verde	.94		
Egypt	6.31		
Gambia	1.06	.06	
Ghana	.91		
Mauritania	1.40		
Mozambique	2.03	2.60	.06
Rwanda	.04	.36	.52
Senegal	2.35	1.45	1.93
Sudan			1.93
Tanzania	5.21	4.52	3.42
Zaire		3.07	3.23
Zambia			3.49
Sahel Regional Program	6.03	1.87	
Sub-total: Africa	26.28	13.93	14.58
Central America and the Caribbean			
Dominica			.92
Haiti	.81	.01	
Jamaica	10.12	6.99*	1.94
Sub-total: Central America and the Caribbean	10.93	7.00	2.86
South America			
Colombia	1.07		
Peru	.77		
Sub-total: South America	1.84		

Food Aid Disbursements (cont'd)
(\$ million)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Europe			
Portugal	7.50	4.27	3.00
Other Bilateral	.24		
Sub-total: Bilateral Food Aid	138.39	93.14	83.71
Other Food Aid Programs			
Voluntary Agricultural Development Program	.08	.55	.73
Canadian Non-Governmental Organizations	1.09	1.70	1.94
Mennonite Central Commiteee	.50	1.00	1.50
Emergency Relief			
Haiti	.50		
Kampuchea			2.00
Sub-total: Other Food Aid Programs	2.17	3.25	6.17
Total Food Aid	232.52	194.44	187.71

* Food aid is normally provided in grant form, but in 1978 Canada extended a line of credit to Jamaica for the purchase of Canadian foodstuffs.

Table J**Aid Disbursements to Least Developed Countries (LLDCs)¹**
(\$ million)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Africa			
Benin	3.44	2.73	5.03
Botswana	2.89	2.40	3.56
Burundi	.04		.03
Cape Verde	.99	.03	.02
Central African Republic	.12	.09	.02
Chad	3.21	.35	.20
Comoros	.05		.01
Ethiopia	.48	.82	2.09
Gambia	3.22	.10	.03
Guinea	.11	.16	.05
Lesotho	6.35	3.65	7.02
Malawi	18.65	15.80	15.96
Mali	4.65	5.08	12.79
Niger	3.71	4.07	4.08
Rwanda	8.54	6.56	5.84
Somalia	.01		.02
Sudan	.49	.82	2.40
Tanzania	24.99	32.98	27.64
Uganda	.56	.29	.27
Upper Volta	1.65	3.64	18.09
Regional Programs			
East African Community ²	1.44	.43	.18
University of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland	.48	.76	.72
Sahel ³	8.95	15.43	19.50
Sub-total: Africa	95.02	96.19	125.55
Asia			
Afghanistan	2.92	4.22	6.62
Bangladesh	72.10	71.79	65.18
Laos	-.01		
Nepal	2.56	3.37	6.74
Sub-total: Asia	77.57	79.38	78.54
Americas			
Haiti	6.68	10.97	7.59
Total LLDCs³	179.27	186.54	211.68
Percentage of Total Bilateral Aid	33%	33%	35%

1. Some countries included in this list of LLDCs may also be included in the list of MSAs (see Table K). For definitions of LLDCs and MSAs, see Annex 2. Of the 31 developing countries listed by the United Nations as least developed, there are six that are not aided by Canada: Bhutan, Maldives, Sikkim, Western Samoa, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and the Yemen Arab Republic.

2. Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda.

3. Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta.

Table K**Aid Disbursements to Most Seriously Affected Countries (MSAs)¹**

(\$ million)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Africa			
Benin	3.44	2.73	5.03
Burundi	.04		.03
Cameroon	12.15	16.25	15.29
Cape Verde	.99	.03	.02
Central African Republic	.12	.09	.02
Chad	3.21	.35	.20
Egypt	6.39	.31	27.78
Ethiopia	.48	.82	2.09
Gambia	3.22	.10	.03
Ghana	14.35	17.76	17.97
Guinea	.11	.16	.05
Guinea-Bissau	.02	.05	.03
Ivory Coast	6.60	15.13	16.99
Kenya	9.49	6.64	12.78
Lesotho	6.35	3.65	7.02
Madagascar	2.01	2.99	3.65
Mali	4.65	5.08	12.78
Mauritania	6.07	1.25	.72
Mozambique	2.03	2.60	.06
Niger	3.71	4.07	4.08
Rwanda	8.54	6.56	5.84
Senegal	9.60	9.57	8.76
Sierra Leone	.04	.23	.37
Somalia	.01		.02
Sudan	.49	.82	2.40
Tanzania	24.99	32.98	27.64
Uganda	.56	.29	.27
Upper Volta	1.65	3.64	18.09
Regional Programs			
East African Community ²	1.44	.43	.18
University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland	.48	.76	.72
Sahel ³	8.95	15.43	19.50
Sub-total: Africa	142.18	150.77	210.41

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Asia			
Afghanistan	2.92	4.22	6.62
Bangladesh	72.10	71.79	65.18
Burma	5.46	3.77	6.33
India	57.16	31.91	42.60
Laos	-.01		
Nepal	2.56	3.37	6.74
Pakistan	68.85	60.91	67.17
Sri Lanka	16.93	30.04	15.94
Sub-total: Asia	225.97	206.01	210.58
Americas			
El Salvador	.35	.63	1.37
Guatemala	1.88	4.61	2.94
Guyana	1.80	4.83	5.95
Haiti	6.68	10.97	7.59
Honduras	1.79	9.88	4.62
Sub-total: Americas	12.50	30.92	22.47
Total MSAs	380.65	387.70	443.46
Percentage of Total Bilateral Aid	70%	69%	74%

1. For the definition of MSAs, see Annex 2. Of the 45 developing countries listed by the United Nations as most seriously affected, there are four that are not aided by Canada: Kampuchea, Western Samoa, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and the Yemen Arab Republic.
2. See Note 2 under Table J.
3. See Note 3 under Table J.

Table L

Canadian Advisers on Assignment Abroad During 1979 by Area and Specialty
(as at January 1, 1980)

	Asia	Africa	Central and South America and Caribbean	Total by Specialty
Economic Planning	2	8	15	25
Public Administration		21	6	27
Power, Transport, Communications	7	126		133
Industry, Mining	11	30	2	43
Trade, Banking, Tourism	1	19		20
Renewable Resources	48	156	58	262
Health	1	13		14
Social Services	3	2	7	12
Education		180	19	199
Total by Area	73	555	107	
Total Advisers Abroad				735

Table M

Students and Trainees in Canada During 1979 by Area and Sector of Study
(as at January 1, 1980)

	Asia	Africa	Central and South America and Caribbean	Total by Specialty
Economics and Administration	17	167	13	197
Renewable Resources	7	99	61	167
Health and Social Services	1	50	19	70
Mining		42	13	55
Engineering	4	186	8	198
Education	1	114	19	134
Public Utilities		53	11	64
Fine Arts		4	4	8
Industry		22	2	24
Natural Sciences	4	79	2	85
Law	1	3		4
Total by Area	35	819	152	
Total Students and Trainees in Canada				1006

Table N**First¹ and Third² Country Students and Trainees by Area**
(academic year 1979-80)

Area	First country	Third country	Total by Area
Asia	4	98	102
Africa	191	134	325
Central and South America and Caribbean	19	310	329
Total by Type	214	542	
Total First and Third Country Students and Trainees			756

1. Students and trainees studying in their own country under CIDA sponsorship.
2. Students and trainees studying in another developing country under CIDA sponsorship.

Table O**Selected Data on Aid and Other Official Flows to Developing Countries by Major Donor Countries, 1979**

(preliminary data)

Donor Country	Net ODA ¹			Rank in Terms of Total ODA	ODA/GNP ¹ Percentage	Rank in Terms of ODA/GNP	Other Official Flows
	Bilateral	Multilateral	Total				
DAC Members							
	(millions of \$U.S.)						(millions of \$U.S.)
Australia	458	162	620	14	0.52	12-13	20
Austria	58	69	127	21	0.19	22	− 31
Belgium	433	198	631	13	0.56	11	28
Canada	563	465	1,028	9	0.46	14	288
Denmark	247	201	448	15	0.75	8	132
Finland	39	47	86	22	0.21	19-20	− 2
France	2,786	584	3,370	2	0.59	9	238
Germany	2,161	1,189	3,350	3	0.44	15	112
Italy	22	251	273	17	0.08	25	477
Japan	1,921	717	2,638	4	0.26	18	210
Netherlands	962	442	1,404	7	0.93	7	2
New Zealand	47	14	61	24	0.29	16-17	4
Norway	249	180	429	16	0.29	16-17	11
Sweden	619	337	956	10	0.94	6	2
Switzerland	107	98	205	19	0.21	19-20	54
United Kingdom	1,164	903	2,067	5	0.52	12-13	135
United States	4,076	608	4,684	1	0.20	21	953
Sub-total DAC	15,912	6,465	22,377		0.35		2,633
OPEC Members							
Algeria	7	38	45	25	0.14	24	n/a
Iran		21	21	27	0.03	27	
Iraq	817	43	860	11	2.94	5	
Kuwait	928	171	1,099	8	5.14	3	
Libya	49	96	145	20	0.58	10	
Nigeria	1	30	31	26	0.05	26	
Qatar	232	19	251	18	5.60	1	
Saudi Arabia	1,357	599	1,956	6	3.13	4	
United Arab Emirates	628	79	707	12	5.42	2	
Venezuela	1	81	82	23	0.18	23	
Sub-total OPEC	4,020	1,177	5,197		1.44		
Total	19,932	7,642	27,574				

1. ODA: official development assistance (or aid)

GNP: gross national product

Source: Organization for Economic Co-operation and
Development, DAC Chairman's Report,
DAC(80)27 Paris, September 1980

Table P

Aid Disbursements in Selected Developing Countries by Source of Funds, 1977
(in millions of \$U.S.)

	Bilateral		Multilateral	
	DAC	OPEC	Agencies	Total
Asia				
Bangladesh	383.9	165.0	213.6	762.5
India	481.5	113.8	483.0	1,078.3
Indonesia	399.3	28.3	86.0	513.6
Nepal	37.5	4.5	38.0	80.0
Pakistan	321.7	59.1	164.5	545.3
Sri Lanka	119.3	5.2	62.3	186.8
Sub-total: Asia	1,743.2	375.9	1,047.4	3,166.5
Africa				
Botswana	37.7		9.3	47.0
Cameroon	122.5	9.1	43.9	175.5
Chad	49.5		33.5	83.0
Egypt	617.1	881.7	1,367.1	2,865.9
Gambia	12.8	1.9	6.8	21.5
Ghana	52.2		39.1	91.3
Ivory Coast	75.3		35.7	111.0
Kenya	124.8		37.3	162.1
Lesotho	20.8		18.0	38.8
Mali	60.8	11.2	40.7	112.7
Mauritania	24.7	106.0	33.6	164.3
Niger	59.4	2.9	33.9	96.2
Senegal	89.3	2.0	30.7	122.0
Swaziland	19.8		5.6	25.4
Tanzania	257.4	6.9	75.6	339.9
Upper Volta	71.7		38.7	110.4
Zaire	170.9		88.5	259.4
Zambia	95.6		12.9	108.5
Sub-total: Africa	1,962.3	1,021.7	1,950.9	4,934.9

	DAC	Bilateral OPEC	Multilateral Agencies	Total
Central America and Caribbean				
Belize	5.8		3.7	9.5
El Salvador	19.8		24.7	44.5
Haiti	39.4		46.9	86.3
Honduras	22.8		34.1	56.9
Jamaica	22.5		9.9	32.4
Leeward and Windward	28.2		8.9	37.1
Sub-total: Central America and Caribbean	138.5		128.2	266.7
South America				
Bolivia	57.6		35.8	93.4
Colombia	31.3		17.1	48.4
Guyana	6.9		4.9	11.4
Peru	72.5		23.9	96.4
Sub-total: South America	168.3		81.7	250.0
Total: All Countries	4,012.3	1,397.6	3,208.2	8,618.1

Note: Data for calendar year 1978 and 1979 were not available at time of printing.

Source: Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries, OECD, Paris 1978

Table Q

Aid Disbursements in Selected Developing Countries Ranked by Major Bilateral Donor, 1977
(millions of \$U.S.)

Region and Country	Total Bilateral ODA ¹	Bilateral ODA ¹ Five Largest Bilateral Donors ²					Canada's Rank	Canada's % of Total Bilateral ODA
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th		
Asia								
Bangladesh	383.9	US 81.0	J 65.9	D 51.8	CDN 42.1	UK 38.4	4	11.0%
India	481.5	UK 106.9	NL 71.3	US 64.0	S 55.3	CDN 36.8	5	7.6
Indonesia	399.3	J 148.4	US 102.0	NL 44.3	AUS 26.7	D 24.5	8	3.0
Nepal	37.5	US 10.0	UK 7.2	D 4.9	J 4.7	CH 3.7	6	5.3
Pakistan	321.7	US 88.0	CDN 67.5	D 38.5	J & NL 28.7	UK 25.0	2	21.0
Sri Lanka	119.3	US 37.0	J 18.6	CDN 16.2	NL 12.0	S 11.7	3	13.6
Africa								
Botswana	37.7	S 10.7	UK 7.6	N 5.1	D 4.3	DK 3.4	7	5.6
Cameroon	122.5	F 42.6	A 26.2	D 20.3	N 9.5	CDN 8.7	5	7.1
Chad	49.5	F 31.5	US 9.0	CDN 3.9	NL 1.7	UK 1.2	3	7.9
Egypt	617.1	US 418.0	J 67.3	D 54.7	A 32.0	NL 13.6	9	0.6
Gambia	12.8	UK 5.7	D 3.4	CDN 2.0	US 1.0	J 0.4	3	15.6
Ghana	52.2	US 14.0	CDN 13.5	NL 7.0	D 6.2	UK 3.9	2	25.9
Ivory Coast	75.3	F 55.7	CDN 6.5	D 5.6	B 4.1	NL 1.6	2	8.6
Kenya	124.8	S 18.0	UK 18.0	D 17.6	NL 13.9	N 12.6	6	6.1
Lesotho	20.8	CDN 5.0	US 4.0	UK 3.8	S 2.3	D & N 1.3	1	24.0
Mali	60.8	F 25.1	D 16.0	US 6.0	NL 5.9	CDN 3.6	5	5.9
Mauritania	24.7	F 8.2	CDN 5.8	D 5.3	J 2.2	B 0.8	2	23.5
Niger	59.4	F 22.2	D 11.9	J 10.4	US 7.0	CDN 2.8	5	4.7
Senegal	89.3	F 54.7	US 10.0	D 8.1	CDN 6.4	B 3.5	4	7.2

Region and Country	Total Bilateral ODA ¹	Bilateral ODA ¹ Five Largest Bilateral Donors ²					Canada's Rank	Canada's % of Total Bilateral ODA
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th		
Swaziland	19.8	UK 11.9	CDN 2.2	DK 1.8	D 1.1	S & US 1.0	2	11.1
Tanzania	257.4	S 57.4	NL 45.6	DK 35.0	US 30.0	D 29.6	8	3.8
Upper Volta	71.7	F 28.3	US 14.0	D 13.6	NL 7.7	CH 3.0	7	1.7
Zaire	170.9	B 108.6	US 24.0	F 15.0	D 14.5	J 2.5	6	1.0
Zambia	95.6	S 24.2	UK 18.9	US 16.0	CDN 11.5	N 7.6	4	12.0
Central America and Caribbean								
Belize	5.8	UK 4.3	CDN 1.5	D ..	CH ..	US ..	2	25.9
El Salvador	19.8	US 9.0	J 7.5	D 1.4	NL 1.0	UK 0.5	6	1.5
Haiti	39.4	US 28.0	CDN 4.7	D 3.4	F 2.0	NL 0.9	2	11.9
Honduras	22.8	US 15.0	D 3.0	J 2.3	CDN & UK 1.0	NL 0.2	4-5	4.4
Jamaica	22.5	US 9.0	NL 5.0	CDN 3.9	D 3.4	UK 0.9	3	17.3
Lee & Windward Is.	28.2	UK 19.5	NL 8.3	CDN 0.4	2	29.4
South America								
Bolivia	57.6	US 23.0	D 12.1	J 7.6	DK 4.7	B & UK 2.6	10	..
Colombia	31.3	D 10.9	NL 9.9	CDN 4.7	UK 2.0	J 1.5	3	15.0
Guyana	6.9	US 6.0	CDN 1.4	A 0.1	D 0.1	J & NL 0.1	2	20.3
Peru	72.5	D 24.3	US 15.0	CDN 7.7	NL 7.3	UK 6.0	3	10.6

.. Less than .05

DAC Members

Australia	AUS	Japan	J
Austria	A	Netherlands	NL
Belgium	B	New Zealand	NZ
Canada	CDN	Norway	N
Denmark	DK	Sweden	S
Finland	FN	Switzerland	CH
France	F	United Kingdom	UK
Germany	D	United States	US
Italy	I		

Note: Data for calendar years 1978 and 1979 were not available at time of printing.

Source: Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries, OECD Paris, 1978.

1. ODA: official development assistance (or aid)
2. In cases where two countries have the same rank both countries are shown and the dollar volume relates to each donor's ODA.

Table R**Export and Import Trade Between
Canada and Some Developing Countries**

(Calendar Year) (\$ million)

	Exports from Canada			Imports to Canada		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Asia						
Afghanistan	3.10	5.86	1.05	.53	.55	1.00
Bangladesh	59.35	107.05	79.24	7.10	7.04	8.48
Burma	6.18	4.76	2.70		.11	.71
India ¹	136.19	258.52	226.67	55.68	65.12	93.25
Indonesia	67.11	84.67	62.96	24.55	31.01	42.11
Kampuchea	.68	.06				
Korea (Republic of)	144.23	217.33	365.96	322.77	362.99	462.86
Malaysia	41.30	47.89	69.65	53.65	63.20	96.28
Pakistan	75.10	92.88	88.46	6.63	9.12	11.30
Philippines	76.56	73.14	88.93	39.35	50.41	78.29
Singapore	39.49	62.51	118.05	93.51	100.54	164.03
Sri Lanka	16.43	17.20	12.99	16.86	18.66	17.07
Thailand	54.13	66.76	88.51	12.08	14.31	31.71
Vietnam	11.13	22.75	22.52	.12	.05	.02
Sub-total: Asia	730.98	1,061.38	1,227.69	632.83	723.11	1,007.11
Africa						
Algeria	186.46	161.29	215.01	47.82	62.09	87.27
Benin	.69	.93	20.48			
Cameroon	1.47	14.73	9.90	.04	.88	.10
Egypt	75.78	57.00	37.25	33.84	81.97	89.54
Ethiopia	3.67	10.53	3.30	1.52	1.14	.95
Gabon	1.54	1.15	1.30	17.25	56.21	1.57
Gambia	.22	.60	.06			
Ghana	24.91	22.38	32.80	4.67	3.53	2.02
Guinea	.32	.41	.59	22.69	23.76	20.99
Ivory Coast	13.93	29.91	33.79	12.26	6.16	6.33
Kenya	31.48	21.11	19.50	20.39	16.67	15.63
Madagascar	1.04	2.22	1.37	.06	.66	.59
Malawi	3.31	6.53	2.20	.39	.32	.34
Mauritania	4.61	4.14	8.26			.24
Mauritius	.70	.72	2.32	6.48	7.54	3.85
Morocco	30.84	29.39	67.75	3.50	2.78	6.77
Mozambique	5.65	9.33	17.44	5.21	4.75	4.13
Nigeria	32.14	38.06	50.36	37.56	10.09	.72
Senegal	2.13	5.18	17.15	.90	.01	.16
Sierra Leone	.06	.21	.62	3.91	4.78	2.74
Somalia	.06	2.34	1.08			
Sudan	2.40	23.79	9.34	.12	.32	.27
Tanzania	6.42	32.45	34.82	8.55	5.34	3.38
Togo	1.42	2.74	8.70	.12	.17	.05
Tunisia	11.46	31.85	39.71	.13	.06	.71
Uganda	.65	.08	1.96	2.55	1.81	.03
Zaire ²	6.99	9.76	4.51	7.44	4.64	1.78
Zambia	13.93	14.48	3.10	.01		
Zimbabwe			.13			
Other Commonwealth African countries	4.31	.30	.13	.03	.05	3.08
Sub-total: Africa	468.59	533.61	644.93	237.44	295.73	253.24

	Exports from Canada			Imports to Canada		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Americas						
Central America and the Caribbean						
Barbados	17.43	19.95	31.02	5.89	6.70	8.57
Belize	1.73	3.59	5.52	.63	.52	1.07
Costa Rica	14.10	20.98	35.93	26.29	29.34	34.80
Cuba	190.44	219.41	257.86	45.38	60.63	106.63
Dominican Republic	25.76	22.24	34.21	24.50	25.73	22.74
El Salvador	13.55	17.44	15.74	14.80	12.52	27.29
Guatemala	16.64	34.46	21.83	23.37	24.38	16.62
Haiti	16.00	19.72	31.74	3.41	5.98	6.64
Honduras	9.00	15.85	16.52	18.81	31.84	30.01
Jamaica	38.58	51.48	63.40	55.35	70.57	50.14
Nicaragua	9.18	9.50	2.90	14.66	13.01	8.70
Trinidad and Tobago	53.35	70.98	130.16	39.88	28.50	19.01
Leeward and Windward Is.	20.96	21.49	22.90	.60	1.19	3.16
Sub-total: Central America and Caribbean	426.72	527.09	669.73	273.57	310.91	335.38
South America						
Argentina	108.84	98.07	286.91	22.87	48.01	65.46
Bolivia	4.14	7.04	6.11	11.22	15.12	16.11
Brazil	287.09	419.78	426.85	213.87	248.38	313.19
Chile	37.87	56.90	94.76	22.65	51.40	55.36
Colombia	61.54	83.35	97.68	63.71	82.03	95.83
Ecuador	20.83	47.65	49.48	68.64	104.95	57.90
Guyana	8.21	8.12	12.60	12.88	31.88	33.03
Paraguay	.45	.47	2.07	4.03	3.77	14.50
Peru	48.35	44.53	43.97	37.53	49.58	48.86
Surinam	3.16	3.83	4.73	11.98	9.99	10.42
Sub-total: South America	580.48	769.74	1,025.16	469.38	645.11	710.66
Sub-total: Americas	1,007.20	1,296.83	1,694.89	742.95	956.02	1,046.04
Europe						
Malta	2.27	.61	2.58	.46	.75	1.51
Portugal	34.75	28.60	68.22	26.35	37.51	49.55
Sub-total: Europe	37.02	29.21	70.80	26.81	38.26	51.06
Oceania						
Papua New Guinea	3.47	12.44	—	6.33	6.42	—
Sub-total: Oceania	—	3.47	12.44	—	6.33	6.42
Total Trade with some Countries	2,243.79	2,924.50	3,650.75	1,640.03	2,019.45	2,363.87

1. Includes trade with Bhutan, Nepal and Sikkim.
2. Includes trade with Burundi and Rwanda.

Annex 2

Definitions

Aid or Official Development Assistance

The word "aid" or "assistance" refers only to flows which qualify as official development assistance (ODA), i.e. grants or loans undertaken by the official sector (see definition) with the promotion of economic development and welfare as main objectives. Loans are provided at concessional financial terms and must have at least a 25 per cent grant element (see definition).

BILATERAL AID is provided directly by Canada to a developing country. MULTILATERAL AID is channelled through international organizations active in development, such as United Nations agencies, international development banks, or international development research institutions.

Capital Subscriptions (Investments)

Capital subscriptions are also known in Canada as "investments". These subscriptions are assigned to each country when it becomes a member of an international institution. Shares are issued to members according to the amounts of their capital subscriptions. According to the articles of agreement, these shares are to be repurchased by the institution when a country ceases to be a member.

Contributions to Special Funds (Advances)

Contributions to the special funds of financial institutions are known in Canada as "advances". These advances are similar to capital subscriptions, but no shares are issued to member countries. Contributions to special funds are returned only when a country ceases to be a member.

Developing Countries (LDCs)

The Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development uses the following list: all countries and territories in Africa (except South Africa); in America (except the U.S. and Canada); in Asia (except Japan); and in Oceania (except Australia and New Zealand). In Europe the list comprises Cyprus, Gibraltar, Greece, Malta, Portugal, Spain, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Canada is helping some 80 countries, but aid is concentrated in about 40 countries.

Grant Element

The grant element is an index measure of a loan's degree of concessionality, or "softness", calculated on the basis of interest rate, grace period (interval to first repayment) and maturity (interval to final repayment). Specifically, the grant element is the difference between the face value of the loan and the discounted (at 10 per cent) present value of the service payments to be made by the borrower during the lifetime of the loan, expressed as a percentage of the face value. Thus, the grant element would be nil for a loan carrying an interest rate of 10 per cent; it would be 100 per cent for a grant; and it lies between these two limits for soft loans. (See Loans)

Gross National Product (GNP)

GNP is the measure of total domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country. The aid volume (net disbursements) of donor countries is expressed in percentage of their GNP. In 1979-80 Canadian aid represented 0.46 per cent of its GNP.

Least Developed Countries (LLDCs)

An initial list of 25 LLDCs was defined by the United Nations in 1971 according to the following criteria:

- i) per capita gross domestic product (GDP) below \$100 per annum,
- ii) manufacturing under 10 per cent of GDP,
- iii) literate population (15 years and over) below 20 per cent of total.

This list was later supplemented by six more countries for a total of 31 LLDCs on the internationally recognized list. (See Table J)

Loans

All Canadian loans on concessional terms to developing countries are channelled through CIDA and are currently of two standard types:

	(55.20% grant element)	(90.34% grant element)
Interest rate	3%	0%
Grace period	7 years	10 years
Maturity	30 years	50 years

Most Seriously Affected Countries (MSAs)

The original list of 34 countries was established by the United Nations General Assembly when the prices of oil and essential imports began escalating. The identification criteria for MSAs included low per capita income, low productivity, low level of technology, sharp increase in their import cost of essentials, high ratio of debt servicing, higher transportation costs, etc. The initial list has been supplemented by the addition of 11 countries and the internationally recognized list now has 45 MSAs. (See Table K).

Official Sector

CIDA is the official agency that has the task of aiding development efforts in the world but other federal departments and provincial governments also contribute to Canadian aid. In our data we identify the major contributions of federal departments as well as provincial government contributions to non-governmental organizations. However, other minor contributions from federal departments or from provincial or municipal governments are not included. Flows from the Export Development Corporation are not at concessional financial rates and are not considered aid.

Annex 3

A Guide to CIDA

The Canadian International Development Agency administers Canada's programs of assistance to countries in the developing world.

How does CIDA work?

The agency's president is responsible to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, and he ensures that Canada is playing an active role in the international community in matters of development cooperation. He is assisted in the day-to-day operation of the agency by a senior vice-president and a president's committee.

CIDA's official development assistance budget of over \$1 billion is divided among three program branches within the agency: Bilateral Programs, Multilateral Programs, and Special Programs. These are supported by five service branches: Communications, Policy, Resources, the Comptroller, and Personnel and Administration.

Bilateral Programs — develops and implements programs and projects that promote the social and economic progress of developing countries receiving bilateral (direct government-to-government) aid from Canada.

Multilateral Programs — manages Canada's relations with international development institutions such as the specialized agencies of the United Nations (the United Nations Development Program, UNICEF, etc.) and international development banks (World Bank, African Development Bank, etc.); also coordinates humanitarian, refugee, and emergency relief. **Food Aid** — administered by Multilateral and Bilateral Programs; coordinated, monitored and evaluated by the Food Aid Coordination and Evaluation Centre.

Special Programs — assists Canadian and international non-governmental organizations (such as churches, service clubs, cooperatives, etc.) in undertaking projects and programs in developing countries; also facilitates the participation of the Canadian private sector in industrial cooperation with developing countries. **Communications** — manages CIDA's public information program, briefs Canadian technical assistants assigned to work overseas, and provides the services of a library.

Policy — develops policies and orientations for the agency, and assists the program branches to evaluate the effectiveness of CIDA projects and programs.

Resources — provides technical advice and services to the operational branches of the agency (e.g. maintains rosters of individuals and firms interested in working for CIDA overseas, provides advice on sectors of activity such as agriculture or industry, draws up contracts for Canadian consultants or advisers for overseas projects).

Comptroller — is responsible for the financial management of the agency.

Personnel and Administration — performs services related to agency organization, staff, accommodation, documents management, travel services, and security.

CIDA's address is Canadian International Development Agency
Place du Centre
200 Promenade du Portage
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0G4
Telephone (613) 997-5456
Telex 053-4140

if you want...

- 1 information and publications on CIDA and international development



contact

Public Affairs Division, CIDA
enquiries: tel. (613) 997-6565
publications: tel. (613) 997-6100

- 2 to work for CIDA in the Third World as a technical assistant



Human Resources Directorate,
CIDA. Tel. (613) 997-2544












- 3 to work with a voluntary group



Canadian Council for International Cooperation,
321 Chapel Street
Ottawa, Ont. K1N 7Z2
Tel. (613) 236-4547

if you want...

contact

- | | | | |
|----|--|---|---|
| 4 | financial support for your group's development projects in developing countries |  | Non-Governmental Organizations Division, CIDA
Tel. (613) 997-6202 |
| 5 | financial assistance to inform Canadians about international development |  | Non-Governmental Organizations Division, CIDA
Tel. (613) 997-6202 |
| 6 | to work at CIDA headquarters |  | Public Service Commission
300 Laurier Ave. W.
Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0M7
Tel. (613) 996-5010 |
| 7 | a scholarship (for Canadians) to study international development |  | Human Resources Directorate, CIDA. Tel. (613) 997-2642 |
| 8 | to supply foodstuffs to CIDA's food aid programs or to obtain information about them |  | Food Aid Coordination and Evaluation Centre, CIDA
Tel. (613) 997-9492 |
| 9 | to offer professional services for CIDA projects (consultants, contractors, trading houses) |  | Consultant and Industrial Relations, CIDA
Tel. (613) 997-7775 |
| 10 | to consider joint ventures, licensing arrangements, management agreements or other long term involvement in the private sector of a developing country |  | Industrial Cooperation Division, CIDA. Tel. (613) 997-7900 |
| 11 | to supply goods, materials, or equipment to the Canadian government for use overseas (manufacturers, suppliers, trading houses) |  | Sourcing and Priorities Division
Department of Supply and Services
Place du Portage 4A2-B1
11 Laurier St.
Hull, Quebec K1A 0S5
Tel. (613) 997-5644 |
| 12 | to provide transportation of goods, materials or equipment from Canada |  | Overseas Traffic Section
Department of Supply and Services
Place du Portage 8B3
11 Laurier St.
Hull, Quebec K1A 0S5
Tel. (613) 997-5908 |
| 13 | to supply goods, materials, or equipment when recipient countries do procurement using CIDA funds |  | Canadian trade commissioner in the recipient country; listing available from Business Centre, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
235 Queen St.
Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0H5
Tel. (613) 995-5771
Business Centres are also located in every province. Tel. Zenith 0-3200 |
| 14 | to sell goods or services directly to a Third World country |  | Business Centre, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
(see no. 13) |

Note: Telephone numbers are subject to change.

If you have any difficulties, call the CIDA receptionist at (613) 997-5456.

Annex 4

CIDA Publications

CIDA: Canada's role in international development — an outline of CIDA programs

Contacts: Information Sources on CIDA and the Third World

So you Want to Serve Overseas? — guidelines for people wishing to work in a developing country

CIDA Awards Offered to Canadians — a brochure on awards for research in international development

Women of the Third World — a brochure on the situation of women in developing countries, with names of Canadian organizations that are helping out

Canada and Development Cooperation — CIDA annual reviews 1975-76, 76-77, 77-78, 78-79

Regional Fact Sheets — general information on CIDA's development assistance by region (Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean)

Country Fact Sheets — basic information on the countries receiving Canadian development assistance and descriptions of significant Canadian development projects

Food Aid: CIDA's Involvement

Health: CIDA's Involvement

Strategy for International Development Cooperation 1975-1980 — a government white paper outlining policy

CIDA's Industrial Cooperation Program — a brochure on CIDA's program to encourage cooperation between Canadian and Third World industry (more details on the program are also available in separate activity information sheets)

Non-Governmental Organizations Programs: People in Action — annual summaries of CIDA's NGO programs

Institutional Cooperation: Canadian Universities and the Developing World — an outline of CIDA's program to assist cooperative ventures between Canadian universities and Third World institutions

Management for Change Program — an outline of CIDA's program to support the development of management capabilities in developing countries

The Adventures of Billy Buyer in Africa — a comic book for primary school children

Billy Buyer Backgrounder — a teacher's guide for teaching international development to primary school children

Publications are available free of charge from:
Canadian International Development Agency
Public Affairs Division
P.O. Box 1430
Postal Station B
Hull, Quebec
J8X 3Y3

Multi/Media Kits

Spotlight on Development — brochures, booklets and sound filmstrips on the Third World for primary schools. Also contains the comic book mentioned above. (\$115)

Reshaping the Future: Toward a New International Economic Order — publications, filmstrips, and a map for secondary schools. (\$50)
Order kits from: McIntyre Educational Media Ltd.
30 Kelfield Street
Rexdale, Ontario
M9W 5A2

Notes

Notes

2

CIDA CIDA CIDA CIDA
CIDA CIDA CIDA CIDA
CIDA CIDA CIDA CIDA
CIDA CIDA CIDA CIDA
CIDA CIDA CIDA CIDA
CIDA CIDA CIDA CIDA
CIDA CIDA CIDA CIDA
CIDA CIDA CIDA CIDA
CIDA CIDA CIDA CIDA

Canada

BINDING SECT. OCT 15 1981



3 1761 11550310 4